Report of the Select-
Committee on the Survey
and Valuation of Ireland,
1824.

00110594
ADM
354.3409415
Gre/Rep
110594

Digitized with financial assistance from

Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj

on 24 February, 2020

25-83
1941

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SURVEY AND VALUATION

OF IRELAND.

110594 DC

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *June* 1824.

ADM
354.3409415
Grel Rep
110594

Bx-M1

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, Appendix (A.) - - - pp. 12–125

APPENDIX, (B.)—to—(I.) Various - - - - - - 126, &c.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider of the best mode of apportioning more equally the local Burthens collected in *Ireland*, and to provide for a general Survey and Valuation of that part of the United Kingdom; and who were instructed to report their Observations and Opinions from time to time, with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before them, to The House;——HAVE, pursuant to the Order of the House, considered the same accordingly, and agreed to the following REPORT:

IN considering the Subject referred to them, Your Committee have not felt themselves called upon to enter into a prolonged examination of witnesses to prove the necessity of a new Survey and Valuation of Ireland. Such a measure has been recommended by former Committees, and its expediency admitted by the House. It has formed the subject of various petitions to Parliament, and has been looked to by the people of Ireland as a remedy for the inequalities of the present mode of apportioning the Taxation levied under the authority of Grand Juries and Vestries. The expediency of proceeding in this great National work, is apparent from a consideration of the sums annually levied under the Presentment Laws. ByReturns laid on the table of the House during the present session, it appears, that the amount of the grand jury taxes imposed in the last year, has exceeded £. 750,000 The obscurity and want of uniformity of the general system, as well as the inequality incidental to the mode of apportioning these local taxes, have been admitted by the Parliament of Ireland at remote periods. In some parts of Ireland, the assessment is made by the civil division of ploughlands, varying in size and value, but rated at an equal sum. In other cases, a division by townlands has been established, each townland contributing according to its assumed area, which bears no defined proportion to its actual contents. Gneeves, cartrons, tates, and other sub-denominations of land, are recognized in other parts of Ireland; but, however the names may vary, the evil seems universally the same; and the inequality* complained of in the middle of the last century

Evidence of Lieut.-Col. Keane, p. 19.
T. S. Rice, Esq. p. 22.

3 & 4 P. & M. c. 12; 11 Eliz. c. 1; 9 Anne, c. 9; 1 Geo. 2. c. 13; 33 Geo. 2. c. 8.

Return from Cork and Waterford, App^x (H.)

* "As to these townlands, ploughlands, colps, gneeves, bullibos, bullibellas, horsemen, beds; they are at this day manifestly unequal both in quantity and value, being made on grounds that are all obsolete and antiquated."—*Political Anatomy*, p. 373.

century by Sir William Petty, continues, without correction, to the present times. This subject has frequently occupied the attention of the legislature. A Select Committee, in the year 1815, after a minute investigation, reported, "that some mode should be taken to render "Grand Jury Assessments more equal, by correcting the defects arising "from apportioning the county rate according to old surveys, calculated "on the measure of land formerly deemed profitable, and not comprehending the great improvements which have subsequently taken place." Extracts from the evidence taken before the Select Committee of 1815, will be found in the Appendix to the present Report. In the following year a second Report was presented to the House, stating, "that the "various modes of levying the Grand Jury Presentments, from the in-"equality of their pressure, arising out of the distant periods of time, and "unsettled state of the country where such arrangements were made, "require immediate and complete alteration." In 1819, a Bill was introduced to provide for the Survey and Valuation of Ireland; but the measure was not persevered in. During the present session, a vote of £5,000 was agreed to, for the purpose of a Trigonometrical Survey, and the House resolved, "That it is expedient, for the purpose of "apportioning more equally the local burthens of Ireland, to pro-"vide for a general Survey and Valuation of that part of the United "Kingdom." The utility of the proposed measure, as well as the necessity of its immediate commencement, appear, on a review of the Records of Parliament, to be established beyond the possibility of doubt.

Sessional Papers, 1815, N° 283.

App^x (B.)

2d Report on Grand Jury Presentments, Sess. 1816.

Sessional Papers, 1819, N° 570.

1824, Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, N° 56.

Votes, 10th March, 1824.

Your Committee have considered it important to inquire into the proceedings taken, both in the British empire and in foreign countries, in the execution of territorial surveys and valuations; such an inquiry appearing likely to supply useful information on the subject referred to them by the House. One of the earliest as well as the most minute of these Surveys, is that transmitted to us under the name of the *Domesday Book*. This ancient record, like the other earliest Surveys, was not laid down as a map on paper, but as a catalogue or terrier of property. This inquest, properly called "the most important financial operation" of that period, was intended to contain a survey of "every hide of land in the kingdom. "Commissioners were sent down into the counties, with authority to "impannel a jury in each hundred, from whose presentments and "verdicts the necessary information might be obtained. They directed "their inquiries to every important particular: the extent of each estate; "its division into arable land, pasture, meadow and wood; the names of "the owners, tenants and subtenants; their condition, whether free or "servile; the nature and obligation of the tenures, and the estimated "value." The extraordinary precision and minute details of this ancient work have scarcely been surpassed in modern times; and the mode in which it was effected, appears to Your Committee not wholly inapplicable to the intended Survey of Ireland.

Mr. Nimmo, p. 70.

Lingard's History of England.

Turner's History of England, ch. 4. p. 107.

App^x (E.) Saxon Chronicle.

The Survey of Forfeited Lands, made under the authority of Lord Strafford, in Ireland, is considered to have been executed in like manner as a terrier, though accompanied by outline maps. These original documents have unfortunately been destroyed.

Mr. Nimmo, p. 70.

The most extensive and valuable Survey of Ireland was undertaken by Sir William Petty, under a commission dated December 11, 1654; it was executed in consideration of a payment of 20*s.* by the day, and of 1 *d.*

Report of Commissioners on Public Records of Ireland. App^x (C.)

1 d. an acre for the grantees obtaining possession of the lands. This Survey was laid down with the chain, and with wonderful accuracy, considering the period at which it was executed; it consists of county maps, containing the boundaries of baronies and parishes, and of baronial maps on a scale of forty perches to the inch; the latter distinguish the boundaries of parishes and townlands; many of these maps have been destroyed by fire, but are replaced by copies taken from the originals deposited at the Royal Library at Paris. Of 1,430 maps, about 260 are of the baronies, and the remaining 1,170 of the parishes; about 67 of the baronial maps are burned, with more or less injury, 130 are fully preserved, and two are stated to be lost: Of the parochial maps, about 391 have suffered from fire, and about 780 have altogether escaped. These maps are deposited among the records in Birmingham Tower, and are evidence in courts of law as between the Crown and those deriving under it, as also between two persons both deriving title under the Crown.

J. L. Foster, Esq. p. 31. Mr. Bald, p. 62. Third Report Commissioners of Public Records in Ireland, reprinted App^x (C.) J. L. Foster, Esq. pp. 31, 32.

The last official Survey of an extensive nature, made in Ireland, was that of the Forfeited Lands, in the reign of William III.; it is preserved in the Vice-treasurer's office, and comprises about 2,000,000 of Acres.

J. L. Foster, Esq. p. 32. App^x (C.)

In *France*, the great Territorial survey or cadastre, has been in progress for many years; it was first suggested in 1763, and after an interval of 30 years, during which no progress was made, it was renewed by a decree of the government of that day, and individuals of the highest scientific reputation, M.M. Lagrange, Laplace and Delambre, were consulted, with respect to the best mode of carrying into effect the intention of government. Subsequent events suspended any effectual operations in the French cadastre till *the year 1802, when a school of topographical engineering was organized.* The operations now in progress were fully commenced in 1808. The principle adopted, is the formation of a central commission, acting in conjunction with the local authorities; the classification of lands, according to an ascertained value, is made by three resident proprietors of land in each district, selected by the municipal council, and by the chief officer of revenue. " In the course of thirteen years, one third only of each depart- " ment had been surveyed, having cost the state £. 120,000 per annum. " At the rate at which it is carried on, it may be computed as likely to " require for its completion, a total sum of £. 4,680,000 or an acreable " charge of 8¾*d.*" The delay of the work as well as the increase of expense, seem to have been the result of the minuteness of the survey, which extends to every distinct field; a minuteness which, for many reasons, Your Committee consider both unnecessary and inexpedient to be sought for, in the proposed Survey of Ireland.

Lieut. Col. Keane, p. 18. Mr. Bald, p. 65.

The survey of *Bavaria* is of more modern date, but of equal minuteness. It is commenced by a primary triangulation, and principal and verification bases; it is carried on to a second triangulation, with very accurate instruments, so as to determine " all the principal points;" the filling up the " interior is completed by a peculiar species of plane table; and in order " to do away with the inaccuracies of the common chain, the triangulation " is carried down on paper to the most minute corners of fields." The map is laid down on a scale of 12 inches to the mile, or $\frac{1}{5000}$ part of the real size; and as it contains all that is required in the most precise Survey of property, it is used in the purchase and sale of real estates.

Mr. W. Edgeworth, p. 104. Mr. Bald, p. 65. Mr. W. Edgeworth, p. 103.

The Cadastre of *Savoy* and *Piedmont* began in 1729; and is stated to have at once afforded the government the means of apportioning justly all

App^x (D.)

all the territorial contributions, and to have put an end to litigations between individuals, by ascertaining, satisfactorily, the bounds of properties.

Mr. W. Edgeworth, p. 104.

The *Neapolitan* survey under Visconti, and that of the United States under Heslar, are both stated to be in progress; but Your Committee have not had the means of ascertaining on what principles they are conducted.

The practical subject referred to Your Committee may be considered, as it relates,—§ 1. To the SURVEY; and § 2. To the VALUATION. Each of these demands consideration, with the view of defining the duty to be done, and the means by which that duty is to be performed.

J. L. Foster, Esq. p. 32.

1. The Surface of Ireland consists of about 12,000,000 Irish acres, or nearly 20,000,000 acres in English measurement, divided into 4 provinces, 32 counties at large, 8 counties of cities, towns or other independent local jurisdictions; 252 baronies, about 2,400 parishes; and a further civil subdivision, already alluded to in this Report, generally known as townlands, but bearing different names in the several counties in Ireland. These sub-denominations, which may be generally expressed by the word townland, are the ancient and recognised divisions of the country; they form the basis of the *Down* Survey; they have been long used in the apportionment and collection of county and parochial rates. The county Surveys executed in all cases, except two, are admitted to be useless as a basis for taxation, because the boundaries and area of the townlands have been omitted; and in the latest county Survey contemplated, the Grand Jury acted upon a conviction that a Survey by townlands was indispensable. It is obvious, that if a Baronial or even a Parochial Subdivision were alone to be effected, sufficient data would not be furnished for the apportionment of the local taxes; and if, on the other hand, a Survey by Fields were to be undertaken, as in France and Bavaria, the expense of such a work would be augmented, and its completion postponed. A Survey by Townlands appears to Your Committee to be the rational medium between these two extremes; sufficiently close for practical purposes, without aiming at any extreme minuteness of detail. Your Committee have closely examined this important branch of the subject, and after having placed, upon their Minutes, the evidence of those who from local knowledge and professional experience were qualified to form an opinion, they feel it their duty to express their decided conviction, that a Survey which did not include the boundaries and contents of Townlands, would be insufficient for the purposes of Valuation. Your Committee are of opinion, that, could the counties of Ireland be furnished with a Map as perfect in its execution and as accurate in its details as the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, it would not answer for the purposes of the Grand Jury taxation, unless a minute subdivision, namely, that of the separate Townlands, were superadded to the boundaries of counties and of parishes.

T. S. Rice, Esq. p. 22.
J. L. Foster, Esq. p. 33.
Kilkenny and Armagh.
Clare. Right Hon. W. Fitz-Gerald. p. 124.
J. L. Foster, Esq. p. 31.
T. S. Rice, Esq. p. 22.
Mr. Griffith, p. 48.
Mr. Bald, p. 65.
Major Warburton, p. 96.
Mr. Edgeworth, p. 102.
Mr. Aher, p. 109.
Right Hon. W. Fitz-Gerald, p. 124.
Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, p. 125.
D. Brown, Esq. p. 124.
R. Wellesley, Esq. p. 125.
J. Grattan, Esq. p. 124.
J. W. Croker, Esq. p. 125.

Your Committee conceive, that the difficulty of tracing and of surveying these boundaries of Townlands is not so considerable as might at first be apprehended.

Major Colby, p. 14.

They have learned with satisfaction from Major Colby, that "the "additional time it would require would not be very considerable, pro-

"vided

" vided the boundaries were set out." Mr. Griffith considers " that " there would not be any great difficulty in ascertaining the boundary of " the townlands." Mr. Bald is of the same opinion. Mr. Edgeworth states, that it would not have added materially to the expense of the survey of Roscommon, executed by him and Mr. Griffith, if he had laid down these subdivisions; and Mr. Aher, whose survey of Kilkenny actually includes the boundaries of Townlands, has informed Your Committee, " that these boundaries are less difficult to trace than those of " parishes." Had the result of their investigation been different, and had the possible delays and difficulties connected with the representation of these subdivisions appeared greater than they really are, Your Committee would not have felt themselves at liberty to abandon a principle essentially necessary for the success of the measure to which their attention has been directed.

Mr. Griffith, p. 43. Mr. Edgeworth, p. 101. Mr. Aher, p. 109.

It has given Your Committee great satisfaction to think that the direction of the Survey can be undertaken by the Board of Ordnance; they cannot conceive any other authority so well calculated to ensure the scientific accuracy and unity of principle which ought to distinguish a great National work. The high character of the officer who conducts the Trigonometrical survey of England, the advantages derivable from military organization, and the command of the best instruments, afford a sufficient security for the successful completion of the work. Your Committee feel a perfect confidence, that the Map, about to be furnished, will comprehend the local subdivisions, without which it would not answer the peculiar purposes of Valuation. Were the boundaries of Townlands to be omitted, the counties would be obliged to supply the deficiency by independent efforts; and the experience of the past, with the state of too many of the existing local surveys, sufficiently prove, that it would be in vain to expect to obtain through the medium of the Grand Juries such separate maps as could be compared and combined for any useful national purpose; the expense of such double operation would also be considerably increased, and an inferior work would be produced at a sacrifice of time, convenience and economy.

Mr. Edgeworth, p. 105. Mr. Bald, p. 61. Mr. Aher, p. 109.

Your Committee fully agree in the opinion of Major Colby, that steps should be taken without delay to facilitate the tracing of the Townland boundaries, a measure which that officer conceives would reduce, by one half, the time required for this particular branch of the Survey. With this view, Your Committee have already instructed their Chairman to bring in a Bill, which they trust may pass into a law during the present session, requiring the several Grand Juries to carry into effect the provisions of the 49th Geo. 3, so far as respects the tables of Townlands and their acreable contents. They also conceive, that every other aid and facility should be afforded to the officers of the Ordnance, both by placing at their disposal an enlarged supply of improved instruments, and by giving them a free access to all the existing public maps and records which bear upon the subject. The *Down* Survey, that of the Forfeited Lands, the county and baronial Maps, however imperfect in themselves, may be of some service. When the objects with which the intended Survey is undertaken are understood, Your Committee are convinced, that not only will all the local authorities in Ireland afford their zealous co-operation, but that many private individuals will, on public grounds, allow access to such maps and other documents, as can be of service in tracing the boundaries.

Major Colby, p. 13. D. Gilbert, Esq. p. 100.

In the Survey of Roscommon, the bishops and clergy afforded every facility in settling parochial boundaries; Your Committee trust, that such aid will in the present instance be renewed, and assisted by the magistrates and the police throughout Ireland. They are happy to learn, from the evidence, that so far from there being any reason to apprehend obstructions on the part of the Peasantry, a reliance may be placed on their good will and co-operation. It is however, important, that the nature and object of the proposed work should be thereby explained and understood; when that explanation is given, there can be no doubt but that the proprietors and occupiers of land in Ireland, will feel that the completion of the Survey and Valuation is likely to conduce to the general good, and add to the value of property.

Lieut. Col. Keane, p. 19. Mr. Griffith, p. 42. Mr. Edgeworth, p. 105. Mr. Nimmo. p. 95. Mr. Aher, p. 112.

Whilst Your Committee express their belief that the execution of the Survey cannot be placed in better hands than in those of the Ordnance officers, they cannot but add, that it is expedient to give much greater dispatch to this work, than what has occurred in the Trigonometrical survey of England. That great work, highly creditable as it is to the individuals by whom it is conducted, has already been 33 years in progress, and yet it still wants one third part of its completion. It ought to be added, however, that the operations of the Ordnance suffered interruption during the war. The Irish Survey is of the most urgent necessity, and no effort should be omitted to accelerate its completion. It may be observed, that the Ordnance Survey of Ireland must, in the course of a few years, have been undertaken by that department, and that by hastening the period of its execution for the important purposes of the Irish Valuation, there will be ultimately no greater expense borne by the public. A limitation of the number of persons employed, appears a questionable policy on the principles of economy, as the directing staff must be maintained no less for the control of a limited, than for the guidance of a more extended operation. It is satisfactory to Your Committee to report, that the former Surveys carried on under Parliamentary authority, have established in Ireland a school of scientific topography. Whether it may be expedient that any of the respectable civil engineers of Ireland should be employed, under the authority of the Ordnance, it is altogether for that Board, in its discretion, to determine; but Your Committee perfectly agree with Major Colby, that a central and effectual control is indispensable to the successful termination of this undertaking. The best scale for effecting the intended Survey, appears to Your Committee that of six inches to the English mile; this will afford sufficient means to the engineers to enter into all the detailed information requisite; it is the scale on which the Ordnance survey of Kent was originally commenced. With respect to the engraving, it may be advisable to follow the same scale adopted in the British maps. A protraction upon a double scale of 12 inches to the mile, for cities and great towns, where the valuation must necessarily be more minute, has been recommended, and appears desirable. The altitudes of the principal mountains should also be given, as well as the boundary of the uninclosed lands, whether bog, mountain, or rock. The latter will correspond to the distinction traced on the Ordnance map, between cultivated lands, commons, and woods.

J. L. Foster, Esq. p. 30. Major Colby, p. 27. Captain Kater, p. 90. D. Gilbert, Esq. p. 99. Mr. Griffith, p. 49. Major Colby, p. 14. Major Colby. p. 15. Mr. Griffith, p. 44.

Your Committee have learned, that the hydrographical charts, now extant, of the coasts and harbours of Ireland, are inaccurate and unsatisfactory. Combined operations between the Admiralty and the Ordnance, for the purpose of furnishing information so important to the public interests, have already been suggested, and Your Committee trust that the

J. W. Croker, Esq. p. 35. Mr. Nimmo, pp. 83, 92.

the views of the Admiralty, contained in the Secretary's letter of the 22d day of April, may be carried into effect. The soundings of the harbour of Plymouth have been laid in with advantage, both with regard to economy and to dispatch, by making use of the points ascertained trigonometrically by the officers of the Ordnance. Minutes of Evidence, p. 35.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the new Survey should supersede all local topographical proceedings, whether under the authority of Grand Juries, or otherwise. It is evident that the Ordnance Survey will supply all that can be required for county purposes. And however creditable to the artists who have executed them, are the maps of Roscommon, Longford, Mayo, Kilkenny and Dublin, yet most of the other county maps being laid down upon a variety of scales with very imperfect instruments, and without pretension to scientific accuracy, it would be unwise to continue operations so liable to objection, as well as so expensive in their execution. Mr. Edgeworth, p. 105.

With a view to the diminution of expense, Your Committee are inclined to think that the Bavarian system is not an ineligible one, by which individual proprietors of estates are allowed to subscribe for copies of those parts of the map in which they feel interested. A Survey, on the scale of six inches to the mile, might be applied to various purposes of private utility, more especially when combined with a valuation, and with the statistical information included in the Population Returns. The latter documents contain the number of families, houses, the size and description of farms; and, when accompanied by an accurate map and valuation, Your Committee are inclined to hope they may furnish individual proprietors, at a moderate price, whether inhabitants or absentees, with valuable information respecting the condition of their estates, and the best means of improving them.

2. With respect to the VALUATION, Your Committee are not as yet in possession of sufficient evidence to enable them to form a detailed plan, or to do more than to suggest some leading general principles: they, however, regret this the less, because the Survey must necessarily take precedence, the basis of the Valuation being obviously the proposed maps of counties, baronies and parishes, divided into their respective townlands. Tracings of these skeleton maps may be furnished, as the filling up of the triangulation proceeds. In effecting the Valuation, Your Committee conceive that three principles must be adhered to and combined. § 1. A fixed and uniform principle of Valuation applicable throughout the whole work, and enabling the Valuation not only of townlands, but that of counties, to be compared by one common measure.— § 2. A central authority, under the appointment of government, for direction and superintendence, and for the generalization of the returns made in detail. § 3. Local assistance, regularly organized, furnishing information on the spot, and forming a check for the protection of private rights. In a future session it will be the subject of consideration, how far these principles are accurate, and in what manner it will be the pleasure of Parliament to carry them into effect. T. S. Rice, Esq. p. 23. Mr. Griffith, p. 49. J. L. Foster, Esq. pp. 33, 34.

Your Committee are fully aware of the difficulty of the proposed Valuation, and how much consideration it will require in all its details. During the recess, they trust that the attention of the Irish government, of the magistracy, of grand juries, and of the proprietors of land, may be given to the question, and that early in the next session a Bill may be introduced, likely to meet the assent of the Legislature.

In concluding this Report, Your Committee must again repeat their recommendation, that the work may be proceeded upon with as much dispatch as is consistent with accuracy of execution. It is not unworthy of remark, that all former Surveys of Ireland originated in forfeitures, and violent transfers of property; the present has for its object the relief which can be afforded to the proprietors and occupiers of land from unequal taxation. The general tranquillity of Europe, enables the State to devote the abilities and exertions of a most valuable corps of officers to an undertaking, which, though not unimportant in a military point of view, recommends itself more directly as a civil measure. Your Committee trust that the Survey will be carried on with energy, as well as with skill, and that it will, when completed, be creditable to the nation, and to the scientific acquirements of the present age. In that portion of the empire to which it more particularly applies, it cannot but be received as a proof of the disposition of the Legislature to adopt all measures calculated to advance the interests of Ireland.

21 *June* 1824.

APPENDIX

Appendix.

(A.)—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before the Committee - pp. 12—125

(B.)—EXTRACTS from Report of the Committee in 1815, on Grand Jury Presentments - - - - - - - - - - - - - 126

(C.)—REPORT of the Committee of the Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland, on the Down Survey; dated 15th April 1813 - - - 128

(D.)—Cadastre of Savoy - - - - - - - - - - - - 137

(E.)—*Extract from Saxon Chronicle, respecting the Domesday Book* - - ibid

(F.)—Mr. Griffith's Plan for executing the proposed Survey and Valuation of Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 138

(G.)—Statistical Returns under the Population Act of Ireland—1821 - - 140

(H.)—County Returns of Baronies, Parishes and Townlands - - - - 156

(I.)—Form of General Statistical Return - - - - - - - - - 375

(I. 2.)—Form of County Returns - - - - - - - - - - - 381

Appendix (A.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 22° die Martij, 1824:
Major Thomas Frederick Colby - p. 13

Lunæ, 29° die Martij:
Lieutenant Colonel Richard Keane - 17

Jovis, 1° die Aprilis:
Thomas Spring Rice, Esq. (a Member) 20

Veneris, 2° die Aprilis:
Major Thomas Frederick Colby - - 23

Lunæ, 5° die Aprilis:
John Leslie Foster, Esq. (a Member) - 29

Mercurij, 7° die Aprilis:
John Wilson Croker, Esq. (a Member) - 34

Veneris, 7° die Maij:
Mr. Richard Griffith - - - - 42

Mercurij, 12 die Maij:
Mr. Richard Griffith - - - - 46

Jovis, 13° die Maij:
Mr. William Bald - - - - 57

Veneris, 14° die Maij:
Mr. William Bald - - - - 73
Mr. Alexander Nimmo - - - 75

Lunæ, 17° die Maij:
Mr. Alexander Nimmo - - - 78

Martis, 18° die Maij:
Mr. Alexander Nimmo - - - 83
Dr. Kelly - - - - - 84

Martis, 25° die Maij:
Mr. Richard Griffith - - - p. 86
Captain Henry Kater - - - - 87

Jovis, 27° die Maij:
Mr. Alexander Nimmo - - - 91

Mercurij, 19° die Maij:
Major Warburton - - - - 96
Dr. Kelly - - - - - - 97
Mr. Hyett - - - - - ibid
Davies Gilbert, Esq. (a Member) - 99

Lunæ, 31° die Maij:
Mr. William Edgeworth - - - 100

Martis, 1° die Junij:
Mr. David Aher - - - - 108
Mr. James Gardner - - - - 113

Mercurij, 2° die Junij:
Mr. James Gardner - - - - 114
Mr. William Edgeworth - - - 116
Major Thomas Frederick Colby - - ibid
Mr. William Bald - - - - ibid
Mr. David Aher - - - - ibid

Jovis, 10° die Junij:
Mr. Adam Murray - - - - 117
Major Thomas Frederick Colby - - 121
Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald (a Member) 123
Dominick Brown, Esq. (a Member) - 124
Lord Oxmantown (a Member) - - ibid
James Grattan, Esq. (a Member) - ibid
Richard Wellesley, Esq. (a Member) - 125
Thomas Spring Rice, Esq. (a Member) ibid
Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. (a Member) - - - - - ibid
John Wilson Croker, Esq. (a Member) - ibid

Appendix (A.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 22° die Martij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Major Thomas Frederick Colby,
Called in; and Examined.

Major T. F. Colby.
(March 22.)

WHAT is your situation?—I am Captain in the corps of Engineers, and Major in the Army.

Have you had occasion to turn your attention to the trigonometrical survey that is going on now?—I have been employed on the trigonometrical survey twenty-three years.

How long has that survey been in progress?—It has been in progress since the year 1791.

How far is it completed?—With the exception of the east part of England and the northern part of the western coast, and western islands of Scotland, the whole of the trigonometrical survey is completed.

How far is the filling up completed?—About two-thirds of England and Wales have been surveyed.

Does the trigonometrical survey extend beyond the natural geography; does it comprehend any of the internal boundaries?—The trigonometrical survey itself does not comprehend the internal boundaries.

Does the completion of it, in the published maps, comprehend any of the internal boundaries beyond the boundaries of counties?—Nothing beyond the boundaries of counties; the gentlemen of Lincolnshire have requested that the boundaries of the great divisions of that county may be surveyed; which are now surveyed, and are in the map.

You do not usually give any internal boundaries?—We do not usually put in the hundreds and other divisions, except those of counties.

In effecting a survey of the boundaries of those great divisions of the county of Lincoln, how did the military surveyors proceed to ascertain them?—From the persons in the county by local inquiry.

Was it from local inquiry amongst private individuals?—Amongst private individuals.

Has the map containing those boundaries of the great divisions been as yet published or made known to the county of Lincoln?—It is made known to the county of Lincoln, but not yet published; it will be published in the course of the present year.

Have you reason to believe that the boundaries of those great divisions of the county of Lincoln are laid down with accuracy?—I have no doubt, with the exception of a part in the parish of Misson, which is yet undecided, that the whole is laid down with every accuracy which could be obtained by local inquiry.

Have you formed any calculation from the comparative area of the two countries, what time it might take to effect a survey of Ireland, upon the same principles with that of the ordnance survey, not containing any more minute subdivisions of land, and not proceeding to engraving?—I have calculated, that if every facility be given to the measure, it may be done in six or seven years.

To what facilities do you allude?—Every pecuniary facility with regard to the appointment of individuals.

How many square miles would you reckon, on being able to complete within a year, supposing every possible facility was given?—Within the first year, probably,

Major T. F. Colby.
(March 22.)

we should not be able to complete above 2,000 square miles; within the second and third, probably a greater number of square miles, increasing each year with the experience and number of persons employed.

Have you at all considered what additional labour would have been imposed upon the surveyors of England, had they been required to take in the boundaries of parishes, in addition to the natural geography of the counties?—It would have required a considerable time, from the difficulty of ascertaining those boundaries, as well as the time occupied in surveying of them.

Do you think there would have been much greater difficulty in ascertaining the local boundaries, than there has been in ascertaining the great divisions of the county of Lincoln?—I should think there would be much greater difficulty, because the boundaries of the great divisions are commonly known from different circumstances.

Have you reason to apprehend, that the parochial boundaries are more obscure?—I should apprehend they are more obscure, from such frequent reference not being required; with regard to the parish of Misson, there is a doubt whether a part of it is in the county of Nottingham or Lincoln; the conveyancers, I understand, in conveying land in part of that district, state "in the counties of Nottingham or "Lincoln."

The difficulty then, is not so much as to the boundary of the parish, as it is with regard to which county the parish is in?—I apprehend it is more with respect to the county boundary than the parish.

Have you any notion at all, how much would be the additional labour that would be connected with giving the parochial divisions?—It would be impossible to state that with any degree of accuracy, because we are not aware of the extent of the parishes; there are about 10,000 parishes in England and Wales; probably the boundaries might be estimated at about ten or fifteen linear miles; and the only estimate that we could make, would be about six miles per diem of linear boundary, for each day's surveying.

Supposing a barony to consist of 103,000 acres, and to be divided into 262 town lands or sub-denominations, and that those sub-denominations were to be divided rectangularly, how many miles of boundary would there be contained in the survey of such town lands, and what time would such survey take?—It would take very little time if it were rectangularly divided, because we do not in that case require to measure the boundaries, but merely to fix the intersecting points.

But supposing it required actual admeasurement?—If it required actual admeasurement, it would be probable, that there would be such irregularity as would add at least one-third, and therefore it would probably take about ninety-six days of weather fit for surveying.

How much additional time and labour do you conceive would be required for a survey of Ireland, comprehending the internal boundaries, on the principles that have been alluded to?—I do not apprehend that it would require much additional time, because in making the estimate of the time necessary for a survey of Ireland, I have done it on the consideration of the time that will be required to train such a number of persons as will accomplish the whole work; with respect to the mere linear measurement of the boundaries, I should apprehend that little additional time would be required in the ultimate completion of the work, because we can readily qualify a great number of persons for that service, provided the boundaries are marked on the ground.

What disposable force do you conceive you can command for the purpose of the Irish survey?—At the present moment we can command no disposable force; we must train the greater part of the individuals that are required.

What force do you look to as being necessary for effecting the object?—I should suppose we might send at least twenty-five persons into Ireland next year, and probably more than double that number the year afterwards.

Do you conceive those fifty persons would be sufficient to enable you to effect the survey in the time you have mentioned?—It would be difficult to state what time would be required till we make an experiment; in order to find the time that would be required, we must know the efficiency of the individuals to be employed, and the quantity of work to be done by them. I should think a greater number would be required in the course of the work, to complete it in the time mentioned.

On what scale is your English survey undertaken; the field survey?—The English survey commenced upon a scale of six inches to a mile, and it is now carried on on the scale of two inches to a mile.

Would the scale of six inches to the mile be sufficiently large to represent distinct divisions

divisions of land, varying in size from fifty to three or four hundred acres?—I should think it would represent those divisions very completely. *Major T. F. Colby.* (March 22.)

Will you show the Committee a specimen of a map at six inches to the mile?—[*The witness produced a Map of part of Kent, and it was inspected by the Committee.*]

In making the ordnance survey, what steps did you take to ascertain the county boundaries?—We took no other steps than directing the surveyors to make every local inquiry which they were able to make on the spot.

They were not put into any communication with the local authorities, with the Lord Lieutenants, or any other local authority?—They were not put into communication with the local authorities; but the engraved maps previously to their completion, have been sent to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and to the members who represent the counties, with a desire that they will point out any errors.

Have any such errors been pointed out?—Some; principally with respect to the orthography of names.

Supposing that it had been in the contemplation of the ordnance to have united with the ordnance survey the parochial divisions, has it ever occurred to you to consider how that could best be effected; by what local communications you could have ascertained the boundaries?—I apprehend that the only mode in which we could have done it at a moderate expense, would have been to have requested an Act of the Legislature, in the first instance, to compel the inhabitants to put some additional marks, in the country, upon the bounds of the parishes, so that the surveyors might only have to survey lines, as they would roads and the boundaries of commons; because the time it would require to find out the boundaries would be more than double the time that would be required for the actual survey of the lines themselves.

In your ordnance survey did you take the altitudes of the mountains?—We took the altitudes of all the mountains which are used as trigonometrical stations, and also of all other remarkable mountains fixed as points in the course of the survey.

In effecting your survey do you take any notice of the geology of the country?—We do not.

Do you conceive it would be productive of much difficulty and inconvenience if such a survey as that were to be connected with your ordnance survey?—I should apprehend that it would be more convenient for the geological survey to follow the survey of the country, than to be connected with it in the first instance.

In the ordnance survey do you distinguish the different descriptions of roads, the turnpike roads and the public roads, from the parochial and private roads?—The turnpike roads are marked in the engraved maps with a thick line, they are also engraved somewhat wider.

Combining with the ordnance survey, as it has been effected in England, the actual contents of the land, would it add very much to the labour if a return were to be required of the appropriation of the land, whether in tillage or pasture, or bog, whether profitable or unprofitable?—The only division which is at present made in the ordnance survey, is between common land, wood land, and cultivated land. There is no division between corn land and pasture land at present, but it would add considerably to the labour if there was a necessity to distinguish them.

Is not such a division contained in that map upon the scale of six inches to the mile?—It is.

Have the ordnance taken any proceedings with a view to the trigonometrical survey of Ireland?—The Duke of Wellington has directed persons to be trained for that survey; twenty persons.

Have you done any thing with regard to the extension of the triangulation to Ireland?—We have observed stations on the coast of Ireland, from the coast of Scotland, and from the western islands.

You have stated that your first object would be to train a certain number of individuals who would be competent to undertake this work; how much time do you conceive would be required for those preliminary steps?—The time required would vary according to the capacities of the individuals, and also according to the parts of the work they were to undertake; for mere linear surveying, we should be able to train persons in six or seven months; those persons must be under the direction of confidential people, who would have a higher degree of information; who would see that the work was properly performed; and to train a sufficient number of persons possessing that higher degree of information, I apprehend it would be necessary to defer the commencement of the work till the summer of 1825.

Major T. F. Colby.

(March 22.)

Can any steps be taken with regard to the linear admeasurement of the internal boundaries, till you have proceeded with your triangulation?—Not with any advantage.

In the interval which must occur between the present time, and your having got a sufficient number of persons trained for the work, do you think any steps could be taken in Ireland, that would facilitate the future progress of the survey?—The step that would most facilitate the future progress of the survey, would be to have the boundaries of the town lands pointed out, either by stones or ditches, or some marks which the persons who surveyed might observe upon the ground.

Are you acquainted at all with the present state of the Down survey of Ireland?—I am not at all acquainted with it.

If those marks of the boundaries were put, it would be of great importance to you?—It would save half the time in measuring those boundaries.

Are you acquainted with the survey which is at present going on in the territory of Bavaria?—I have heard some remarks respecting it; I am not acquainted personally with the survey.

Are you aware of the mode which they have adopted in Bavaria for lightening the expense to the state, by giving the command of certain portions of the survey to individuals who might require it for their private purposes?—I have heard that individuals are allowed to have their estates surveyed at a certain rate, and that the plans being afterwards lithographed, they are allowed to have copies for themselves.

Have you at all considered how a general Valuation of Ireland could be combined with your survey?—I do not apprehend that the officers of engineers can interfere with any thing but the admeasurement of the surface.

For the purpose of carrying this survey on, and effecting it with as much expedition as possible, would it be desirable, that your department should add to their present stock of instruments?—We would require a considerable number of instruments in addition to those we have at present; there is an instrument belonging to Mr. Troughton, of two feet in diameter, which Mr. Troughton has undertaken to redivide, which is well adapted for the purposes of trigonometrical survey.

What is the system of remuneration which is adopted with regard to the ordnance survey in England?—The officers of engineers are allowed pay equal to their subsistence, in addition to the pay which they would receive, if they were employed at a home station.

They have double pay?—They receive half-pay in addition to their subsistence when employed at a home station, and pay equal to their subsistence in addition to that home station pay, when they are employed on surveys. This rate was formerly fixed by the warrants for the corps.

Are they not paid so much a square mile?—Not the officers.

How are the surveyors paid?—They are paid a small retaining salary, and the remainder of their pay is by the square mile.

Do you conceive that there are any inconveniences connected with that mode of paying by the square mile?—The dependence of the surveyors in England, I think, has been rather too much upon the square mile; in Ireland, perhaps, it would be better to have a less dependence on quantity, and a higher salary. I would propose, that the plans should be examined before any payment is made to the surveyors, and that the payment should be regulated by the quantity and the quality of the work.

The payment of a considerable proportion of the emoluments of the surveyors by the square mile, may be supposed to have some tendency to produce a careless mode of executing the work; has it ever been found so?—It has been found so, in some instances.

Should you propose in your admeasurement both of area and of length, to adopt the English or the Irish measurements?—I should propose to adopt the English measurements.

Have you inspected the surveys which have taken place under the authority of the Bog Commissioners of Ireland?—I have not examined them particularly.

Lunæ, 29° die Martij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Keane, called in; and Examined.

HAVE you turned your attention to the subject of the new survey and valuation of Ireland?—For some years I have.

Lieut. Col. Richard Keane. (March 29.)

What are the observations which have occurred to you, upon that subject?—The first thing that I should beg leave to call the attention of the Committee to, would be the details of the mode of the survey; but that having been given in evidence by Major Colby, I should presume there would be no necessity for my entering into the details of the trigonometrical survey, further than mentioning the triangulation, and following it up by mentioning how the valuation may be connected with it. Taking it for granted that those details have been laid before the Committee, I should then say—those may be called the primary operations of the survey, and a great variety of minute scientific considerations are essential to their accuracy: while the primary considerations are thus in forwardness, those of a secondary and subordinate nature may be also in progress. The assistants will be engaged with instruments of inferior size and accuracy, in determining the position of all the principal objects, such as churches, towers, &c. which may be found within the principal triangles; and as the sides of the large triangles form the basis for those operations, it is impossible that any error of importance can arise (as would inevitably be the case in extensive operations carried on with small instruments) without its being immediately detected. The business of the assistants now becomes extremely simple, as they are enabled to lay down the roads, &c. with perfect accuracy from the numerous points, the situations of which have been previously ascertained. On the completion of each parish map, according to N° 1 and 2, the department employed to value the land may proceed thus. The whole may be in motion in regular succession; and were the plan carried on with requisite spirit and freedom, an accurate knowledge of the country, and of its genuine resources, might be speedily obtained, according to the table that I expect to have the honour to lay before the Committee.

You spoke of the valuation being commenced after the survey is completed; does it occur to you that a portion of the boundaries might be marked out, and a valuation might be made during the time that the survey is going on, or before that?—I mean that each should go on in regular succession; the valuators will proceed to the valuation, with maps N°s 1 and 2, in their hands.

But till N°s 1 and 2 are in their hands, you think the valuation cannot be made?—N° 1 contains the survey of each proprietorship, and N° 2, every parish thrown into absolute fields, on such a scale as will be laid before the Committee.

On what scale do you propose that the survey containing the fields should be described?—I should suppose about an inch to 40 perches.

How much will that be to a mile?—It comes very nearly to about the scale of the property surveys in this country.

Are you aware on what scale the ordinary property surveys are drawn?—I believe about 40 perches to an inch. I should think it would require a scale of that size.

Do you recommend that there should be three separate scales effected; you have described three processes, do you intend there should be surveys executed for each?—Certainly; one follows the other: one is the trigonometrical survey, the other is the net work; and in the third place the division of those properties into fields.

Then on what scale do you propose the last part to be effected?—Not being accustomed to mix French measures with British measures, I am not exactly at once prepared to say.

What would be the French measure?—Four centimetres to one hundred metres.

Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the proceedings which have taken place in France, with respect to the cadastre, or land valuation?—Yes; I have known something of it for the last two years.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee, what you know of it?—The French cadastre, which is composed of the acreage partition, and of the correct

Lieut. Col. Richard Keane.

(March 29.)

delineation of each proprietorship, has been organized by the establishment of a school of geography, and the creation of a central and general agency of contributions. This agency, known under the name of the Bureau, for the direction of the direct contributions, is placed under the immediate authority of the minister of finance, and consists of a director, an inspector, and a comptroller, and about sixty members, who are charged with the surveillance of the department employed in taking the acreage, and in uniting uniformity of principles by communication with the best informed, and by a coincidence of ideas which has in particular contributed to the perfect success of these operations. The valuation of the lands is confided to the municipal council, which is composed of the mayor and his assistants, and of twelve persons, selected from amongst thirty of the most intelligent persons residing within the commune; and the distribution of the lands, according to their qualities, by the resident proprietors of each commune (three in number) who are selected by the municipal council, and who are assisted by the comptroller of the direct contributions. In this same way errors are rectified which may have occurred in measuring the boundaries of proprietorships, on the complaint to this effect of any proprietor, being addressed to the prefêt. La contribution fonciere is calculated on an uniform principle, and is of a certain variable number of additional centimes. It is to be understood by additional centimes, a small sum levied (over the contributions exacted by the government) to cover the expenses of the communes; for example, to pay the servants of the communes, the gardes champêtres, and for the hire of an office bureau de ponts de chaussées: the proportions of tax to territorial income is generally from one-ninth to one-tenth. The subdivisions have always been classed on the land by the aid of an atlas of registry, presenting on different leaves, a copy of the plan of each estate belonging to the section, and containing, 1st. The name of the proprietor; 2nd. Number of the plan; 3rd. Name of the canton; 4th. Ditto of the communes; 5th. Name of the place; 6th. The nature and the capability of each parcel of land. The number of classes throughout France have been limited to five, from the nature of the culture. There are consequently five classes of meadow and pasture, and five of arable land: that is as far as my information goes, without reference to the maps; they are executed lithographically, and on the smallest scale for departmental maps that was ever seen, without the least confusion, and done in the most perfect manner possible.

Is the cadastre finished?—No; they are only in progress; so far as it goes to the different cantons and communes, all that part has been finished; but the maps are not.

Was it not begun in the year 1790?—1796 was the first, but that was deserted, and a new one was adopted.

What was the new one adopted?—I am not certain, but it was under an order much later than that in 1796: there was an order of the Directory for the establishment of it in the first instance, and then the Emperor corrected that, and was not pleased with the manner it was going on.

Do you know what it has cost?—I know pretty well what the people who are engaged in the mapping receive; but it is impossible to say what it costs, because in each commune there is a bureau des ponts et des chaussées, which consists of four or five civil engineers, and they have four or five assistants, who are obliged to work seven years for nothing, before they are allowed to produce their work.

Not in each commune?—No; they are disposable for each arondissement.

What has been the expense of the mapping?—Two millions of francs.

You mean the engraving and the writing?—I mean the lithographic completion of those maps in the same way as they are engraved here.

That is independent of the expense of making the survey?—All the minor details of the survey are done in the communes, in the cantons, and in the departments; there is a constant work going on, for of course property alters, and as each proprietorship alters, a new map is made of it.

Does that expense include the taking of impressions?—Till it comes to a finished map all is drawing.

On what scale are those maps of the French cadastre taken?—Four centimetres for one hundred metres.

What is the size of the smallest subdivision of land which is laid down?—The gardens of the different proprietors, which may come to about half an hecatometre.

Are you acquainted with the local circumstances of a considerable part of Ireland?—Yes; I have been in every part of Ireland.

Have you been able at all to make any observations upon the comparative difficulty

Lieut. Col. Richard Keane.

(March 29.)

difficulty or facility of effecting a survey of Ireland, as compared with the Ordnance survey of England;—The Ordnance survey of England does not comprise the minor divisions of land.

Supposing the principles of the survey to be exactly the same in both countries, would it be either more easy or more difficult to complete a survey of Ireland, than to complete a survey of Great Britain?—I look upon it, that Ireland is the easiest country in the world to survey, because you have so many rivers and eminences which mark the country; perhaps you have not so many churches as there are in England, but you have as many points.

Do you conceive that the climate of Ireland would present any difficulty?—It certainly would not give the same facilities as the climate of England.

Would the out of doors work be limited, in your opinion, by the climate?—Certainly.

Have you considered at all what time the completion of the survey, upon the principles of the Ordnance survey, would take?—I am very certain that the survey of Ireland cannot be completed, so as to render it beneficial to the country, that is to go into the minor subdivisions of land, in less than ten years.

What disposable force do you assume?—The primary triangulation will require, at the least, four years; 100 engineers will be necessary to complete the net work and the minor subdivisions, for which I calculate a space of 10 years.

How much work could be executed, how many square miles, by 100 engineers?—I would allow that each engineer shall lay down 100 acres a-day; that is as much as he can do; and in that way I would allow him 200 working days per year, which is more than he would get; that would be 20,000 acres for each engineer in a year.

From your knowledge and acquaintance with the people of Ireland, do you think there would be, upon their part, a desire to forward it, or would they obstruct it, from any feelings of jealousy?—I think they would hail any thing that would alter the present system of things.

Are you aware, from your own knowledge, whether there is any complaint on the part of the peasantry of the country, of the present system of local taxation?—I should certainly think there must be, in almost every quarter, particularly with respect to the grand jury taxation.

Has there been any anxiety, to your knowledge, expressed with regard to a re-survey and valuation that should correct the inequalities of the present system?—I believe, on the table of the House of Commons, last year, there were a great many petitions presented on this very subject of a revision of the measurement.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, any striking instances of the tax being levied upon a much larger amount of acres than are held by any persons; or of other persons being exempted?—I knew an instance of a gentleman who paid, upon a particular occasion, at the rate of 10*s.* being 5*s.* per acre, at each of the two assessments within the year, while a ploughland in the same barony, which was land of nearly equal quality, paid but 1*d.* an acre at each assessment.

Do you conceive, that for the purposes of grand jury assessment, and for the assessment of tithes, it is necessary to adhere to the present subdivision of land into townlands or ploughlands?—I am positive, that so long as you retain either the one or the other, you will involve yourself in inextricable confusion.

What system would you propose to substitute?—Measures by the acre, the absolute superficies by the acre.

What subdivisions would you propose?—The baronial and the parish boundaries; and then I would survey every one of the parishes into absolute acres; but your tithe system now hinges upon the acreable system, not upon the ploughland or townland system; nothing hinges upon that, but the grand jury assessment and the parish cess.

Those are the only two things which depend upon this demarkation of townlands?—Yes.

Do you conceive townland and ploughland to be synonimous for local purposes?—In most of the counties that I am acquainted with, they are much the same thing.

What counties do you allude to?—I allude to Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny.

Are the subdivisions of those counties by ploughlands or by townlands, or are the words used synonimously?—The subdivisions in the county of Cork are ploughlands; the subdivisions in the county of Waterford are ploughlands; and in Kilkenny they are townlands.

In the counties of Cork and Waterford, are all ploughlands taxed equally; does

Lieut. Col. Richard Keane.

(March 29.)

one ploughland bear the same proportion of the local burthens as another?—So far as the treasurer's warrant goes; the treasurer's warrant is issued for so many townlands within the barony, and each of them pays a certain sum.

Do you conceive, that where the division is in townlands, there is not a subdivision of acres, and that a townland consisting of 200 acres does not pay less than a townland consisting of 400 acres?—Certainly not.

If you had only baronial boundaries surveyed, how would it be possible to effect the repartition of the county cesses amongst the different proprietors?—I would include the parish boundaries as well, and the minor distributions before mentioned.

Assuming the parochial boundary to be the lowest subdivision, how would you divide the amount of the parochial charge amongst the different individuals of that parish?—As I said before, I was not prepared to go into the subject of valuation; but if you have made it answer for the tithe system, why not make it answer for the others.

Making the parochial division the minimum?—Yes; and including the other subdenominations.

Does not your system go to the survey of each individual field?—Certainly; my system, if followed, would go to the valuation of every single field within each parish.

The question refers to the survey; you would survey each individual field?—Yes.

May not every man alter the boundaries of his field; every man who has property may alter it, and throw four fields into one?—There should be a law, as there is in every country where there is a good system, to oblige them to serve a notice upon the bureau.

You would then have a separate bureau in each parish?—You must have a fit person in each parish, to transmit the notice of alteration to the office of registry in each county.

Jovis, 1° die Aprilis, 1824.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT, BARONET,

IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Spring Rice, Esq. a Member of the Committee, Examined.

T. S. Rice, Esq.

(April 1.)

ARE you acquainted with the mode in which the county taxation is now levied, in any of the counties of Ireland?—I can speak particularly with regard to the mode pursued in the county of Limerick, where I myself reside; and I believe that system does not differ materially from the system adopted in many other counties in Ireland. I know it is pretty nearly the same with that which is adopted in the counties of Clare and Kerry; and the returns which are now laid before the Committee, will enable them to discover how far it differs from the system in other parts of Ireland. At the close of each of the assizes, the county treasurer applots the sum which is chargeable upon the entire county, among the respective baronies, by a table which is formed, assigning to each barony a certain number of acres. Under this table, if 20,000 *l.* be presented upon an entire county, 500 *l.* is levied upon one barony, 1,000 *l.* upon another, and so the entire sum is applotted amongst them in proportion to their computed or estimated contents.

State how that arrangement is made which allots to one barony a greater proportion of the taxation than is made payable by any other?—The baronies are very unequal in size. There is a document called the County-book, which states the supposed contents of each of those baronies. The supposed contents are founded upon ancient estimates. They do not agree in all respects, either with the Down survey, or with any other survey or authority which I know to be in existence; but they are handed down from one treasurer or collector to another, and have been inserted in the county book as the basis of the partition of the public money within the respective baronies. They differ most materially from the actual contents; as for instance, the barony of Upper Connolloe, in the county of Limerick, appears from the county books to contain 53,000 acres, whilst the actual contents, by a survey taken in the year 1790, exceed 94,700 acres. On the other hand,

T. S. Rice, Esq.

(April 1.)

hand, another barony (the barony of Small County) appears upon the county books to contain, and is chargeable with 22,737 acres, and the actual contents by the same survey to which I have before alluded, amount to 22,705 acres, consequently whilst the number of acres in the one barony chargeable with cess, scarcely amount to more than one half of the actual contents, in the other, the number of acres which are chargeable exceed the number of acres contained in the survey to which I have alluded. According to the scale in the county book, the treasurer applots the sum with which the baronies are respectively chargeable, and he issues a warrant to the high constable or collector of each of those baronies, for the collection of the portion of the county taxation which is ascertained by that scale. Each of the collectors has a table, containing a list of the parishes in his barony, subdivided again into a number of townlands in each of those parishes; and the contents of each townland is stated in reduced or computed acres.

What do you mean by reduced acres?—I mean by reduced acres the number of acres with which each of those townlands or parishes appear to be chargeable in the county book. The term *reduced* is used in opposition to the actual contents, and in most counties is infinitely less than the actual contents, though in some instances, the number of acres with which specific townlands are chargeable, may exceed the actual contents. The high constable applies to any individual whom he may prefer upon each townland, and states to him that, according to the terms of the treasurer's warrant, such townland is assessable with so much money; he gives to the individual to whom he has so applied an authority to raise and collect the sum, or in default such individual is bound to pay it himself. In most instances, the high constable inquires no further; the actual levy is made by an inhabitant of the townland, who receives for such duty no remuneration whatever, whilst the individual or collector who is paid by the public, does not in fact discharge the troublesome duty of collector. The person who does collect is very frequently wholly irresponsible; he is not a public accountant, nor is there any mode by which it can be ascertained that he has only collected the sum which fairly and justly would be leviable upon that particular denomination of land in that county.

Is he ever in any case responsible?—He is so far responsible, that in the default of his paying over to the high constable the amount of money with which he is charged, he may then be forced to pay it himself; but as to any responsibility in case he should collect more than the sum which he is entitled to do, into that the high constable has no means of inquiring; nor is there any easy remedy to an occupier of land; he even finds it difficult to ascertain the amount with which he is chargeable: besides this, these irresponsible collectors exercise a severe power of distress—driving to the pound, and charging, too frequently, extra and illegal fees; and in many instances I have known breaches of the peace, and a general disposition to resist the law, as consequences of this system of collecting the county taxes.

Have you known any instances which show the practicability of screening some individuals from payment, when a greater payment is asked from others?—In all cases where the number of acres in the county book are less than the number of acres actually contained in the land, it is perfectly clear, that the individual who collects may very frequently charge the taxes upon such portion of the land as he shall think fit, leaving the other portions altogether free from taxation.

In the comparative instance which you have given, where in Upper Connolloe 53,000 acres were taxable in the books, and 90,000 acres were the gross amount of acres, does not the system which you have explained leave the amount of 40,000 acres subject to the partiality of the individual assessing?—It certainly does; and until the year 1816, the individuals inhabiting townlands were in many instances kept in total ignorance as to the number of acres for which even the townland itself was liable. At that period, acting under the statute of 49 Geo. 3, c. 84. s. 23, the grand jury of the county of Limerick made a table of applotment for several of the baronies, which set forth the number of acres with which each townland is rateable. This has prevented the abuse with regard to townlands, but the abuse still exists with regard to the re-partition and applotment of the sum levied upon each individual townland; as, for instance, there is a townland in the parish of Killmoylan, which contains in fact 4,000 acres, which is not rated at so many hundreds; it is clear that the re-partition of the tax in such a case is liable to all the abuses to which the question has pointed my attention.

Can you suggest any remedy for the abuse to which you have just now referred and explained?—There is no remedy, except through the means of a new survey and valuation.

T. S. Rice, Esq.

(April 1.)

How would this operate in producing a remedy?—If a valuation were to be made of each separate townland, the baronial charge might be applotted according to the value so found; and I have no doubt, that if that allotment were once made, according to a new valuation, the individual inhabitants of each townland might be fully trusted with the duty of applotting the sums so fixed among themselves.

Would there be any difficulty in adopting the suggestion which you have thrown out, of the inhabitants of townlands applotting the cess so imposed upon them?—I don't think that the difficulty would be very great, if there was a thorough conviction on the part of the farmers and peasantry themselves, that the whole system was just, and that each individual was to be taxed in proportion to his ability. I believe that the Legislature might fully rely upon obtaining the best exertions of the inhabitants themselves, to carry into effect the levy of the local taxes. I have no doubt, that the correction of the evils incident to the present grand jury system, to which I have already alluded, would be one of the most popular that could be adopted by the Legislature, and would have an immediate tendency to promote the tranquillity and peace of the country.

Upon what ground do you prefer the adoption of the division of townlands, instead of recasting and new modelling the baronies into more equal divisions?—Each townland is, generally speaking, the property of one individual, and consequently the boundary of the townland is recognized, and in point of fact is, in most cases, the boundary of each proprietor's estate. It is long established, and provided the value were to be fairly assessed, I conceive that the new system, to be effectual, ought to depart as little as is practicable from the established order of things. I have no doubt, that the adoption of any arbitrary system of division would lead to the greatest possible confusion.

From your knowledge of the character of the people of the country, do you think that there would be a very strong prejudice in favour of those old and recognized divisions, which they so clearly understand?—I have no doubt that there is a general feeling in favour of the old-established boundaries; besides which they have, in many instances, been made matters of litigation; they have been ascertained by judgments of courts of law, and they form the foundation of the Down survey now in existence, and the best document of the kind which can now be referred to in Ireland.

Do you conceive that the adopting the subdivisions of baronies into parishes alone would be sufficient, rejecting the townland subdivision?—By no means; the value per acre of the parish would necessarily, from the great size of the parish itself, be extremely unequal, and if the Legislature contemplated parochial meetings, for the purpose of assessing the rate in proportion to the value of those lands, from the great size of some of the other parishes in Ireland, I fear it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the same union of interest, the same community of feeling, or the same degree of local knowledge, upon which you can rely in taking the smaller boundary; as an instance, a parish in the county of Armagh, the return of which is now before the Committee, contains 17,246 acres, whilst no one townland in the entire barony consists of more than 800 acres; and the greater number of the townlands consist of about 200 acres. There is a much greater probability of having an equality of value in the townland, as well as having a just applotment among the inhabitants, if it be undertaken by the valuation of the townland itself.

Are you aware of any peculiarity in the formation of baronies at present existing, that throw difficulties in the way of the present collection?—In many instances, separate parts of baronies, consisting of one or more townland or townlands, are distinguished from the barony at large, and are surrounded altogether by other baronies; in the same way parts of parishes are similarly situated. With regard to the latter, as the tithes are connected with the separation, the correction would be a difficult proceeding; but where the distinction is purely always of a civil nature, as in the case of twenty baronial and townland divisions, it would be a matter of considerable importance, if such insulated parts of one county, barony or townland, could be consolidated with the county or barony in which they are situated. The observation applies forcibly with regard to separate counties; and I have known instances in which public justice has been interrupted in consequence of those anomalies; as, for instance, where a person has been indicted for committing a murder in a certain county, and it turned out upon the trial that the murder was committed in one of those small distinct parts; in such cases, I have known acquittals to take place contrary to the justice of the case.

T. S. Rice, Esq.
(April 1.)

Upon what principle do you think the valuation of Ireland ought to proceed?—I conceive that it is essential to the success of such valuation, both with reference to local purposes and to general statistical science, that the principle adopted for the valuation should be uniform in all parts of the country; that the scale of value applied to a northern county should be the same scale of value applied to a southern county, and that we should not have to complain of the anomalies which often exist in other territorial assessments, where a half rate is taken in one part of the country, and a rate upon the rack-rent is taken in another. In order to ensure this uniformity, as well as to prevent abuses arising from local interest or local prejudice, I conceive that there should be a commissioner or commissioners employed by Government, to co-operate with the local valuers in the several counties, baronies and parishes. Such officer or officers should exercise a regulated power of direction and control; and further, in order to insure an uniformity of assessment, I conceive that in taking his valuation, he ought not to refer to the market prices of the day so much as to a fixed scale of value of all the articles of produce. Without such precaution, supposing the valuation to be six years in progress, it is clear that a valuation so made would vary directly with the fluctuating prices of the period of time to which I have alluded; whereas, if for purposes of the valuation, the different prices of wheat, barley, oats, butter and other produce, were assumed as the scale, and the quantity of produce were to be looked to as the mode of reaching the value, by comparing the fixed scale with any subsequent fluctuations of price, the value of the day might always be found. By those means, the valuation would not only apply to the local purposes for which it is directly intended, but it would afford at all times a mode of ascertaining the territorial resources of the country.

Veneris, 2° die Aprilis, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Major Thomas Frederick Colby again called in; and Examined, as follows:

Major T. F. Colby.
(April 2.)

WHEN you were last examined with regard to the time that the proposed Survey would take, did you give your answers under the supposition, that the labours of the ordnance were to continue in Great Britain during the survey in Ireland, or that the whole of the ordnance force was to be transferred into Ireland?—Under the supposition that the survey of Great Britain was to continue.

If the survey of Great Britain was to be suspended, so as to place at your disposition the entire of the engineering force, in what time could your operations be carried into effect?—I do not apprehend that would make any essential difference in the survey of Ireland.

Have the goodness to explain to the Committee why, if the force under your command was to be augmented, the time in which the survey could be effected might not be proportionally diminished?—I estimate the time that would be necessary for training persons for that survey, when the real exigencies of that survey become known.

Do you not think the survey could be executed in a shorter time, if instead of training engineers, you could employ those that were already experienced?—No doubt it could be carried into effect much sooner; but those persons are not existing at present.

If the operations of the ordnance in Great Britain were suspended, placing those persons at your command, would you not have persons experienced for the survey of Ireland?—So small a number, that no essential difference would be made in the time of ultimate completion.

Would it be your intention to undertake the survey of Ireland merely with individuals you intend to train for that purpose?—Certainly not; I should employ some of the persons that are now employed in the survey of Great Britain, and supply their places with others.

What time must elapse before you have persons trained for the Irish survey?—I have estimated, that we might commence the survey of Ireland in the summer of 1825.

Major T. F. Colby.

(April 2.)

If you had the power of transferring to Ireland the engineers engaged in the survey of Great Britain, could you not commence in the summer of 1824?—We could not accelerate the time in which the survey would be completed in that way, because it would be more advantageous to leave those persons on the survey in Great Britain, to train the establishment required for Ireland.

Are you acquainted with any of the engineers who have been engaged in the Government and other public surveys in Ireland?—I am not personally acquainted with any of those engineers, except Mr. Edgeworth.

Then you do not conceive, that an augmentation of your force, or an alteration in the character of the engineers whom you mean to employ in Ireland, would enable you to effect your object in a quicker time than you have stated?—I do not think it can be effected in less than seven years.

Should you propose to be personally present in Ireland during the whole or any part of the time?—I should only be able to be present a part of the time.

What portion of your time would be sufficient?—It would depend so much upon the individuals I had there, and those that are to be trained, that it would be almost impossible to state the time.

Be so good as to describe the qualifications of the persons next immediately under yourself whom you propose to employ, whether engineers or engineering surveyors, or mere field surveyors?—Engineer officers, to see that the surveys were correctly executed.

About how many engineers would you conceive it desirable should form the class of persons next immediately under yourself?—I should endeavour to obtain as large a number as possible for that purpose.

Would you talk of five ten or twenty: what number would you conceive desirable?—To do it in seven years we should require twenty-five or thirty engineers.

Are the Committee to understand the field-surveyors you would employ would be under the direction of those engineers; would the surveyors be under the direction of particular engineers?—I should put five or six surveyors under one engineer.

Are the Committee to understand that the number of surveyors employed would be probably about five or six times the number of engineers employed under yourself?—At least that.

What would be about the amount of remuneration of each of those engineers of whom you speak; how much could they make per day?—The engineers would merely receive an addition equal to their subsistence, to their home military pay; they would be all commissioned officers.

About how much per day would the remuneration actually amount to?—The ordnance have been in the habit of charging the home duty pay, as well as the pay for the survey against the survey estimate, and the amount would vary with the rank of the officers.

Would it be a part of your plan to exclude the opportunity of employing any such engineers in Ireland, if a few individuals should be found in the country eminently qualified to render you such assistance?—It would be necessary to organize the system so that they all might be under the engineers employed, and in so doing it is probable the civil engineers in Ireland would require too high a rate of remuneration to be employed with advantage to the service.

Supposing that it should appear in fact, that there are some engineers in Ireland eminently qualified for assisting you in the operations, but who would expect for their remuneration from two to three guineas per day, should you think it desirable, or otherwise, to look to them for assistance in the undertaking?—I should think the assistance they would afford would be too expensive, and it would make every person employed at a lower rate of pay dissatisfied.

About how much should you consider, upon the average, the remuneration the field surveyors employed by you could obtain per day?—They would probably obtain about 200*l.* a year.

Should they out of that be obliged to defray themselves with board and lodging?—Certainly, out of that.

Do you think it practicable to procure in England a sufficient number of men properly qualified to act as field surveyors, who would be content with that degree of remuneration in a country to them a foreign one?—We should educate persons for that purpose, and not take those already educated.

Have you any doubt you could procure persons whom, after you had so educated, would

would be satisfied with that degree of compensation?—That has been about the *degree* of compensation the surveyors have received in England. *Major T. F. Colby.* (April 2.)

If you should find in Ireland a number of field surveyors properly qualified, and who would be satisfied with the same rate of remuneration, would it enter into your views to employ them?—We should certainly look to every source for surveyors, and if those could be found in Ireland whose integrity could be depended upon, we should be happy to employ them at the same rate as we employed other surveyors.

In what manner would you provide the class of engineers intermediate between yourself and the engineers?—From the corps of engineers.

Are they commissioned officers?—They are at present commissioned officers.

Should you propose to execute the survey of Ireland upon the same, or upon a larger scale than you have already executed the survey of England?—It has been proposed in this Committee, to execute the survey of Ireland on a scale of six inches to an English mile, to ascertain the contents of the parishes.

At the scale upon which you executed the survey of England?—No; that was projected upon the scale of two inches to a mile, and engraved upon the scale of one inch to a mile.

It was begun upon six inches to a mile?—Part of Kent, which was considered of consequence for military purposes, was surveyed upon that scale.

It was actually protracted upon that scale?—Yes.

Are there any means now in existence without any new surveys upon the land, of protracting the surveys you have made in England upon that scale?—No, certainly not; the survey has been made upon the scale of two inches to a mile, and with the degree of accuracy which that scale would require.

You could not now protract the survey of England from your field notes, or other documents, upon the scale of six inches to a mile?—Not with the degree of accuracy which that scale would require.

Does it occur to you, that it might be a desirable plan to lay down a general map of Ireland upon precisely the same scale as that which has finally been adopted for the map of England, but to have in the form of appendixes to the baronial books, maps of each townland, or five or six townlands together, upon a considerably greater scale, so as to avoid the necessity of tracing a general map or county map upon that enormous scale?—I should think a general map of Ireland would be best upon the scale of an inch to a mile, which seems quite large enough for all ordinary purposes.

Supposing then no protraction upon any intermediate scale between the one inch to a mile and the six inches to a mile, in what manner does it occur to you, that the maps upon the scale of six inches to a mile might be constructed; might they be limited to baronies, or extended to counties, or in separate townlands, or in squares, without a reference to the territorial boundaries?—It would be better to make them all a moderate size, so as to go upon one sheet of paper without joinings.

Would the map be rectangular, would the delineation upon the map fill the four sides of a rectangle, or be confined to the territorial boundaries, whatever they might be?—We should use any surveyed line as the boundary; either a road or a territorial boundary, it would be of no consequence which we made use of.

How much would any one map, constructed upon that great scale, contain; or would you propose to put into any one map a parish, a barony, a county, a townland, or by what other principle would you ascertain what each map would contain?—It would not be convenient, in making a map of six inches to a mile, for the person who drew it to have more than four miles in height by six or seven in breadth on one sheet; the breadth is not of so much consequence as the length.

Supposing then these maps to occupy rectangles corresponding with four miles in height, and six or seven in breadth, would you propose that the delineation of the face of the country in such map should extend to the four sides of the rectangle, or should be confined by the territorial boundaries that met together within that rectangle?—We would propose to confine it within the territorial boundaries, or some other lines that were actually surveyed in the country.

Should you think it practicable to attain so great a degree of accuracy in the execution of the map, upon the principle you now suggest, as that if any one was to take the pains of cutting out those several territorial maps, they would fit together so as to form one map?—The expansion and contraction of the paper would prevent them fitting exactly, but they would fit very nearly.

Supposing, as is the fact, that there have been seven counties of Ireland trigonometrically

Major T. F. Colby.

(April 2.)

metrically surveyed, and the delineation of the face of the country as good probably as the resources of the science will admit of, do you conceive that would afford you any material assistance so far as they were concerned?—I never found any plans in England that would afford us any assistance; they are seldom executed with the degree of accuracy necessary.

Supposing the triangulation of one of those counties was exhibited to you separately from the map, and that by any experiments to which you might subject it, it should appear to be perfectly accurate and trustworthy, would such a triangulation, as far as it went, save you much labour?—I could not ascertain the accuracy of the triangulation without repeating it.

What is the force employed in England and Scotland now?—We have ten officers of engineers.

Is that all?—Yes, all the engineers.

What force have you under them; what is the whole force actually employed in the survey?—I have ten surveyors under them.

Is that the whole?—Yes, the whole force.

How many experienced persons will go to Ireland, independent of yourself, according to your plan?—It is difficult to state that, because I have not selected the whole of the persons required for it.

Supposing that, in addition to the twenty young men now educating, twenty more surveyors could be educated or procured at the end of the period you described, could you not advantageously employ a corresponding additional number of directing persons, and, in fact, transfer the whole of the experienced persons now occupied in Scotland and England, the consequence of which would be infinitely shortening the period of the whole work?—Considerable inconvenience would arise in transferring the experienced persons now proceeding with the survey in England and Scotland, because a large proportion of the British work is in a very unfinished state, and considerable expense must be incurred by such transfer. As those persons will, as far as they can, be now employed in training officers and surveyors for the Irish survey, no essential difference could be made in the period of the ultimate completion of the Irish survey by such a transfer.

Supposing the expense and the inconvenience disregarded, would not the effect of a total transfer be to shorten the period of the survey nearly one-half?—I have already stated, that I do not think the period could be much shortened by such a transfer.

Have you seen the Irish maps of the counties of Roscommon, Longford, Mayo and Dublin?—I have seen some of the maps; the original maps of the county of Mayo upon a large scale.

Do you conceive that the young men now in training in England could execute a map superior to the map of Mayo?—I have no doubt but the maps will be superior in execution and accuracy.

And equally well drawn as an explanation of the face of the country?—Better drawn, I should think.

Could you submit to the inspection of the Committee any map you suppose to be so executed?—I could.

About how many individuals should you contemplate sending over to Ireland before this day twelve months from this country?—At least thirty.

How many of those thirty at present understand their business sufficiently to be employed in a work of that nature?—I should send over seven or eight of the persons at present experienced in the survey in the first instance. Those persons are not permanently intended for the Irish survey; I should send them over and continue them as long as necessary, and supply their places in England by persons now educating.

What proportion of the number of individuals you contemplate sending over in the next year are taught, or still remain to be taught?—About twenty-three would still remain to be taught.

As you contemplate sending over seven of the persons now engaged in the British survey, to undertake the commencement of the Irish survey, are they to be taken out of the corps of ten engineers now employed in the British survey?—Some engineers and some surveyors.

Have the goodness to explain to the Committee more fully the grounds of the opinion you have stated, that the augmentation of the number of engineers and surveyors would diminish the time of the work?—No doubt the augmentation of the number of engineers and surveyors would diminish it; but I contemplate making such

such an addition as soon as the persons now instructing are sufficiently advanced to enable me to send another supply of cadets for instruction; and I propose applying to the Duke of Wellington for permission to do so when such is the case. *Major T. F. Colby.* (April 2.)

Supposing your choice was not restricted to cadets merely, but you had the power of seeking among civilians for qualified surveyors either in Great Britain or Ireland, do you not think you could obtain a greater disposable force under your direction?—I am doing so, as far as I am able, at the present moment; but so much difficulty arose upon the employment of temporary surveyors in the British surveys, that I should be very cautious of again employing persons not thoroughly instructed.

What was the nature of the difficulties?—The work was so inaccurate that a great portion was done over again.

Could they not be employed in the subordinate parts?—Persons for the subordinate parts of the work might be instructed in about four months.

Are there not now a number of persons who have had a regular education for the artillery and engineers, for whom no commissions can be provided for some years to come?—It is persons of that class that are under instruction.

Are there many more than those you have sent?—About forty more.

In the event of employing any auxiliary surveyors, being civilians, do you conceive it would be necessary to place them directly under your military command and control?—I should conceive it would be necessary to place them under very efficient control.

Assuming, that on the scale of six inches to a mile, one sheet might comprehend twenty-four square miles, how many such sheets would be necessary for the map of Ireland?—It would be about 1,300 or 1,400.

Supposing you should find in Ireland a dozen persons eminently qualified to act in the intermediate class of engineers, between yourself and the field surveyors, and who would be content to submit themselves in all respects to your discipline and command, and further be content with the same remuneration that the public would have to pay to the officers you propose to bring over from the ordnance department, would it enter into your views to employ those persons, or not?—I apprehend considerable inconvenience would arise from that, because the persons would not obey them in the same manner that they would military officers.

Who would not obey them?—The surveyors and cadets that would be employed under them.

Would they not obey them, if it was understood they would be equally dismissed for disobedience?—I should apprehend considerable difficulty would arise from introducing two descriptions of persons together.

Supposing you should find in Ireland twenty or thirty field surveyors, quite as well qualified as any you could train or import from this country, and who would be satisfied with the same rate of remuneration, and be equally subjected to your orders and the orders of their superiors, would it enter into your view to employ those persons, or not?—We should endeavour to obtain as many persons of integrity as we could get, if it was desirable to complete the work as rapidly as possible.

Have you, *in point of fact, employed any persons not military, among the field surveyors of England?*—The field surveyors in the surveys of England, are not military.

No inconvenience has resulted from the employment of such persons?—When we employed persons not brought up in the ordnance department, considerable inconvenience resulted.

Are the Committee to understand, that the field surveyors now at work upon the survey of England, have all been trained by the ordnance department?—Yes; they have all been trained by the ordnance.

Would you describe the inconvenience to which you refer; was it insubordination, or want of sufficient skill?—Want of sufficient skill, and want of sufficient integrity.

Explain what you mean by want of integrity?—They performed their work without a sufficient degree of accuracy.

And that inaccuracy was owing to their not being so completely under your command?—It arose from not being completely under superintendence at the time it was done; I had not the direction of the survey at the time they were employed.

Is there any person co-ordinate in authority with you in this undertaking?—No person.

How many men do you propose to train for the Irish service?—Twenty in the first instance; and probably in the course of four or five months we should be able to send out twenty more.

Major T. F. Colby.
(April 2.)

Why could you not train forty in the first instance, and forty in the second?—We have only one individual accustomed to the training of pupils, and twenty are as many as he could attend to at once.

[*A plan of the ground near Henbury, also of Clufden, in Somersetshire, and also of the country around Llangollen, in Wales; the performance of George Boscawen, candidate for the corps of engineers, were exhibited to the Committee.*]

How old is Mr. Boscawen who executed that?—About twenty-one.

How long was he in training, before he executed that map of Llangollen?—I cannot state; but he has been ten months in training altogether, and in the course of his instruction he has been absent three weeks in consequence of sickness; these maps were done during the course of his instruction.

Do you conceive it practicable to attain any thing approaching to that style of execution, upon the average, amongst the young men you train?—I have no doubt of attaining nearly the same degree of execution, upon the average.

Then are the Committee to understand, that it would be your hope to be able to lay down a map of Ireland upon the scale of six inches to a mile, nearly in the same style that that map of the country round Llangollen has been executed, and with equal perfection?—I should hope to lay it down with greater perfection; that was performed by an individual under instruction; and we should perform the survey of Ireland by persons who had completed their instruction, and had some experience.

And with equal beauty, as well as with equal accuracy?—I should think so, certainly.

Then the Committee may understand, that it would be your expectation to be able to execute a map of Ireland, in a style equally satisfactory as the map of the country round Llangollen, now exhibited?—Certainly.

The Committee observe in the map of the country round Llangollen, the stratification of the coal and shell strata; would it enter into your expectation to be able to exhibit the strata of Ireland generally, in the map of which we speak?—I think the geological survey had better succeed the survey of the country; we generally give the young men some instruction upon geological subjects, but we do not enter so fully into it as to fit them for making a geological survey.

Was this map of the country round Llangollen executed by a person in the rank of field surveyor, without any assistance from the superior class of engineers?—It was done under the superintendence of the teaching draughtsman (the same individual who is now instructing the cadets intended for the Irish survey), and it was entirely the execution of the young man himself.

Are the roads laid down of the true breadth upon the map in question, or is there any discretion in that?—They are very nearly the true breadth, on the six-inch scale.

Are the houses laid down of the true dimensions?—Very nearly; they are very little exaggerated.

Would there be any objection to the Committee retaining this map of the country round Llangollen, as a specimen of what they are to expect, as to the manner in which the map of Ireland is to be executed?—I should prefer sending a specimen to the Committee for that purpose.

Would such specimen be in your view superior or inferior to the map of Llangollen and its vicinity?—I should send a superior specimen; I will get one prepared for the purpose.

Have the Committee understood you right in saying, that you think it would require about 1,300 plates to exhibit the whole superficies of Ireland upon the scale of six inches to a mile?—Yes, I think it would.

Can you form any opinion of the probable expense of procuring lithographic engravings of those plates?—I am not acquainted with the present expense of lithography.

Can you ascertain it?—Yes, I think I could; but I should apprehend it had better be without the hills upon the very large scale, as you could only represent very small parts of hills on one sheet.

Do you mean in the lithographic representation?—Yes.

Why?—It would probably not amount to half the expense.

Have you examined the lithographic execution of the French maps?—I have seen the plan of Cadiz, and the lithographic execution of some of the others.

Do

Major T. F. Colby. (April 2.)

Do you conceive we have artists in this country capable of executing a lithographic map with the same degree of excellency as those maps?—Very great improvements have been made in lithography in this country; but I am not aware exactly of the mode in which they execute such maps in Great Britain; I do not think it has been so applied in this country.

Has it not been adopted in the quarter-master general's office?—Yes; but they use it for maps of a much rougher description, and for temporary purposes.

Have you formed any computation at what rate per acre you would be able to delineate the face of Ireland, in the same style as the map of the country round Llangollen, now exhibited to the Committee?—I have not made a computation of what would be the expense per acre, because I am not yet informed of what boundaries are required in Ireland, and what quantity of surveying is required. In England, we survey upon the scale of two inches to a mile, taking in only the county boundaries.

At what rate per acre do you conceive that the survey of any given district in Ireland could be executed, in the same style as the map of the country round Llangollen, supposing it were not required to exhibit any boundaries and territorial divisions, but merely the face of the country, with the same degree of accuracy as is exhibited in that map?—The expense would depend upon the nature of the country, the quantity of roads, streams, villages, hills and houses, and the other matters which would require insertion on the plan.

Comparing the map you have produced with the general face of Great Britain, as surveyed by the ordnance, do you conceive that the country round Llangollen may be taken as a specimen of the average difficulty, or that it is above or below such average?—I should think it might be nearly about the average difficulty.

Lunæ, 5° die Aprilis, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

John Leslie Foster, Esq. a Member of the Committee, Examined.

J. L. Foster, Esq. (April 5.)

DID you not act as one of the commissioners of the survey of the bogs of Ireland?—I did.

During how many years were you occupied?—The survey occupied about four years; but the attention of the commissioners was not very often required during that time; it was mostly the work of engineers and surveyors.

Can you state from recollection, what was the extent of land which was surveyed under the authority of the bog commissioners?—There was 1,013,358 English acres of flat red bog surveyed with perfect accuracy, with their levels ascertained in every direction, and their depths along all the lines of level, and about half a million more in the west and south of Ireland, that was surveyed with less accuracy; there was also an estimate made by us, that the peat covering of the mountains extended to 1,255,000 English acres. Altogether I suppose there may be 2,830,000 English acres of peat surface in Ireland.

Therefore, of course, they include bog and mountain?—Of course; they include both. I conceive that the flat bogs of Ireland amount to about one million and a half of English acres, or rather more.

Were the commissioners ever able to compute what was the average expense per acre of effecting those surveys?—I really cannot pretend to be accurate at this distance of time. The expense consisted solely in the pay of engineers and surveyors; the commissioners did not accept of any remuneration. A very large proportion of the expense consisted in operations peculiar to the bogs, distinct from the purposes of a general survey; for instance, in boring and taking the depths of the bogs in all possible directions, and still further in taking the levels. I consider, that by very far the greater portion of the whole expense that was incurred consisted in taking the depths and the levels of the bogs, and not in the delineation of the surface.

Who were the surveyors that were employed under the authority of the commissioners?—We employed six or seven engineers, who employed each of them three or four surveyors under them. The engineers employed by us were, Mr. Richard

J. L. Foster, Esq.

(April 5.)

Griffith, Mr. Alexander Nimmo, Mr. Edgeworth, Mr. David Aber, Mr. Longfield, Mr. William Bald, Mr. Jones, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Cobourne, and Mr. Brassington during a short period of time.

Were those Irish engineers, or did the commissioners find it necessary to seek for professional help from the other part of the United Kingdom?—Mr. Nimmo was recommended to us by Mr. Telford, Mr. Bald by Sir John Sinclair; the other gentlemen we found in Ireland.

Have the commissioners reason to be satisfied with the execution of the duties by those several surveyors?—Generally speaking, we were greatly satisfied with the manner in which they executed their work.

Are any of those engineers still in Ireland?—I believe they all are, except Mr. Edgeworth, who is deceased; but I should state he has left a son, who assisted him very principally in the work, and who is eminently qualified to act in any manner that may be required.

Do you know whether any of those engineers, since the termination of the bog service, have been employed on any other public service in Ireland?—They have been all employed in their several professional pursuits. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Nimmo in particular have been employed by Government for several years last past. Mr. Bald has been in the employment of the Grand Jury in the county of Mayo, and he has executed an admirable map of their county; he is at this moment occupied in making a map of the county of Clare. I should also take this opportunity of stating, there is Mr. John Mc Neal, who was too young at the time of the bog survey to be employed, but who is perfectly qualified to assist in such a work as that which is now under the consideration of the Committee.

Have you reason to believe that the introduction of those engineers from England, and the employment they received under the authority of the commissioners, and, subsequently, under the authority of Government, has formed a school of engineering in Ireland of considerable eminence?—I have no doubt that it has. I consider that the elements of accurate surveying were almost unknown in Ireland prior to the bog survey; and it is my present impression, that we have in Ireland at least twenty individuals not inferior to any twenty that could be selected in England, besides very many more who might be taken into proper training with advantage to the work.

Were the surveys under the authority of the bog commissioners executed on trigonometrical principles?—Almost all of them, but not universally; such of those as were not executed trigonometrically were the work of individuals, who rather disappointed our expectations.

On what scale were the bog surveys executed?—The scale was four inches to a mile, they were reduced for the purpose of engraving; the engravings may be seen in the reports which have been laid before Parliament, but those engravings can give no idea of the merit of the original works.

Where were those original surveys deposited?—The bog commissioners, feeling that that was a measure left to their discretion, presented them to the Dublin Society, where they now are, and may be seen by any person.

Do you conceive, that being deposited with the Dublin Society, they are likely to be preserved for public services, or services of a private nature?—Certainly they would be better preserved.

Have you copies of them?—They were too large for copying.

What are the local taxes to which the land of Ireland is now subject, and which are regulated by the area of the land?—There are the grand juries cess and the parish cess, and the assssment in lieu of tithes, wherever the new bill has had effect.

By the parish rates you mean the church rates?—Yes, the rates imposed by vestry.

Upon what principles are those taxes now applotted upon the land in Ireland?—With regard to the most important, the county rates, I apprehend they proceed upon very various principles; each county has its own mode of arranging that matter; generally speaking, it is by some old book of regulation, called the County Key; in some counties the applotment is by townlands, in others by parishes.

Are you acquainted with the system of applotment in more counties than one in Ireland?—Yes; I am acquainted with the mode in several.

Is it such a mode in any of those counties as to satisfy you of its equality, or do you consider it to require correction?—I consider it to require more or less correction every where; I must add, that in Louth I conceive it approximates towards fairness, but does not completely attain it. With respect to some other parts of Ireland,

J. L. Foster, Esq. (April 5.)

Ireland, I conceive that nothing can be more unequal than the manner in which the levy is distributed; I know instances of gentlemen's entire domains being nearly exempt; I also know instances of gentlemen's domains bearing a much greater proportion of the burthens than is equitable; I believe it to have occurred in many instances, that the principle of applotment, which may have been originally equitable, has ceased to be so, in consequence of a great deal of land having been brought into cultivation, since the applotment was first made.

Are you acquainted with the system of section by ploughlands, which exists in some parts of Ireland?—I conceive that ploughlands and townlands are synonimous; that it is the same sort of territorial division called a ploughland in one part of Ireland, which is called a townland in another part.

In the county of Louth is not the taxation according to the number of acres each townland contains?—Yes, it is so; the acres are settled by computation, and I believe in general that that computation is not very far from the truth.

What are the subdivisions of counties in Ireland?—Baronies; there are 252 baronies in Ireland.

And how are the baronies again divided?—When I say, generally speaking, into parishes, it is right to observe, that the parishes and the baronies are not in all cases conterminous; there are instances of parishes being part in one barony and part in another; generally speaking, however, the boundaries of parishes and baronies will be found to coincide.

How are the parishes again divided?—Into townlands; I conceive that the territorial division of Ireland into the present townlands is of extreme antiquity.

What steps do you conceive are necessary to be taken, in order to remedy the inequalities and inconveniences to which you have alluded, as incidental to the present mode of collecting the taxes?—I should think it necessary to construct a map, upon such a scale as would admit of the boundaries of the respective townlands being clearly laid down; that it should be accompanied by a printed memoir or appendix, stating the number of acres, the qualities and descriptions of land in each townland; and it is easy to conceive rules (into the details of which it is unnecessary at present to enter) by which any sum imposed upon a barony by the grand jury, might be equitably distributed upon each townland, and each description of land within it.

Do you conceive that any new survey would be effective for the object which you have pointed out, which did not comprehend the boundaries of the respective townlands?—I cannot imagine any other mode of doing it; the parochial division I am satisfied would not be found sufficient.

Do you conceive that any division of lands more minute than townlands would be practicable, or would be advisable?—I can conceive no more minute divisions, unless the maps were to specify the different fields, which would introduce the greatest confusion; I am acquainted with large districts in Ireland, in which the divisions of the land are perpetually changing; I recollect a part of the county of Kerry occupied by dairy pasture, in which the people conceive that they increase the surface of the land by making new ditches, and they are constantly effecting new subdivisions of the land; under that idea, any map that should lay down the present division of Ireland into fields, would necessarily become quite inaccurate in the course of a few years, and it seems very undesirable to insert any thing in the map, except what will equally apply to the country at a future time as at present.

Are you acquainted with the survey which was effected by Sir William Petty, commonly called The Down Survey?—Yes; I have frequently had occasion to refer to it.

Are you aware what divisions that survey includes in the parochial maps?—The Down survey professes to distinguish the several townlands, and does, I have no doubt, distinguish all such, according to the names and boundaries that were then in use; it may not be amiss, however, to observe, that the proprietors deriving under the Down survey, have, in very many instances, had an interest in changing both names and boundaries, and I conceive, that any variation that may now be found between the Down survey and the names in use, has a reference to that cause; I take this opportunity of saying, that the Down survey was not laid down trigonometrically, but it was laid down by the chain, and with wonderful accuracy, considering the period at which it was executed.

Is not the Down survey appealed to in courts of law in Ireland, as being of authority at the time it was made?—It is, as between the Crown and those deriving under it, and also between two persons, both deriving title under the Crown; but I do not conceive it is evidence, except in those cases.

J. L. Foster, Esq.

(April 5.)

Does the existence of the Down survey, and the introduction into that survey of the territorial division by townlands, impress your mind with the necessity of the adoption of the townland division in the new survey?—Most certainly; in every possible view I can take of the question, I cannot imagine any mode of proceeding except by townlands.

Can you explain to the Committee how the Down survey is received as evidence in courts of justice?—The original Down survey is deposited in Dublin castle, and whenever occasion for referring to it arises, traced copies, upon transparent papers, are produced in court, the authenticity of which remains for proof.

The question had more particular reference to the original survey?—The original survey was made at the period when, by the rebellion of the original proprietors, those lands had become forfeited and vested in the Crown.

Made in the year 1656?—Yes; immediately prior to the Crown's granting those lands to the ancestors of the present proprietors; they have made those grants according to the Down survey, and of course the grantees are bound by it.

What extent of land is comprehended in the Down survey?—I must speak somewhat doubtfully; but upon a general recollection, I conceive it to have been about 12 millions of English acres, nearly two-thirds of the superficies of Ireland.

Are you aware whether there have been any other surveys of a public nature made either prior or subsequent to the Down survey?—I have heard of a survey which was executed by Lord Stafford, but I never saw it, and I apprehend it does not exist; there was a similar survey made of the lands forfeited by the rebellion, in the time of King William the Third, which I have seen.

Does that still exist?—Yes; I have seen that.

Is that survey in the Auditor General's office?—It is; this survey is not very extensive; there is not, I believe, more than two millions of acres in it.

Concurrently with the survey of the bogs, under the authority of the commissioners, did you also obtain from your engineers any mineralogical report of the districts which they surveyed?—Not generally; but there were both geological and chemical observations from our engineers, occasionally contained in their reports, some of which I consider extremely valuable; but they did not profess to give a geological history of the district.

Should you consider a geological survey as desirable to be combined with the intended survey of Ireland?—Certainly not, as combined with it, but I should conceive it most desirable that it should succeed it; my chief reason is, I consider there are not above two or three individuals competent to speak on that subject; one such we have, who, I believe, is not inferior to any in the British islands.

Have the goodness to state to the Committee to whom you allude?—Mr. Richard Griffith.

Are you aware whether he has made any collections towards a geological map of Ireland?—He has; Mr. Griffith is the mining engineer of the Dublin Society, and has been occupied for seven or eight years in examining geologically the most interesting districts of Ireland, particularly those in which any coal has existence; Mr. Griffith has made several sections across the island, and I have seen a large map of the country coloured by him, pointing out its general stratafication; I must add, however, that it is impossible such a map could be constructed with perfect accuracy, until some map, superior to any that now exists, of the general superficies of the country, shall be provided; Mr. Griffith has made several reports, containing maps, sections and delineations of the stratafications of the several coal districts in Ireland, to the Dublin Society, which, I think, it would be extremely desirable should be called for by Parliament, as they contain, in my opinion, more practical invitations for investment of British capital in Ireland, than any other I know to exist.

Is not the sketch to which you have alluded, of the geology of Ireland, formed on Arrowsmith's map of Ireland?—Yes; but that is extremely inaccurate; and I must say, that it is even less accurate than the antecedent maps of which he might have availed himself.

Are you acquainted with the present state of the county surveys in many parts of Ireland?—I believe I have seen most of the county maps of Ireland.

What is their general character?—There are seven of the county maps that have been constructed on trigonometrical principles.

Have the kindness to state to the Committee the names of those counties?—Louth, Kildare, Mayo, Longford, Roscommon, Dublin and Kilkenny; I have heard a good character of the map of Armagh, recently executed, but I have never seen it.

Under

Under what authority were those maps executed?—At the expense of the different counties; the maps to which I have referred are, however, of different degrees of merit; they are executed upon different scales, and by different persons; there was an engineering surveyor of the name of Larkin, who died some years ago, who surveyed the counties of Cavan, Meath, Sligo, Leitrim, Galway, Limerick, and perhaps some others; his style of execution was extremely beautiful, and, on the whole, more accurate than one would suppose, when it is stated, he neither proceeded on trigonometrical principles, nor employed any superior description of instrument. *J. L. Foster, Esq.* (April 5.)

In point of fact, were his surveys executed by the compass or theodolite?—I have heard that Mr. Larkin never used a theodolite, but was satisfied with a common circumferentor; I conceive that Mr. Larkin's maps, however pleasing to the eye, are not sufficient for the purposes for which they were executed.

Do any of those maps to which you have alluded comprehend the division of townlands?—I never saw any map that did; I understand that the new map of Armagh does.

Have you not heard and believe that a great many maps for the grand jury were compilations of private surveys of gentlemen's private property, and reduced to one scale, and given to the world as a trigonometrical survey?—I never heard of them.

Do you think it possible, under the authority and agency of the grand juries of the several counties, to obtain a survey of the island that will be formed upon scientific principles, and which will effect the object you have pointed out in the former part of your examination?—I think they would not agree either about a scale or price; and it is obvious that in some instances, incompetent individuals might be entrusted with the undertaking; neither could any provision be made upon that principle for connecting the different counties trigonometrically, without which there could not be any general map.

Supposing a survey of Ireland to be effected, marking the subdivisions into townlands, how would you proceed in order to add to that survey the value of those respective townlands?—I should recommend, that the valuation should be a subsequent and distinct operation, and not even committed to the same persons by whom the survey should be executed. I should recommend, that the valuation should not appear upon the face of the map, but in a book, in the nature of an appendix or memoir, connected with the map; that in such book the number of acres in each townland should be specified, distinguishing, in the first place, the number of acres occupied in tillage; secondly, of meadow or profitable green pasture; thirdly, moory pasture; fourthly, marsh and bottoms, not being peat soil; fifthly, flat bog; sixthly, rock; seventhly, water; eighthly, unprofitable mountain. I should think that the two first classes should pay equally a certain number of shillings in the pound for any payment that might be laid upon such townland; that the third and fourth classes should also pay equally as compared with each other, but at a less rate than should be imposed upon the first two classes; the remaining four classes I should think should be exempted altogether. The idea, I am aware, is a crude one; but I conceive that the principle might be so adjusted as to make it fair. I think it would be very desirable to avoid fixing any positive valuation on the land itself; it would not fail to be objected to as a proceeding of too inquisitorial a nature, and affecting the interest of individuals holding by certain determinable tenures; for instance, the tenants of ecclesiastical lands, crown lands, and college lands, and the estates of the English companies; in short, it is the number of acres of each denomination in each townland, and not the acreable value of them, that I should recommend should be ascertained.

Then the Committee are to understand, that you would propose the land to be divided, for practical purposes, into three classes: the first, containing tillage and profitable pasture; the second, moory pasture and marsh, not being bog; and the third, consisting of the four remaining descriptions you have mentioned?—Yes, distinctly.

Would you propose that the first two classes should be subject to a fixed proportional payment, so that when the first paid two shillings, the other should pay one shilling, or some other fixed proportion?—My idea is, that the grand jury should proceed, as at present, to lay a certain sum upon the barony; a barony may contain perhaps 150 townlands. I think the books of survey should ascertain, once for all, how many shillings and pence should be paid by each townland out of every 10*l.* imposed upon the barony. I should propose, that the sum so assessed upon each townland should be paid by the different denominations of land within it, according to the principle above suggested. I think this would attain sufficient practical accuracy

J. L. Foster, Esq. (April 5.)

if one was to insist upon doing more exact justice. I see not where it is to end; I think that the confusion likely to be introduced would more than countervail any advantage that could be hoped for from it.

Are you acquainted with the limestone district of the counties of Cork and Limerick, which immediately bound the coal field which stretches towards the Atlantic?—I have seen that part of the country, and I have a general recollection of it, as delineated on Mr. Griffith's geological map.

Then do you not conceive, that any system of classification which would place the tillage of the limestone district upon the same scale of value with the tillage upon the coal district, would be unequal?—I do certainly think so; the question is, and upon which I am very far from giving a positive opinion, whether the rendering of strict justice might not be attended with so much practical inconvenience, as to make it more expedient to rest upon that approximation to perfect justice which I have already suggested; I beg, however, to be understood as not giving a decided opinion against a still greater approximation to strict justice than I have stated.

Do you not conceive, that whatever may be the system of valuation, that in order to provide for the future, it would be necessary that a periodical valuation should take place?—Probably; and that is an additional reason for keeping the valuation distinct from the map.

Do you consider, that the valuation could altogether be carried into effect by local agency, by commissioners, for instance, appointed by the grand jury, or in any other way?—That is a point I have not turned in my mind; I should certainly wish to see some check by the infusion of persons not acquainted with local interests, and of superior attainments to what might be obtained on the spot.

If the question of valuation were left altogether, either to the county, baronial, or parochial authorities, do you think it would be possible to effect the valuation of all the island upon one common principle, that would make it available as a national record for national purposes?—Obviously not.

If the commissioners for valuation were altogether under the appointment of the Crown, and locally unconnected, do you conceive that it would be difficult for them to obtain sufficient local information to carry that valuation into effect?—Certainly; I conceive you must combine local information and general impartiality.

In the event of Government commissioners being combined with commissioners locally appointed to carry the valuation into effect, do you conceive that any appeal should be given to the people interested, from the award of those commissioners?—I should be inclined to say not; and this, on account of the inconvenience which would ensue, I am persuaded that the appeals would be unreasonably numerous.

Are you aware of the surveys that were effected by the late General Vallancey, of Ireland?—I have seen them.

Do you consider them to be accurate?—By no means; they were not trigonometrically constructed, and I consider their aberrations from trigonometrical accuracy, to be very considerable.

Mercurii, 7° die Aprilis, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. a Member of the Committee, Examined.

J. W. Croker, Esq. (April 7.)

HAVE you had occasion to turn your attention to the question of the Survey of Ireland?—My attention was turned to the survey of Ireland a great many years ago, from the circumstance of having had occasion to examine the Down survey, as it is called. I found that survey in, I thought, a very perilous state in point of location, and a very impaired state in point of preservation. It was situated in, I believe, one of the upper stories of a very old building, and very liable to accident by fire; some parts of it, as well as I recollect, bore the marks of having already suffered by fire, and as the survey itself was considered of great importance to Ireland (it being admitted as legal evidence in certain cases), I thought it would be wise to guard against the total loss of the survey by fire, as well as the slower but equally sure process of destruction which it was undergoing, by the mode in which those who had occasion

to

J. W. Croker, Esq.
(April 7.)

to consult it were allowed both to handle the sheets themselves, and to make tracings or drafts from it. This was before I came into office. During the war, I had, as secretary of the Admiralty, abundant reason to see that the maritime surveys of the coast of Ireland were exceedingly imperfect, as to the principles upon which they were laid down, and it follows, of course, incorrect in their general result. As soon as the peace gave the Board of Admiralty the leisure and means of extending hydrographical inquiries, they were, of course, anxious, not only for the credit of the country, but for the safety of His Majesty's navy, that so great an evil should be remedied; and accordingly, their Lordships have for these some years directed a series of maritime observations relative to the coast of Ireland to be taken. It happened to me also, being fond of maps and plans, to purchase several of the county maps which were published in Ireland, under the sanction of the respective grand juries; several of them that I had an opportunity of seeing, appeared to me to be constructed on no scientific principles, though a few of a later date, for instance, those of Longford, Mayo, and two or three others, were on better principles. I also had heard, that there were local surveys of particular parts for particular purposes, such as of the Bog of Allen, the Fishery harbours, and other portions of the country. It naturally occurred to me, that a great expense must have been incurred by endeavouring to perform, by so many different means, what ought to be a single undertaking; that if a maritime survey were to be scientifically accomplished, any particular surveys carried on, on a less scientific principle, would become unnecessary, and that expense (whatsoever it might be) might be at once saved. Again; if the territorial survey on trigonometrical principles was ever to be carried into effect, it appeared to me that the expense of the less scientific surveys, by the grand juries, and by the commissioners for reclaiming bogs, and so forth, might be saved. Although all those separate expenses appear to come from different sources, some of them apparently of a private nature, yet it is evident, that ultimately the whole falls upon the country, and it would therefore be much better that a general and scientific survey should be conducted at the public expense, which might afterwards be applied to the purposes of civil and military engineering, of maritime charts, of local plans, and all the other purposes to which a survey of a country can be applied. I stated these views to the Board of Admiralty, who, as far as the maritime survey was concerned, fully concurred in the opinion which I took the liberty of expressing, and they accordingly directed, that the maritime surveys (which it was thought necessary to proceed in, from the pressure which we felt on account of the badness of the existing charts) should be conducted in such a manner as would render them hereafter applicable to the trigonometrical survey of the coast. Some verbal propositions to this effect were made to the Board of Ordnance; but, as has been already stated in Major Colby's evidence, the means of that department at that time did not enable them (and perhaps it would not have been desirable) to have two surveys going on at the same time; they therefore expressed their intention to postpone the survey of Ireland until that of Great Britain should have been concluded, and they then meant, as I understood, to connect the triangulation of Scotland with the new survey of Ireland.

Have any other than verbal communications taken place between the Admiralty and the Ordnance upon this subject?—On the 22d of April 1822, I was commanded by the Board of Admiralty to address a public communication on this subject to the Ordnance, of which, thinking it likely I might be questioned upon this subject, I have received their Lordships permission to produce a copy.

The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:

"Gentlemen, Admiralty Office, 22d April 1822.

"I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state to you, that some private communications have already taken place between individual members of the Admiralty and Ordnance Boards, relative to both departments co-operating in the extension of the trigonometrical survey of Ireland, but that it was thought desirable to bring the proposition before the Board of Ordnance officially.

"The charts of the coast of Ireland are so very erroneous, that a survey of that coast is an object of great and urgent importance, which my Lords have deferred putting into a course of execution, only in the hope of its being more cheaply and more completely executed, by the union of the maritime with the ordnance surveyors; and my Lords were led, when the last communications on the subject took place, to expect, that about this period the ordnance surveyors would have finished

J. W. Croker, Esq. (April 7.)

their survey of the Scotch coast, and would be prepared to begin upon that of Ireland.

" As the coast is very much indented, so much so, that it is supposed that no spot in the island is more than fifty miles distant from the sea, it is obvious that naval assistance must be of great value towards the trigonometrical survey; and as at the same time that the naval officers were co-operating in the survey of the shores, they would have leisure and opportunities for making the maritime part of the survey, (as to soundings, currents, dangers, &c.) it would be highly advantageous, with a view to the saving expense and time, as well as to the more complete and satisfactory execution of the work, that measures should be taken for combining the operations of the two departments.

" My Lords, therefore, request to know, when it is likely that the Ordnance may be able to undertake this service, and if the time be near at hand, my Lords would be glad to put the respective officers in communication as to the mode of executing the intended work.

" I am, &c.
(signed) " *J. W. Croker.*"

" To the Lieutenant General and principal Officers of the Ordnance."

Have you received any answer to that communication?—I am not *quite* sure whether I received a verbal or a written communication, but I *think* I may confidently say, that the answer was, that the Board of Ordnance concurred in the general view, and that whenever their means admitted, they would proceed upon the proposed system.

In effecting the trigonometrical survey of England, has there been any combination like that you recommend between the Ordnance and Admiralty, respecting the coast surveys?—Not any originally, nor from the circumstances of England, was it so necessary nor so useful; in the first place, the charts of the coast of England are a great deal better than those of Ireland; and in the second place, the advantage of maritime co-operation was not so great; however, of late, the Board of Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Board of Ordnance, have come to an arrangement with regard to the coast of England, which I mention here, as it may serve in some degree as a guide to the operations in Ireland, which is, that as the objects of a maritime survey, strictly so called, are chiefly the ascertaining the depths of water in particular bearings, it is obvious that an immense portion, I would say eight or nine-tenths of the labour of a maritime survey, may at any time be saved, if the maritime surveyor be furnished with a scientific and correct draft of the outline of the coast itself, with its principal land-marks; and as it is also obvious, that the time employed by maritime surveyors, is much more expensive to the public (as it must be conducted in ships manned and appointed for the purpose) it has been thought desirable, with a view to economy, expedition and accuracy, that instead of employing the maritime surveyors (as has hitherto been always the case in every survey that I ever heard of) in making their own surveys of the line of coast, to furnish them with outline copies of the Ordnance surveys, to be prepared in the Admiralty office, and to be filled up with the maritime objects by the maritime surveyors; I have no doubt that this plan will be found so efficacious, rapid, and economical, that the maritime survey of the coast of England will, under it, become as accurate and as creditable to the country, as the Ordnance survey itself.

Having stated that you conceive a combination between the Admiralty and the Ordnance to be less necessary in the commencement of the Ordnance survey in England than it is in Ireland, do you apply the same observation to the coast of Scotland?—Certainly not; I should have thought, considering how very much the coast of Scotland is indented, that if it was merely for the purposes of transport and communication between the different parties, naval co-operation would have been very useful. I have only, however, to add, that the Board of Admiralty never received any communications upon the subject, and that I believe the survey of Scotland had been very far proceeded in, before the idea which now appears so obvious and simple, of a maritime co-operation, officially presented itself to us.

Having stated the imperfection of the present maritime surveys of Ireland, the Committee would be glad to know, whether the existing maritime surveys to which you allude, are those of Mackenzie and Heather, or whether there are any subsequent?—I know of none others of that general description, and none later than those of Heather; but the Admiralty surveys have enabled us to correct those charts in several instances, and whenever we have had occasion to publish a chart of any part

of

J. W. Croker, Esq.

(April 7.)

of the coast of Ireland, the hydrographer, of course, availed himself of the later information which had been collected.

Have you found, that the inaccuracies of those charts, and the sailing directions connected with them, were such as to interfere materially with the safety of the shipping?—I can state, that the inaccuracies are very considerable, and, as might be expected, particularly in the longitude, a difference of several miles, I believe, is frequent; for instance, the latitude of the south-west point of Dursey Island, a remarkable headland, appears on Dr. Beaufort's map of Ireland, which is considered the most accurate that we have, to be 10° 5′ west; on Heather's chart, which is the latest, it appears to be 10° 36′. I do not wish to be understood as giving those figures with perfect accuracy, as I only this morning measured them off from the respective charts in a hasty and popular manner; but I have little doubt, that a scientific examination of the charts would afford results equally unsatisfactory.

Have you any idea which approaches nearest to the correct longitude of the place?—I believe that the Admiralty chart of the channel, which includes that portion of the Irish coast, gives the longitude of Dursey at 10° 15′; and a large and magnificent survey which has been published of the county of Cork, gives it 10° 15′ 27″.

Have you examined the survey of the county of Cork to which you allude?—I have brought my own copy of the map to show to the Committee, in order that they might the better judge, both of the immense expense that must be incurred by those local maps, and the unsatisfactory principle on which they are executed.

On what scale is that map?—It is stated to be on the scale of one Irish mile to an inch.

What are the territorial distinctions which are specified upon that map?—It seems, from the inspection of the map, that it only distinguishes the baronies and certain divisions, such as the liberties of towns, which partake of the nature of baronies; the parish churches and the names of the parishes appear to be marked; but there are no boundaries of parishes, unless where the boundary happens to coincide with that of the barony.

Are there any boundaries given of townlands or sub-denominations?—I see the names of certain places, some of which I happen accidentally to know to be the names of townlands, but there are evidently no boundaries given.

Are you acquainted with the principle upon which the map which you now produce was constructed?—No otherwise, than as I gather from the appearance of the map itself, on which the latitude and longitude seem to be wholly omitted; there is a note, in the corner of the map, that "the latitude of the city of Cork is 51° 53′ 54″ "north, that its longitude is 33′ 56″ west of Greenwich;" the latitude, I have reason to believe, is pretty nearly correct; it agrees with Dr. Beaufort's and the Admiralty chart, and is very near that of Heather; in fact, I have some reason to suppose that it was taken and furnished by Dr. Longfield, a very respectable and ingenious gentleman, who, many years ago, was resident in Cork; but while the latitude of the city itself thus approximates to the other three surveys which I have examined, the distant parts differ materially from them, which proves, at least, that they have not been constructed upon the same principles; and I therefore conclude, knowing that some of the other surveys have been constructed by astronomical and scientific observations, that this map of the county of Cork must have been put together in a more popular manner. I would observe, that the latitude stated in the note I have referred to is in degrees and minutes of *space*, and that the longitude seems to be expressed in degrees and minutes of *time*; but this difference I only arrive at from knowing what the longitude of the place is, for there is no note of any such difference on the map itself.

Have you examined any of the other county surveys of Ireland?—I have seen a great many of them, and as I have had a pretty extensive knowledge of all parts of Ireland, I have amused myself occasionally with comparing the maps with the places I have visited, but I have never made any very accurate observations upon the subject, nor indeed thought of this part of the subject with any precision until this morning, when I made the measurements which I have already given, in consequence of the intimation I received yesterday, that the Committee might probably wish to ask me some questions; and I am sorry that my other unavoidable avocations this morning, have not permitted me to inform myself more fully and accurately on the subject.

Have the observations you have made led you to a general conclusion respecting either

J. W. Croker, Esq.

(April 7.)

either the accuracy or the inaccuracy, generally speaking, of those local surveys?—The first observation I should make is, that in a general point of view, the local surveys, not being made to the same scale, are generally incomparable with one another; but with regard to the details, the Committee will see, that the popular view which I took of those surveys, was not of a nature to detect their inaccuracies.

Do you think it possible, that the several grand juries in Ireland could, by proceeding separately and without concert, give to the public such documents in the shape of maps, as would be really important and available for national purposes?—I think that my answer to this question may be inferred from what I have already stated; that the grand jury maps *do* not, is evident; that they *might* do so, *if conducted on one general system*, is equally clear; but that is only saying, that the ordnance operations, or some other *general* trigonometrical system, could with advantage be spread over the whole face of Ireland indiscriminately; but I do not well see how the several grand juries could combine for the execution of such a system.

Have you considered how the scientific survey, under the control of the Board of Ordnance, could be made applicable to the grand jury and local purposes of Ireland?—I have given that subject some consideration; but I feel that I am wholly inadequate to give a satisfactory opinion upon so large a question. I can have no objection however to state to the Committee my humble view of the subject. I am of opinion that the ordnance survey ought to be extended over the shores and surface of Ireland, in precisely the same mode (I do not mean on the same scale, for I should prefer a larger scale) that it has been over Great Britain; but the ordnance surveyors, or any other scientific surveyors, can only deal with the natural features of the country. The civil divisions are not capable of being reduced to the same certainty as the natural divisions; they can only be obtained by the surveyors from the reports of individuals; it is obvious therefore, that to the time occupied in the linear measurement of such civil divisions, must be superadded the time necessary for making such inquiries, in many cases a very debateable and intricate subject; and it appears to me, that it would be throwing away the public time and money, to employ the scientific surveyors in tracing those lines which do not require the same degree of science, and which, after all, they are not likely to be able to accomplish satisfactorily. I except however, from this general opinion, the great divisions, such as the boundaries of counties, and perhaps I might not wish to exclude the division into baronies, which as they are to be found upon most of the county maps, and as the divisions would sometimes coincide with natural objects, the scientific surveyors might add to their survey with little trouble or delay: it follows, from what I have stated, that if it be desirable to have a map of Ireland exhibiting the more minute divisions, the most economical and satisfactory method would be, that the scientific survey should be first completed upon the principles I have stated, and that then another set of surveyors, under the respective grand juries, or some other local authorities, should to that scientific outline add those divisions which they should think necessary for their internal use, just as it is proposed that the maritime surveyors shall add to the scientific outline, the details which they may be desirous of exhibiting.

Do you not conceive that additional expense would be produced by the separation of the survey into two separate and distinct operations?—If I understand that by the words *two separate and distinct operations*, the general survey and the local details are meant, I should say certainly not. The machinery, if I may use the expression, for the general survey or great triangulation, must be of a higher and more expensive nature; there must be, in any case, two or three classes of surveyors; in the first, you must have engineers and instruments of established character; the time of Major Colby and his assistants is infinitely more precious to the public than that of mere local surveyors; and I think it would be employing the scientific surveyors upon objects, which others of an inferior scale would execute at half the expense, and in point of fact better. Even in the ordnance survey of England, these gradations are I believe observed; a superior class of observers take the great triangles, and a second, and perhaps even a third class, is employed in constructing the lesser triangles and filling up the details. I would take the liberty of recommending the Irish survey to be conducted on the same principles. But if the local details are in Ireland wanted for public purposes, there must be some local authority to decide what shall or shall not be inserted.

Do you conceive there is any considerable difficulty incidental to tracing out the boundaries of the several townlands and sub-denominations in Ireland?—I am sorry to say, that I have but a very narrow experience upon that subject; but even in that

narrow

narrow experience I see reason to authorize me to state, that I believe it would be very difficult to assign the boundaries of those minute divisions, which are, up to this hour, as far as I know (with the exception of the information given by the Down survey, or by the internal surveys of gentlemen's estates) wholly traditional, and I will add, in many cases, arbitrary; in the Down survey the townlands are undoubtedly exhibited, and as it has been held to be legal evidence, its divisions are conclusive; but if you were to ask the country people for the boundaries of their respective townlands, I apprehend you would find that there was a great deal of difference of opinion as to boundaries, which by being included in the Down survey, are taken for ascertained; but it is well known, that a considerable part of Ireland is not included in the existing Down survey; and on the whole, I really believe that the ascertaining the boundaries of the townlands is so very difficult, that if it is thought necessary to accomplish it, it must be done rather by *authority*, as in the case of the Down survey, than by *evidence* to be collected from living witnesses. *J. W. Croker Esq.* (April 7.)

For the purposes of a valuation, and a more equal assessment of the territorial charges in Ireland, would a map which did not embrace more minute divisions than those of baronies, be of any service whatever to the counties of Ireland?—I never have had very much experience of the mode of conducting the business of the county assessments of Ireland, and I therefore cannot say to what extent a valuation map may be necessary; but it appears to me that there are few countries in which it would be so difficult to make such a map, and where the map, when made, would be liable to such frequent alteration. I think I have seen in my own experience a great change in the value of different portions of Ireland; of a country which, like France, has been for centuries under the same mode of cultivation, and in which there are extensive districts, affording little difference of natural feature, it may perhaps be possible to make a valuation that shall not fluctuate within a certain number of years; but in Ireland, a country of such a variety of soil—of which so much is at present uncultivated—of which so much has been brought into cultivation within the last few years—of which so much appears, from ancient marks of the plough, to have gone out of cultivation, it seems to me, that however useful for county purposes such a valuation may be, it will be very difficult to make it, and when made can be useful but for a limited time.

Do the difficulties, which appear to you to grow out of this valuation system, strike you as equally applicable to a division to a certain extent, taking very broad lines of valuation as a distinction, into three classes, for instance?—Undoubtedly, the wider you spread an average of valuation, the more lasting the result will be; because, what may be lost in one part of the district may be gained in another; the difficulties that I stated were suggested by me, in consequence of the honourable member's former question, relative to the division into *townlands*; and in every degree that you enlarge the limits of your inquiry, you diminish *pro tanto* the difficulties I have stated.

The question refers not to the territorial division of the country, but to a classification according to the value?—I presume that it may be possible to make such a classification, but I do not exactly see the object which it would produce towards facilitating the local assessment. I beg leave to add, that I am very imperfectly informed upon the subject; but it seems to me, that it is not so much an *actual* valuation that would be desirable, as a *proportional* one; and that provided certain large lines could be drawn, and certain values (even though arbitrary) affixed to them, it would serve, not indeed for any topographical purposes, but to afford a scale by which the grand juries might apportion the several assessments.

With reference to the distinction in the manner of survey which you just now laid down, that the great division should be surveyed by engineers, and the smaller subdivisions left to surveys by the grand juries, with a view to distinguishing boundaries, could not that latter operation, the distinction of boundaries, be carried on previously to or in concurrence with the grand survey, so as to save time, and have those boundaries ready for the application of the engineers?—No, in my opinion, if accuracy be desirable; because wherever a local boundary ought to be co-incident with the greater boundary, it is evident that there would be risk of their not coinciding, and you would then have a portion of space comprehended between the two boundaries, which you would not know how to designate,

Upon what authority would you ascertain those boundaries, and would not that authority be applicable, and be decisive in both cases?—I apprehend not; for the authority would be wholly different. The authority for the greater boundary would

J. W. Croker, Esq.

(April 7.)

would be the authority of science and observation, because those greater boundaries are frequently marked by natural objects, which are capable of being surveyed; whereas the more minute boundaries must generally be laid down by the authority of mere tradition.

If the engineers surveyed baronies, the boundaries of baronies must be presented to them by some competent authority, that will give a boundary of science; the minor divisions are those to which the question refers; the baronial boundaries being ascertained by men of science on a proper and sufficient authority, the sub-division of each boundary being to be laid down, may not that be prepared before-hand, whether it is to be executed by grand juries or by engineers?—I have no doubt that internal divisions, strictly speaking, may be performed entirely independent of the scientific survey; but wherever those internal divisions are to coincide with the lines of the scientific survey, then I conceive that the mode alluded to by the honourable member, would be not only very difficult, but would perhaps, at last, from the necessity of varying and reconciling those boundaries, lead to considerable expense and delay.

Do you know of any means by which the operation of the sub-divisions could be accelerated before the actual survey commences?—I have already stated, that the surveyors must take the boundaries of the counties (and of the baronies, if they are to be included) not altogether from observation, but in some degree from authority; and therefore, if the parties interested will before-hand agree where the boundary does actually run, the surveyors will be saved the trouble of inquiry, which I have already alluded to as a certain cause of delay.

Do not you think, that those sub-divisions will be infinitely better done by the same hands who make the large sub-divisions, than by the local surveyors?—I have no doubt, that *cæteris paribus*, clever people with better instruments will do the work better; but there are some circumstances to be considered with regard to the describing those sub-divisions; they will depend not upon science or observation, but upon inquiry, and the evidence of witnesses on the spot; now I apprehend, that persons locally acquainted with Ireland, will pursue inquiries of that nature more easily than a number of scientific gentlemen, who know little of the country, and nothing of the manners and habits of the individual inhabitants, whom it will be necessary to consult; allow me to repeat, that it appears to me, that there must be at least two and probably three degrees of persons, and instruments, employed upon this survey; such has been the case in the English survey; such I believe must be the case in every survey, that endeavours to unite information derived from such different sources, as scientific observations, local measurements, and popular tradition.

In every case where the division is of a civil nature, as the counties are not distinguishable by the internal structure of the country, how do you conceive that the officers of the ordnance would be able to ascertain those divisions, and trace them upon their maps?—I conceive, and I think I have already stated, that there would be some difficulty on this point; but considering that the counties are but thirty-two in number, that there are maps of all of them, that their boundaries are of a much greater notoriety than those of smaller divisions; I think it would occasion no great delay, if the scientific surveyors were to lay down those boundaries; but it is quite evident, that none of those facilities apply to the sub-divisions about which I have been speaking.

By what authority would the boundaries of counties be settled?—I really do not know on what authority the Ordnance surveyors have laid down the boundaries of the English counties; but I conceive that there could be little difficulty in obtaining a perfect certainty upon this subject; there might for instance be a comparison and reduction to the same scale of the maps of any two adjoining counties; when they coincided, there is no difficulty: where they did not, a reference might be made to the respective grand juries to arrange the difference.

Do you mean to advise, that the third process, or filling up of sub-divisions, should be committed to the grand juries?—No; when I alluded to the grand juries, I meant to say, that if the survey is to include the valuation, and the sub-divisions of townlands, there must be some local authority, with power of deciding differences in these minute questions, and I merely spoke of the grand jury as a local authority applicable to such a purpose. I repeat, that it appears to me, that the great triangles would be taken by the superior officers and the more accurate instruments; that those triangles would then be filled up by the second or even the third class

of

J. W. Croker, Esq.

(April 7.)

of *surveyors*; and finally, if it be necessary to add matters, which I cannot but *suspect* will be found to be matters of controversy, such as the boundaries of townlands, and the valuation of the land itself, I think that there must be appointed another set of *inquirers*, I should rather call them, and there must be authority somewhere to decide what they are to set down; that authority may be the grand juries, or a committee of magistrates, or a commission. I do not pretend to give any opinion as to what the fittest authority would be.

Cannot this last operation you have described be prepared and held ready, so as to prevent any loss of time when the actual survey of the engineers comes to be carried into effect?—Certainly, the persons may be named, and their duties prescribed; they may even make themselves acquainted with the value of the land, but I cannot think that any preliminary steps about boundaries can be taken, until the more scientific parts of the survey shall afford data to proceed upon. If the object of the committee be perfect accuracy of boundaries, I conceive that the nearest approximation to that will be made by having, in the first instance, the great lines scientifically defined; but if the Committee sees reason to be satisfied with a popular division, then I conceive that some time may be saved in the manner alluded to in the honourable member's question.

What steps should you think it necessary to take, in order to make the county boundaries, as set out on the maps, evidence in the courts of law as to the division of those counties?—I know of no means by which that can be done, unless the Legislature, on a view of the accuracy of the survey, and of the wants of the country, should make such an enactment.

Before the Legislature was called upon to do that, would not they require that some commission should be appointed in order to examine evidence, and ascertain what those boundaries are, lest injustice should be done?—I can hardly presume to say what the Legislature might be disposed to do in a presumed case, but I apprehend there is little danger of litigation with regard to the boundaries of counties in Ireland, not much, perhaps, as to the line of baronies, because, as the assessments in Ireland have been conducted upon the principle of baronial contributions, the boundaries of those baronies, whether originally right or wrong, are now pretty generally admitted; and I do not in my view of the subject contemplate the marking the public survey with any boundaries more minute than those of the baronies.

Having regard to the Down survey, can you give the Committee any information with regard to that part of it which is not now in the Record Tower, in Dublin?—Some years ago, being in France, I inquired after the Down survey, which was known, from General Valancy's information, to be preserved at Paris, having been, as it was understood, conveyed thither by James the Second on his abdication. I was informed that the survey was still there, and in good preservation; and I even understood, that the French government would not be indisposed to give it to ours, or rather, I should say, would not have been indisposed to exchange it with ours, for any objects of a similar nature which we might be able to offer. I have no official, nor indeed any precise, information on this latter point; but I can have little doubt, that, if the matter be undertaken by His Majesty's government, and the object be of sufficient consideration, the French copy or original, which ever it may be, of the survey, might be obtained. I cannot but think, that if the French plans cannot be obtained, an authorized and official examination of them should be made, for although General Valancy's and Major Taylor's copies are no doubt accurate, I think they ought to be authenticated by an official comparison with the French originals, which, as far as I am informed, has not been yet done; and convinced as I am that Sir William Petty's survey will be found of great use in giving the denominations of subdivisions, I think care should be taken to restore it, as far as circumstances will admit, to its original integrity and authority. I beg to add, that there are in the State Paper Office and in the British Museum several maps of counties and baronies in Ireland subdivided into townlands. They, however, relate chiefly to the province of Ulster, and are probably to be found in the Down survey. These great depositories, and particularly the Museum, should, I venture to think, be examined in hopes of finding duplicates or copies of Irish records, of which the originals are lost, and which might be important as to the names and boundaries of the subdivisions of the country. I must also state, that there exists in the possession of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne a volume carefully written and in excellent preservation, intituled "Sir Wm. Petty's History of the Survey of Ireland in "18 chapters." There is also in the same collection a very curious and detailed account of the population of Ireland, distinguishing the English inhabitants from

J. W. Croker, Esq. (April 7.)

the Irish, and their respective numbers and property. I know not whether either of these works or any abstract have been published, or whether transcripts of them are to be found in the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum; but if not, I should venture to think that documents so interesting to the statistical history of Ireland ought to be in the possession of the public.

Veneris, 7° die Maij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Richard Griffith* called in; and Examined.

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 7.)

WHAT is your profession?—A civil engineer: I am also professor of geology, and mining engineer to the Royal Society of Dublin.

Where have you chiefly been occupied in the pursuit of your profession?—In Ireland.

How many years have you been occupied in Ireland as an engineer?—Since the year 1808.

During that time what works have you been engaged in, either for individuals or for the public?—I have been engaged for the public in surveys under the Commissioners for the improvement of bogs in Ireland, from the year 1809 to 1812; for the Dublin Society, in making mining and geological examinations and reports, from the year 1812 to the present time. I have also been employed by Government as civil engineer, in constructing the public works in the southern district, since the month of June 1822.

In what counties?—In the county of Cork, of Limerick, and in the county of Kerry. I was also engaged in 1813, 1814 and 1815, in making a survey of the southern part of Roscommon, which has since been completed.

Under what authority?—Under the authority of the grand jury of the county.

Have these occupations given you a pretty general acquaintance with the whole of Ireland, or will your subsequent evidence be confined to particular parts of it?—In making my geological examination of Ireland for the Dublin Society, I necessarily traversed the greater part of the country, and I can state, therefore, that I am generally acquainted with Ireland.

Are you well acquainted with England?—From the year 1804 to 1808 I was chiefly occupied in visiting and examining the mines and manufactories of Great Britain, and in consequence I am well acquainted with the greater part of the country.

What do you conceive would be the comparative facilities or difficulties of executing extended surveys in Great Britain and in Ireland?—That would depend upon the particular nature of the survey. A trigonometrical survey will be more difficult to accomplish in Ireland than in England, owing to the mistiness of the climate, particularly on the west coast, except when the wind blows from the north or north-west; it is rarely clear in a northern direction.

Is there any other cause that would make the trigonometrical survey of Ireland more difficult than that of England, besides the climate?—I conceive not; the country is more open, and a sufficient number of station points will be found in most cases. I have made trigonometrical surveys of different parts of Ireland, and, excepting where it was necessary to make marks, on the summits of hills or mountains, I found sufficient in the country.

Did you find any difficulty, by reason of the state and condition of the population, in the execution of your trigonometrical surveys?—In some instances I have; the people being unacquainted with the object I had in view, sometimes threw down my marks, but I think merely from ignorance.

Were those cases sufficiently numerous to throw material impediments in your way?—They were not; and I believe that no inconvenience of that sort would occur when the people became acquainted with the object for which the marks were erected.

Upon what scale were the surveys laid down which were executed under the authority of the bog commissioners?—On a scale of four inches to an Irish mile.

Are

Mr, Richard Griffith.

(May 7.)

Are you acquainted with the principles under which the grand jury levies and *local* taxes are now assessed in the interior of Ireland?—I am.

What are the divisions of the civil geography of Ireland?—The counties are divided into baronies, parishes, and townlands, and in some parts ploughlands; in the county of Cork, the ploughlands are divided into minor divisions called gneeves.

With a view to a survey and valuation for the more equal apportionment of the grand jury taxes, to what extent of subdivision of the civil geography should you consider it necessary to extend the survey?—As far as the townlands, and in many cases to ascertain the valuation with sufficient accuracy, it would be necessary to go further.

Do you think it possible to ascertain the value, without comprehending in the intended survey, the division into townlands?—Certainly not, if accuracy be required.

In any of the surveys which you have undertaken, have you had occasion to represent the boundaries of counties in your maps?—In the county of Roscommon I have.

Did you find any difficulty in ascertaining the county boundaries?—Generally speaking, they were well known and easily traced; but in some cases, where the boundary passed through bogs, difficulties did arise.

What means did you take in order to ascertain the county boundary in those cases of difficulty?—I employed the country surveyors, to show the boundary, who are more generally acquainted with boundaries and divisions of land than any other persons.

The map of Roscommon which you made, have you communicated it to the county?—The manuscript map has been communicated on a large scale of two inches to the mile, and is in their possession.

Have you reason to think that the county boundary, ascertained in the manner you have described, is correct?—In the southern part of the county of Roscommon, which I surveyed, no difficulty of importance occurred; the county is bounded on the south and east sides by the river Shannon, and on the west by the river Suck, excepting a small part, where the boundary was traced with little trouble.

Where there was difficulty, and you took means to ascertain the boundary, have you reason to believe the means were effectual for the purpose?—I have reason to believe they were; I exhibited the map to gentlemen of the country, to ascertain what they thought; I also compared it with the boundaries represented on the map of the adjoining county of Galway, and they were found to agree.

In the map of Roscommon, are there any other civil boundaries, which are traced in that survey?—The baronies and parishes are traced on it.

What means did you take to ascertain baronial and parochial boundaries?—The baronial by means of the country surveyors, as I have already expressed; and the parochial, by inquiring of the clergymen, where there was any likehood of dispute.

Did you find much difficulty in ascertaining the baronial and parochial boundaries?—Very little, almost none.

Did your survey extend to the sub-division of townlands?—It did not.

Have you ever made any survey in which you have found it advisable to include the subdivisions by townlands?—Never as a general survey; I have made surveys of large estates, where the fields were shown.

Did those property surveys not only contain the boundaries of fields, but the boundaries of townlands also?—I am not perfectly clear as to the boundary of the townlands, for sometimes two estates are one townland; I cannot speak accurately as to that point.

Have you had the means of ascertaining, whether there would be any considerable difficulty in ascertaining, for the purpose of valuation, the boundary of the townlands of Ireland?—I should think not; the townlands are very generally the property of one individual, and the boundaries are well known; but in some cases, where the property belongs to the church or the college, the boundaries are not so well ascertained.

Supposing, that in the task you undertook of surveying the county of Roscommon, the boundary by townlands had also been comprehended in your duty, what step should you have taken to ascertain the boundaries of townlands?—I would have applied to the proprietors of the townlands, and also to the persons residing in the neighbourhood, for information; I should have also employed the country surveyors, who possess a more accurate knowledge of boundaries than any other

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 7.)

persons; in all the surveys I have made, I have employed them as assistants; in addition, I should have made use of the document known by the name of the Down Survey, which represents those boundaries of townlands, with sufficient accuracy to guide a surveyor in cases of difficulty.

Have you had occasion to refer to the Down Survey?—In several instances I have.

Have you compared the Down Survey, comprehending the boundary of townlands, with the actual boundary of such townlands as are now existing?—I have, and found them, though not perfectly accurate, quite sufficiently so to indicate with certainty the boundary intended to be represented.

Are you acquainted with the present state of any county survey executed in Ireland under the authority of grand juries, besides that of the county of Roscommon, executed by yourself and Mr. Edgeworth?—I am acquainted with several.

What divisions of civil geography of the country are already laid down on those county maps which you are acquainted with?—They rarely go beyond the baronies.

Do you conceive that these county surveys could be made available for the purpose of a future valuation of the country?—I think not; they are not sufficiently accurate; and even an accurate survey, not originally made to the extent of a survey of the townlands, could hardly be made available for one where they were to be surveyed.

Could you make your own map for the county of Roscommon available for the purposes of valuation?—No; for though the survey is sufficiently accurate on a scale of four inches to an Irish mile, on which it was laid down, it would not bear enlarging to double the scale, which would be requisite for a townland survey.

Are many of these surveys executed on trigonometrical principles?—Some of them have been, namely, the counties of Longford, Mayo, Kilkenny, Armagh and Dublin.

In what points do you conceive those local surveys to be deficient for the purpose of future valuation?—They were surveyed only with a view to be laid down on a small scale; consequently, though the surveyor might possess his notes, and re-protract his work so as to lay it down on a larger scale, still the accuracy would not be procured, as the offsets were not originally taken with all the minuteness requisite for a territorial survey, besides the station points of the former survey could not be found at a more remote period.

For the purpose of laying down the boundaries of townlands, what scale should you propose for a new survey to be carried on?—On a scale of six inches to an English mile; the usual scale for making territorial surveys in Ireland, where only the farms are laid down, is 40 perches Irish to an inch, which is equal to eight inches to an Irish mile, and the difference between eight inches to an Irish mile, and six inches to an English one, is as 21 to 22.

What would be the smallest sub-division of land, which, in a survey of six inches to an English mile, could be laid down with distinctness and accuracy?—Ten acres, 17. 3. statute acres would occupy one square inch.

Supposing a survey completed, comprehending the whole of the civil divisions of the country to which you have referred, as low down as the boundary of the townlands, how would you propose to proceed in order to ascertain the valuation of the land?—I do not conceive, that the survey merely of the boundaries of the townlands, would be sufficiently detailed to enable a valuator to proceed with accuracy; in those cases where a townland consisted either wholly of arable or pasture, and in which there was little variety of soil, the boundaries of the townland would be found sufficient; but, in those cases where the townland consisted of varieties of soil, as of arable and pasture, mountain pasture, and rocky mountain, it would be necessary that the extent of each of those varieties of soil should be ascertained.

Is the Committee to understand, that you would recommend the classification of all the land of Ireland under separate artificial heads?—The object of the division is merely to enable the valuator to determine with accuracy the relative value of each variety of land, and for this purpose some classification is requisite.

Into how many classes would you propose that the land of different value should be divided; you have stated different heads, rocky, pasture, and others?—That must be left to the judgment of a surveyor; in some townlands, it would be necessary to make several divisions; where it was boggy, and where it was dry, should be divided; but, generally speaking, perhaps five would be sufficient, as arable, pasture, boggy arable and pasture, and mountain pasture, and rocky or boggy mountain pasture; it would require consideration.

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 7.)

Do you then mean, that every acre, classed under any one of these separate heads, should, with a view to future taxation, bear an equal proportion of the county levies?—No; I mean, that the land should be valued exactly in such manner by the valuator, as if he were sent by the proprietor of the land to ascertain at what rate it should be let for.

In that case, where would be the advantage of this artificial system of classing lands at all?—It would be necessary, as a guide to the valuator himself; if you give the valuator a large tract of country to value, he cannot go accurately to work without some divisions; he should know how many acres there were of arable of one quantity, and of another, and also of the different varieties of land I have mentioned.

Suppose the duty of the valuator to be strictly confined to ascertaining the value of each separate townland, do you not think that the future repartition of the taxes of that townland might be left to the inhabitants of that townland itself?—It might, but it would lead to difficulties and quarrels among the people; but, exclusively of this consideration, I conceive that the valuator himself could not proceed accurately, without the divisions were supplied to him; he must enter into the particulars in the first instance, or the result will be erroneous.

You state, "unless the divisions were given to him;" by whom do you propose they should be given to him?—By the survey, the map.

Then, do you conceive that the surveyors ought to include in their duty any division of the qualities of the land, independent of the territorial division of the townland?—With a view to the valuation, I am of opinion that they should; but I think that those divisions should not be laid down in the map to be engraved, because they are liable to change; the internal survey of the townlands might be preserved as a separate document.

To what change do you allude?—I mean the internal boundaries of farms and fields.

If you can obtain an impartial and competent authority, could you not ascertain the real value of the soil of each townland, sufficiently for the practical purpose of division?—You might make a guess at it; it would be but a guess.

Will you inform the Committee, whether it would not be practicable, with a very moderate exertion of time and labour, to class the lands from three to five classes of rental, so as to make them applicable to grand jury assessments?—I think the valuator could proceed if the survey were given to him, containing the different classes of land which have already been mentioned.

Do you conceive, that men of science, who might probably be engaged in the general survey, would be competent to a classification of land under these several heads?—Perhaps that department should be made subordinate to the first survey, and be executed by a different class of persons, or the surveyor employed by the ordnance might be assisted in his judgment by a person appointed for that purpose by a commission of magistrates and gentlemen of the country.

Would you not have a second operation of valuation, as well as this first?—No, but one; the valuator should not proceed until he was supplied with a map.

Would you not require an original ascertainment of the classification of land, and then a subsequent valuation of land so ascertained?—You should have a man capable of discriminating between the different kinds of land to attend the surveyor, and the map should afterwards be supplied to the valuator.

Supposing the following plan, recommended by the Committee of 1816, were carried into effect, how far do you conceive it would be applicable to the future valuation of the lands of Ireland; "that all land of less value than one shilling "per acre be deemed unprofitable, and not liable to assessment, that the three "classes of annual value should be from one shilling to 15 shillings, from 15 "shillings to 30 shillings, and all above 30 shillings to be in the third class?"—In making a valuation I should not wish to class lands in money value, particularly where one class includes so great a difference as between one shilling and 15. In every instance the valuator should ascertain, as near as possible (to the very shilling), the value of the tract of land under consideration, no part of which should be free from taxation. It might be necessary to make 3, 4, 5, or 20 divisions, but the number should be left to his discretion as a conscientious man, and afterwards, if necessary, he should state on his oath, what was the valuation of the townland, taken as a whole.

See 2d Grand Jury Report 1816.

Then your classification of lands would have no other object in view whatever, except the ascertaining the specific value of respective townlands per acre?—None whatever.

Would the actual valuation of the lands per acre be incompatible with the classi-

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 7.)

fication that has just been alluded to?—The objection that I have to this classification is the great difference between one shilling and fifteen, as forming one class.

Suppose that a valuation were carried into effect, not only for ascertaining the value of the townlands, but, with a view to the future levy of the tax itself, might it not lead to this consequence, that a particular part of the scale, a fraction of a single farthing, might alter the situation of the land from one class to another, whilst many shillings in another part of the scale of difference of value would produce no difference of classification at all?—I think it might; that is the objection I make to it; the classification is too wide; I do not approve of any classification of the kind.

Does not land vary from a shilling to 10*l.*?—Yes.

Do you consider that it would be dangerous to take any division by rent, as the measure of valuation of townlands?—I think it would, for the rent of land is proportioned to the time at which it was let, and therefore does not afford a true criterion of its present value. I really think that nothing beneficial will be effected, except by ascertaining accurately what the value of the townland would be if let at the time, or any given time; and having ascertained the value of the townlands contained in a barony, then it might be determined to a single shilling, what proportion of the barony tax each townland should bear.

How would you preserve a unity of principle, so as to insure that the valuation in one part of Ireland and at one time, should be the same with the valuation in another part of Ireland, and at a time either prior or subsequent?—I would fix on a certain year, and determine that the price of commodities for that year should be the standard of value, and that the valuator being sent into any barony to value, should be furnished with a statement of the average prices which the different agricultural productions brought during that year, at the nearest sea-port or market-town, and by this means, different valuators acting at the same time in different parts of the country, or the same valuator acting in different years, would still be guided by the same standard of value.

Do you not conceive that there exists among the people a very accurate comparative estimate of the value of townlands?—In smaller ones there may, but not in larger ones.

Of the rent the townland might be worth?—I think there might, but still it is a guess; I wish the valuation to be made with accuracy.

Would it be a guess on your part, or would they estimate it in guessing?—I think a farmer might make a good estimate of the value of land in small portions; he could tell how many cows it would support.

A farmer calculates by the produce?—Yes.

Have you made any survey with a view to buying or purchasing land?—I have not.

You have never made a territorial survey?—I have made territorial surveys for the Commissioners of the board of education in Ireland, but it was a mere territorial survey.

Or any survey with an intention of valuing it?—I have valued, but I did not make the survey.

Nothing with reference to valuation?—No.

Are you aware of any county survey that has been going on in Ireland accompanied by a valuation?—No; but I am aware of county surveys being made, showing the boundaries of the townland, but without a valuation.

Mercurii, 12° die Maij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Richard Griffith*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 12.)

WHAT body or class of men do you conceive will be best fitted and qualified to carry into effect the scientific and trigonometrical part of the work?—The engineers of the board of ordnance.

Do you think there is any other body or class of men who could carry on that portion

Mr. Richard Griffith.
(May 12.)

portion of the work with equal advantage?—I am of opinion that there are very accurate surveyors in Ireland; but none who have had the same degree of practice in trigonometrical surveying that the engineers of the ordnance have had, and they do not possess instruments of equal accuracy.

How far do you conceive the ordnance could proceed in the survey of Ireland with advantage to the public; how low down?—I conceive that the ordnance might effect the whole; but if that were deemed inadvisable, I have no doubt that engineers and surveyors might be found in Ireland who could supply the detail as accurately as the ordnance.

Do you conceive that the ordnance could undertake the internal subdivision of the land by townlands?—I conceive that if the ordnance surveyors had persons appointed to show them the boundaries, they could; but there would still be a greater probability of their making mistakes than persons already acquainted with the country, and who, in disputed cases, would be more likely to ascertain the truth than strangers unacquainted with the character of the people.

Supposing the attention of the ordnance to be confined to the trigonometrical part of the work, how would you suggest to the Committee the supplying further information with a view to the valuation?—If the ordnance survey was confined solely to the trigonometrical part, I conceive that Ireland might be divided into a certain number of districts, and that engineers might be appointed to carry on the survey in those districts.

Supposing such a plan to be carried into effect, how would you propose that these engineers should acquire a knowledge of the internal boundaries of the country, with a view to the formation of a map?—The engineers would naturally proceed by selecting those persons in the country, (chiefly the country surveyors), who are most accurately acquainted with the internal divisions of the country. They would also apply for information to the gentlemen who possessed the townlands, the boundaries of which they were going to survey; and they would also have reference to the Down survey; but if the whole of these were not conceived sufficient, as I mentioned in my former evidence, a commission of magistrates and gentlemen of the country might be formed, who might depute persons to assist the engineers in that department.

Might not the application of similar local assistance enable the ordnance to complete the map of the subdivision of the land, without the division of Ireland into such districts, and the employment of such civil engineers?—Certainly it might; but I conceive that more assistance would be required by the ordnance surveyors than engineers well acquainted with the country.

Do you think the civil engineers, whose appointment you have suggested, would be as competent to direct the valuation as the survey of the internal boundaries?—I am persuaded that engineers could be found in Ireland who would be capable of directing the valuation as well as the survey.

Is it your opinion, that the ordnance engineers, under all circumstances, would be likely to mark the sub-divisions as accurately as engineers in the practice and habit of measuring in Ireland?—As to the point of accuracy of the survey, I conceive, if the ordnance surveyors had the boundaries pointed out to them, they might survey with equal accuracy with other persons; but as I have already expressed, I think they would find greater difficulty in discovering those boundaries than engineers already acquainted with the country.

Do you conceive that a survey and valuation of Ireland, sufficiently perfect for equitable taxation could be made by civil engineers?—I conceive that there are engineers in Ireland who are capable of making the survey and valuation sufficiently perfect.

Do you conceive that any greater facility for a detailed survey and valuation would be found in the professional habits of civil engineers than in those of military surveyors?—I do conceive, generally speaking, that the professional habits of civil engineers and surveyors are better adapted to such a survey than military engineers.

State your reasons?—Because military engineers have not been in the habit of making territorial surveys, their views being generally directed to the representation of the natural features of the country.

I think you stated, that the engineers could be assisted by views of the Down survey?—I did.

Do you still think so?—I do.

Is the Down survey general throughout Ireland?—Not throughout Ireland; I believe it comprehends nearly two-thirds of it.

Is not the whole province of Connaught measured by what is called the Strafford

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.)

survey; I don't know; I am not acquainted with the Strafford survey; I have never seen it.

Do you consider the Down survey an accurate survey?—Some portions of it are more accurate than others. It is all a moderately accurate survey.

Do you think fair taxation or valuation could be made from the Down survey?—I think not.

Have you been able to determine what in your opinion would be the best practical plan for carrying the intentions of this committee into effect?—I have considered the matter, and to a certain degree have already expressed my opinion on each point; but until it shall have been determined how far down the ordnance survey should proceed, it will be impossible to form any fixed plan, either for the detail of the survey or the valuation.

Supposing the ordnance not to undertake the whole of the work, but that the details were to be supplied from any other authority, do you conceive that it would be expedient to proceed with those details in the first instance, or to take the trigonometrical proceeding of the ordnance as the basis, and supply the details afterwards?—I conceive the survey of the details might be commenced forthwith, totally independent of the ordnance. The ordnance survey should afterwards be used as a criterion by which to determine on the accuracy of the detailed survey. I conceive that the trigonometrical survey should at least fix two points in every square mile.

Do you think that the subsequent proceeding of the ordnance would be a check upon the surveys by the local authorities?—I do. It would be the criterion by which the accuracy of the surveys of the local authorities might be determined.

Would there be any inconvenience in reserving the payment for these local surveys until their accuracy had been determined by the ordnance, and in making the payment contingent on the ascertainment of their accuracy?—There certainly would. It is probable that the ordnance survey will not be finished in less than seven years, and local surveyors could not afford to lie out of their money for so long a period; but part of the payment might be reserved. I think if engineers were appointed to separate districts, as I have already mentioned, they would naturally take the means to ascertain the accuracy of the survey.

State those means?—Taking the angles and measuring small portions in different parts of the country comprised in the map; and if they be found to agree, it may be pretty certain that the other parts of the map are correct.

Supposing steps were taken, under the sanction of Parliament, for the separate survey of every parish in Ireland, comprehending the survey of the internal boundaries of each townland, and the valuation of each townland, would there be any difficulty in the ordnance combining those surveys with their trigonometrical map?—The ordnance map should be considered as the foundation or skeleton map on which the detailed surveys might be laid down. But the ordnance in that case would have to employ mere draughtsmen to fill in the details from the maps supplied to them. This plan might be carried into effect; but I should doubt the propriety of doing so; because I conceive that the persons who make the survey would be more competent to give accurate and faithful delineations of the country, than those who had only been acquainted with the trigonometrical part.

The question does not apply to copying these maps; but could the ordnance, in completing the survey of the natural geography of the country, introduce the civil geography, the boundaries of towns, parishes and baronies, from these local surveys?—Supposing the ordnance survey to be quite accurate, and the other quite accurate, they could certainly prick off one map from the other, and therefore they could do so.

What method would you point out by which the ordnance could ascertain whether these local surveys were accurate or not; would there be any other, except going over the same ground?—The fixed points which the ordnance should make in every square mile would be the guide, for they would be common to both maps, and if three or four agree in one map, it is pretty certain that the remainder would be correct.

Am I right in understanding that you propose the ordnance should execute nothing but the mere triangulation, no delineation whatever of the face of the country?—No, I never have expressed that opinion; I do not know how far it may be determined that the ordnance should proceed, but if I were asked the question, I should propose that the ordnance should not only make the triangulation of the country, but survey the boundaries of the island, the roads of every description, and the rivers and streams.

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.)

Would you not include the boundaries of the mountains?—Yes, every thing but the civil divisions.

Do you mean they should delineate the features of the mountains; the relative height of the hills, for instance?—I mean they should make a perfect geographical map of the country, I would only exclude the civil divisions.

Will you take the trouble to compute, and see whether the effect of what you propose would be to require at least 60,000 triangles at the hands of the ordnance?—Ireland contains nearly 30,000 square miles statute measure, and consequently, if two points were required in every square mile, there would be about 60,000 points.

In triangular measurement, is there generally more than two of these points to a square mile, or how many; in Mayo for instance?—I do not know how many in Mayo. In the county of Roscommon I have fixed two points in every square mile, sometimes more; but I made it a rule to have two points in every square mile.

What scale would you propose for the maps that are to be executed by the surveyor for the purpose of valuation?—I should recommend the scale to be six inches to a statute mile, but in the survey of towns or villages, or townlands immediately adjoining, where portions of acres are of great value, I think it would be necessary to lay down the map on a scale of 20 inches to a mile; but these should be considered only as supplemental maps to the others, for every townland should be laid down on the scale of six inches to a mile.

Do not you conceive that it would require a surveyor of very extraordinary integrity for the purpose of this valuation?—I conceive that there should be district engineers to superintend the whole of the detailed survey of the district, and he might be made one of a commission of valuators; there should, perhaps, be three, to value the land.

What check would you have on the valuation of the surveyor, the person who actually surveyed the land?—The person who surveyed the land should not be the valuator, he should be merely the surveyor; there would be no use in bribing him, because the only thing he could do would be to make an inaccurate survey, which would afterwards be detected.

The survey you suggest is to be made first, and afterwards the valuation?—I conceive that the valuator is to proceed to the land with a map in his hand, and is there to act for the public exactly in the same manner as if he were employed by an individual about to let his estate, and to value it according to its intrinsic value.

Have you been in the habit of valuing grounds as well as surveying them?—Occasionally I have.

What check would you have for the integrity of the valuators?—The only check would be the publication of their valuation, and if there was any objection to it, it might be examined into by a commission afterwards.

Do you conceive the system of valuation of lands by surveyors is by any means so general in Ireland as it is in England?—Not so general, but is becoming very general.

Do you think it is as well understood?—I do.

Who are the principal valuators in Ireland?—I believe Messrs. Sherrard and Brassington.

Have they very considerable business?—They have.

Are there a great number of valuators in Ireland, and is it a very common practice?—It is not a very common practice, but is becoming more general every day.

Do you not conceive, that in any case of local valuation, in order to protect the public from any possible fraud or mistake, there should be an appeal to some competent tribunal?—No doubt it would be a very proper mode of proceeding, and I think a commission might be appointed for that purpose, to go into every county or every district, and settle all disputes of the kind, and that is one reason why it would be necessary to make the valuation public.

Do you not conceive, that if the whole proceedings with respect to the valuation were public, that the conflicting interests of the parties themselves would produce a very strong check against fraud?—Certainly; I think, that making the valuation public would act as a check on the valuator; he dare not wilfully make an unjust valuation.

Supposing the time and mode of ascertaining boundaries to be public and fixed, and the parties who had an interest in the boundary to have a mode of tendering their evidence, do you not think that the conflicting interests of these two parties would enable

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.

enable the surveyor to ascertain the boundary with tolerable certainty?—Certainly, I think it would be one of the modes, and I believe I have recommended it in my evidence already.

Do you not conceive that the same principle would be equally applicable to the case of valuations, so as to prevent an excess of valuation on the one hand, or an undue depreciation of value on the other?—As the people of the country would be all interested, the valuator should be cautious in receiving information from them.

Do you think that the conflict of opinion and interest, together with an appeal, would be sufficient protection to the public from either fraud or errors in valuation?—I conceive, if there were three persons appointed as valuators in each district, their own judgment, assisted by any information they might derive from questions, or taking evidence from individuals of the country, would enable them to form a just criterion of the value of the land; but if it was supposed they made a mistake, a commission, as already mentioned, might be appointed to inquire into the facts.

Do you conceive that the survey should go to the division of every different quality of land?—I do.

Not merely distinguishing bog from upland, but arable land No. 1, from arable of quality No. 2?—I answered that question in my examination on a former day, and stated that it would be necessary to distinguish the good arable and the middling arable from each other, and, in fact, to make as many divisions as a conscientious valuator would think necessary; in many cases, it would consist of the survey of fields, even parts of acres, particularly where the land was very valuable.

Have you ever formed any estimate of what the expense of this survey would be per acre?—That would depend so much on the detail, there would be a great deal of difference between one place and another.

Having stated, in the former part of your examination, that you conceived the boundary by townlands would be sufficiently close in the counties, do you think that the boundary by townlands would be sufficiently close in the neighbourhood of cities and towns?—I conceive I have already expressed my opinion on that point; the detail to be gone into must be left to the judgment of the surveyor and valuator, conceiving him to be one.

Could you form any estimate of the time it would require to complete the survey?—That would depend entirely on the arrangements made, how many districts there were, and the number of persons engaged; it might be done in six or seven years.

Could any number of surveyors work at it together?—Not any number; if there was one engineer directing the whole, the others would be his assistants, and he could direct them to act as he pleased.

Supposing Ireland to be divided into three districts, and three separate engineers employed in the way you have suggested, what mode would you take to ensure an unity of principle in effecting the survey?—If Ireland was divided into three districts, I would have those districts extend from east to west; say the northern, middle and southern; I would make the three engineers form one board; they should communicate with each other, and act in unity, though each might have the direction of one particular district.

Do you conceive that three individuals, acting in the mode which you have suggested, would give you three maps which you could afterwards combine fairly into one map, with a certainty that it was conducted upon the same principle throughout?—I think it might be so arranged; the manner of surveying land is not different; the only difference would be in the point of drawing; the general map should be drawn by one hand, but different hands might be employed on the barony maps without any inconvenience, provided the general character was the same.

Have you ever had occasion to examine Ireland in a geological point of view?—I have.

Describe the nature of your opportunities?—I was employed by the Royal Dublin Society, as professor of geology, to form a geological map of Ireland; I commenced in the year 1812, and I have continued my observations in different parts of the country from that period to the present.

Have those researches taken you into every part of Ireland?—Very nearly; I do not say I have been in every minute portion, but I have examined a large portion of every county.

Have you examined all these places in a geological point of view?—I have.

Is your geological map nearly completed, or have you felt any difficulty in completing it?—I have ascertained with accuracy the geological structure of a considerable

siderable portion of Ireland, but I had no map on which to lay down my observations, sufficiently accurate to present them to the public.

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.)

Was there any particular map on which you attempted to lay them down?—I coloured geologically two maps, Arrowsmith's and Taylor's; but they are both imperfect.

Does it appear to you that the present opportunity might be made available for constructing, at no great additional expense, a very perfect geological map of Ireland?—I think the details of the survey would enable me to form a geological map of the greatest accuracy.

Can you inform the Committee how many coal fields exist in Ireland?—There are eight.

Enumerate them if you please?—I shall begin from the north; the Antrim, which occurs close to Fairhead; the Tyrone, situated immediately to the south of Lough Neagh; the Fermanagh, which occurs to the north of Lough Erne; the Connaught, which occupies considerable portions of the counties of Roscommon, Sligo, Leitrim, and Cavan; the Monaghan, situated to the west of the town of Carrickmacross; the Leinster coal district, which extends through portions of the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's County, and Carlow; the Tipperary, situated between the river Nore and the town of Cashel; and the Munster coal district, which occupies portions of the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry and Cork.

Could you draw any line through Ireland that would separate the bituminous coal districts from the stone coal districts?—The whole of the coal districts situated to the north of a line drawn from Dublin to Galway would contain bituminous coal, while those to the south would contain only non-flaming or stone coal.

Among these districts, which do you consider the most valuable?—The Connaught coal district, the district of Lough Allen.

Speaking generally, do you consider the extent of coal fields in Ireland to be greater or less than the extent of the coal fields of Great Britain?—The coal fields of Ireland, I think, taken as a whole, are nearly as extensive as the coal fields of Great Britain, in point of superficial extent.

Considering the quantity of coal that might be applied to beneficial purposes, do you consider that England or Ireland is the best provided?—England greatly.

Is the quality of the coal that is found in the Lough Allen district, better or worse than the Newcastle and Whitehaven coals?—The quality is different; it is not equal to either of those mentioned; the quality is a kind of medium between the open burning or quick blazing coal of Scotland, and the caking coal of Whitehaven.

Do you consider it, on the whole, as very good coal for culinary and manufacturing purposes?—I do.

On what occasion did you examine the district of Lough Allen?—I examined the district of Lough Allen for the Dublin Society, and wrote a report on the subject, which has been printed, and laid before this Committee.

What time did you examine it?—In the year 1814.

Was the quantity of good coal in that district sufficiently known and ascertained before your visit?—It was not known; there had been two or three collieries opened in it, but the extent of the coal field was not ascertained.

What may be the average depth at which the coal lies of the Lough Allen district?—I should suppose the average depth may be about 25 fathoms; I speak with caution on that point.

Is it particularly subject to, or particularly exempt from water, as compared with other coal districts?—It is particularly exempt from it; being placed on a high level, the water in most cases may be drawn off by levels or tunnels.

What is the thickness of the stratum?—Three feet thick; there are three beds of coal in the Lough Allen district; the upper is nine inches, the second is three feet, and the third also is three feet thick; but the centre one is by much the best.

As to the centre one, are we to understand you as saying its average depth is 20 or 30 fathom below the surface?—Yes.

Are there any works carrying forward in the centre bed at present?—There are; coals are working by Colonel Tennison, and also on the Archbishop of Tuam's property.

Are they carrying on more extensively in consequence of the examination you made of the district?—Colonel Tennison is now working coal in a part of his coal field recommended by me.

Do you consider the present operations to be skilfully and vigorously conducted?—Very much the contrary.

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.)

Describe the nature of the machines at present employed there; is there a steam engine?—No.

Is there a rail road?—No; a road has been laid out with a view to a railroad, by Mr. Nimmo; I have not seen it; my business has been confined to the south for the last few years.

What machines for raising coal are in use?—Nothing beyond common windlass.

Can you state the price at which, with the present machines, coal is raised and sold for at the pit-head?—I believe it is sold for 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton at the pit-head.

Supposing the ordinary resources of capital machinery and skill to be supplied, at what price might coal be sold at the pit-mouth?—It might be sold, with ample profit to the proprietor, at 5 *s.* per ton.

Have you formed any computation of the quantity of coal contained in the central good bed of which you have spoken?—I conceive there are 5,000 Irish, or 8,000 British acres still remaining, of the good three feet coal, which would yield above 30,000,000 of tons, making all due allowances for loss in the underground workings.

Is there any ironstone in contiguity with the coal?—There are a great number of thin beds of argillaceous ironstone in the district, and in the vicinity of the coal; they lie below the coal.

At what distance from it?—To answer that question it will be necessary to describe, to a certain degree, the structure of the district. The Lough Allen coal district rests upon limestone. The first strata consist of alternating layers of shale and argillaceous ironstone, 500 feet in thickness, which rise abruptly from the limestone, and form a steep hill or cliff. The shale when exposed to air, disintegrates at the surface, and large quantities of argillaceous ironstone are thereby loosened, and are carried by streams into the bed of the river Arigna. During the period the Arigna ironworks were in operation, a sufficient supply of the ironstone was found in the river.

Are we to conclude that there is, in point of fact, an inexhaustible supply of ironstone within a few miles of the coal field?—There is an abundant supply for working iron to any extent.

Have you examined the quality of the ironstone in reference to the ironstone of England and Scotland?—I have; and in respect to its general quality, I think it is superior to any used in the British ironworks that I have seen.

Can you state what quantity of coal is necessary to extract a ton of metal from a given quantity of the iron ore?—During the period the Arigna ironworks were in operation, five tons of raw coal were sufficient to smelt a ton of cast iron, of the very best quality. The manufacture of iron has since been improved, and I have no doubt less coal would now be used in producing a ton of cast iron.

Have you experienced how much coal it takes, generally speaking, in the British iron works, to extract a ton of metal?—At the period the Arigna iron works were in operation, I understood ten tons of coal were required to melt a ton of iron at the Carron iron works.

Were there not, in fact, iron works carried on at this very place some time ago?—There were.

They failed?—They did.

Can you account for their failure among so many apparent causes why they should have prospered?—It is to be attributed to the want of consistency in the management. The managers were frequently changed, and persons not well skilled in the business were employed. The new manager frequently pulled down useful works, erected by his predecessor, and in consequence large sums of money were unnecessarily expended.

At what period did the failure take place?—The works were discontinued about the year 1808.

Were there any opportunities of navigation existing, to other parts of Ireland, during the time these works were in operation?—There were none. The Shannon navigation was not, at that time, completed.

Describe what are the present opportunities of navigation existing, in reference to that district?—The Shannon navigation is completed; and navigations are now open with the cities of Limerick and Dublin.

Are there any difficulties which at present exist between Lough Allen and Limerick, to deprive the public of the full benefit they might expect from the navigation?—There are. The boats navigating on the Shannon depend at present on the wind, which generally blows in a westerly or south westerly direction; and consequently

they

they find it exceedingly difficult to pass down the Loughs, particularly Lough Ree and Lough Derg.

Does any mode occur to you by which that might be remedied?—By the adoption of steam vessels to tow the boats.

Has not the Royal Canal been very recently opened into Lough Allen?—A canal, but not the Royal Canal, has lately been opened into it.

Is it not now practicable to send coals from these collieries the whole way to Dublin by the canal?—It is; and the object has been effected.

Is it your opinion that this coal can ever be supplied to Dublin as cheap as the Whitehaven coal?—I am of opinion that Lord Lonsdale could always undersell the Irish Coal.

Are the peasantry in the vicinity of Lough Allen a quiet and well-behaved set of people?—They are.

Do you conceive there is any impediment to the investment of British capital, at this moment, in that particular district of Ireland?—None whatever.

Are we distinctly to understand from you, that you consider the coals to be perfectly good for the purposes of smelting iron?—I consider it to be extremely good for the purposes of smelting iron.

Compared with the English coal at Shropshire, do you conceive it better or worse?—I conceive it as good. The advantage of the iron works at Arigna, over the iron works in Shropshire, consisted in the superior richness of the argillaceous ironstone.

Are you able to speak as to the extent of the quantity of coal in Shropshire?—No, I cannot.

What is the next coal field in Ireland, in point of value, after Lough Allen?—I think the Kilkenny.

Is the Kilkenny more or less extensive in the quantity of coal than the Lough Allen district?—The Kilkenny coal district at present contains three extended beds of coal. There were three others, which are now worked out. The remaining beds are so very deep towards the centre, that though the actual quantity of coal in the Leinster district is greater than that of the Lough Allen district, still as the whole of the coal of the Lough Allen district can be made available, I should say a greater quantity of coal can be raised from the Lough Allen than the Leinster district.

Did you, upon the occasion of your visit, discover any additional or more valuable strata of coal in the Leinster district, than the proprietors had before been acquainted with?—When I visited the district, it was generally believed that it contained but one bed of coal; I afterwards ascertained that it contained eight workable beds, six of which were of considerable thickness.

Have all the beds been worked which were discovered by you?—The whole of the beds had been previously discovered, but the workmen and agents were unacquainted with their relative positions. I traced them in places throughout the district, and where no coal was supposed to occur.

Do you consider the Kilkenny coal to be proper for manufacturing purposes?—For certain kinds of manufactures; when free from sulphur, it would answer for melting iron, and it would also answer for distillation, malting, and other purposes of that kind.

Taking then the Lough Allen coal district to be most valuable, and the Kilkenny district the next in point of value, what should you say was the third?—I think the Munster district, which extends through the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick and Cork; but the most valuable part of the district is the southern portion in the county of Cork, situated immediately to the north of the river Blackwater.

Is that worked at present?—It is.

By whom?—There are several collieries at work, but the most important is that of Dromagh, worked by Mr. Leader.

To what purposes is it applied?—Chiefly to the purpose of burning lime; within the last year, the produce of one of the purer beds has been used for domestic purposes. Owing to the change in the distillery laws, this coal may be made available for the purposes of distillation, and a distillery is now erecting at Dromagh. The coal is slow in burning, and gives out a very great heat.

Can you give us any satisfactory information as to the value of the Tipperary coal district?—I am not accurately acquainted with the whole of the details of the Tipperary coal district, but I know it contains three workable beds of coal, two of which are two feet in thickness, and are fully equal in quality to any which now remains in the Kilkenny coal district.

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.)

Have any collieries ever been opened in the Tipperary coal district?—Within the last century, small collieries have been worked there.

Describe, if you please, the Antrim coal district to the Committee?—The Antrim coal district forms a narrow strip immediately to the south of Fairhead; the strata are exhibited on the face of the cliff; they lie nearly horizontal, and the coal is raised by driving drifts inwards from the cliff.

Do you consider there is any considerable quantity of coal in the district?—I do not conceive there is any considerable quantity; the whole of what has been discovered is now nearly wrought out.

Are you able, from the resources of geological science, when you have ascertained the stratification of the country, to say, with tolerable confidence, in what country coal can be found?—I am able.

Without any doubt on the subject?—Without any doubt whatever.

Is any instance within your knowledge, of the Grand Canal company having bored, at a very considerable expense, at a spot where any person acquainted with the subject could have told them it was impossible they could have found coal?—The Grand Canal company did make some experiments on the limestone district, beyond the boundary of the coal country; though close to it, there was no probability of their finding coal in that situation.

Where was that trial made?—In the Queen's county.

Will you describe the extent and the value of the Tyrone coal district?—The Tyrone coal district is very small; it is not above four miles in length, or two in breadth; it contains nine beds of coal, one of which is 11 feet in thickness; one, five; two, four feet six; and the remainder three feet.

Is it a valuable quality of coal?—It is an open burning bituminous coal, similar to that of Scotland.

Is it worked with spirit?—At present it is; a new company has lately been formed, and the works are going on systematically and regularly.

Have you ascertained, in the course of your geological researches, the qualities and quantities of the pottery clays of Ireland?—I am acquainted with three districts of white potters clay, similar to that of Bovey, in Devonshire.

Particularize them?—The principal one occurs in the county of Tyrone, and a canal which runs from Coal Island to Lough Neagh passes through it; the second is situated on the south-east bank of Lough Neagh; and the third is in the limestone country between Cahir and Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary.

Do you consider the potters clay in any of these districts to be equal to the Bovey clay?—The potter's clay of the district, of Tipperary, from a trial which I made, is exactly similar to the Bovey clay; it is pure white when burned; but in trials that I made with that of the county of Tyrone, I found, that on exposing a portion of the clay to a porcelain furnace for 70 hours, it assumed a light buff tinge, owing to its containing a small portion of iron; however, I think it probable, that the clay district, which is very extensive, may contain pure beds; no sufficient trial has yet been made.

Have you examined the clay of Limoges?—No.

Are you speaking now of porcelain clay or potter's clay, such as would make common white plates?—I am speaking of the common potter's clay, which is distinct from porcelain clay.

Have you discovered any porcelain clay in Ireland?—Yes; porcelain clay, similar to that of St. Stephen's in Cornwall, occurs in the county of Wicklow, and in the county of Carlow; it is, in fact, a disintegrated granite.

I am speaking now merely of the common potter's clay, sufficient for white ware; supposing that the quality should turn out to be sufficiently good, is the quantity inexhaustible?—Quite inexhaustible.

Were these beds of potter's clay all or any of them known before you examined the place?—The extent was not known, but the clay itself was known.

Has the manufacture of white plates, from any of these fields of clay, existed to any extent hitherto?—Not to any great extent; there have been small potteries erected in the neighbourhood of Coal Island, in the county of Tyrone.

Do you conceive that these works could be carried on at present to advantage in competition with the potteries of England?—If clay free from iron was found, I have no doubt that potteries would succeed in the county of Tyrone. There is an abundant supply of two species of fuel; the coal of the Tyrone coal district, which is situated on the banks of the canal, and peat or turf, which might be procured in abundance from the vast tracts of bog which surround the clay district. The pot-

teries

teries hitherto carried on in that district have been entirely supplied with fuel from the neighbouring bogs.

Have you examined the quality of the porcelain clay of Ireland?—I have.

Have you found any that is sufficiently pure to serve for manufacture?—That of the county of Wicklow, in the neighbourhood of Baltinglass, was found fully equal to that of St. Stephen's, in Cornwall; but that from Tullow, in the county of Carlow, was not equal; it was found to contain small portions of iron.

Are you acquainted with the position of the different metallic ores in Ireland, and in what districts they occur?—I am generally acquainted with what is at present known of the metallic mines of Ireland. Few have been worked to any extent, and consequently, it is difficult to give an opinion of their value.

Does your geological knowledge enable you to point out the situation in which such metallic ores are likely to occur, and such in which they cannot occur?—It does not enable me to particularize the country in which they cannot occur, but I am enabled to state where they are likely to be met with.

In point of fact, such as you know to exist, are they found in any particular description of country?—They are found in particular districts or lines of country. There is no general principle for metallic veins, but they are more frequently to be met with near the boundaries or junctions of rocks than other parts, and those veins which have been discovered in such situations have been found to produce the most metal.

Is there a considerable quantity of copper ore in Ireland?—Several mines of copper have been discovered in many parts, particularly in the western part of the county of Cork, to the south of the river Kenmare. It contains a great number of veins, traversing primary slate rocks; but to the north of the river Kenmare copper veins are found in limestone.

Are there not considerable quantities of copper in Wicklow?—Several veins were discovered and worked in Wicklow, near the vale of the river Ovoca. Several others have been traced, but have never been worked. The great mining district of Wicklow occurs on the boundary of granite and slate districts; a vast number of veins are known, and no doubt others exist which have not been discovered; the surface is chiefly covered by bog, and the veins already traced are visible in the precipitous cliffs or the beds of mountain streams. These veins contain lead and zinc.

Are any of them worked?—There are two at present at work; one at Ballycorus, near the Scalp, and one at Glenmalur. Several others have been worked at different times, but never with any spirit.

Has it occurred to you to consider, whether, supposing there was sufficient science and capital employed in the working of the Irish copper mines, for instance, in the Cork and Kerry district, that the copper works could be carried on at a profit in competition with the copper works of England and Wales?—The surface appearances of the copper veins of Cork and Kerry are equally favourable with those of Cornwall and Wales, and I have no doubt, if the works were conducted with the same spirit, they would turn out to equal advantage.

Are we to understand, that you think, that neither sufficient science or capital have ever been employed in the copper works of Ireland, so as to lead to any fair conclusion?—There were only three extensive copper works ever opened in Ireland, two of which were in the county of Wicklow, viz. at Ballymurtagh and at Cronebane; the latter was well conducted, but the ores were very poor, and consequently the mine was not found profitable. The third is now in operation; it is situated in the county of Cork; the mine is called Allahies; it is conducted with great spirit and science, and with very considerable success.

Since what time?—It has been in a state of working for the last 12 or 14 years.

Are we to understand that, with a geological map properly constructed, all these facts and any subsequent discoveries made from time to time, might be so expressed, that persons who understood geology would be possessed of the information you are now giving?—If the map was on six inches to a mile, the whole of the details requisite could be exhibited.

I believe we need hardly ask, whether you consider that it would be of importance, as being likely to attract and direct British capital towards Ireland, that a geological map should be so constructed as to exhibit all this information?—I conceive it would be of very great public advantage.

In what mode would you propose to proceed for constructing a perfect geological

Mr. Richard Griffith.

(May 12.)

map of Ireland upon the sufficient scale on this occasion, at the least possible expense both of money and of time?—I conceive that at this moment I possess in my note books and in county maps a very considerable quantity of the materials which would be necessary to construct the geological map, if a correct map was handed to me, and I should think it necessary, where the materials were imperfect, to proceed myself, or employ an assistant, whom I might instruct to fill up the remainder.

Do not you consider a very considerable extent of supplemental examination would still be necessary, before you could undertake to construct a geological map of sufficient accuracy?—Certainly.

In what manner would you propose to supply that?—Entirely from my own observation or persons whom I should instruct, acting under my own directions. It would be necessary the persons should be connected with me, and I should understand their descriptions, and they my terms, or we should not have sufficient unity. It would be necessary the geological map should be accompanied with a copious memoir, describing every substance which the country contains.

Does it occur to you to suggest any thing to the Committee, under what authority or by what funds such an examination should be prosecuted?—I conceive the portion of the funds requisite would be supplied, as it is at present, by the Royal Dublin Society, who now employ me in making geological observations of certain portions of the country; but to fill up the detail which would be required for this map, I fear the funds of the society would be found insufficient.

At what expense per annum, and in how many years, would you be able to supply the information necessary for constructing the geological map, and sufficient details for the purposes we have stated?

[*The Witness desired to consider that question.*]

What is the most abundant species of rock that is found in Ireland?—Limestone.

Can you describe, generally, the situation of the limestone district of Ireland?—The limestone occupies the centre portion of the country; it extends nearly from north to south. It begins at Lough Erne, and extends to the county of Cork; in an east and west direction, it extends uninterruptedly from Dublin to Galway. It occupies nearly two-thirds of the whole surface of Ireland.

Does it, throughout these two-thirds, come, generally speaking, near to the surface of the earth?—In most cases, it does; but in some parts it is covered by clay, and in others, to a great depth, by bog. Nearly the whole of the flat bogs in Ireland rest upon limestone.

Is there any chalk in Ireland?—Chalk occurs in the county of Antrim; it is much more compact than the chalk of England.

Is the limestone of Ireland, generally speaking, of better or worse quality than that of England?—It is similar to the mountain limestone of England, and of the same quality; but the newer limestone of England is very different; it is more earthy, and sometimes contains magnesia, and various other ingredients.

Do you consider the limestone of Ireland superior to the limestone of this country for manure?—Generally speaking, it is purer.

Are there many marble quarries in Ireland?—There are several varieties of marble in Ireland; what most abounds is the black marble, which occurs in lower beds of the great limestone district. There are other marbles in the primary districts of Galway and Donegal.

Is there any good statuary marble in Ireland?—Specimens may be found of it, but I do not think there is any thick stratum.

Have you ever examined the Galway marbles?—I have.

Are there any you consider of superior excellence?—There are very pretty specimens of it, but I do not know the thickness of the beds, or their extent.

Are there any particular kinds of metallic ores, not yet adverted to, which exist, and afford reasonable expectation of great future profits?—The only kinds, in sufficient quantity, are the ores of lead and copper. The chief lead mining district is in the county of Wicklow; but lead mines have been discovered in the northern district, in the counties of Down, Armagh and Monaghan.

Are there valuable slate quarries in Ireland?—There are.

Particularize them.—There is an extensive and valuable slate district near Lough Derg, on the Shannon, near Kilaloe; there are also extensive and valuable quarries in Kerry; I think the most important is at Valentia Island.

Describe the relative excellence of the Kilaloe slate quarries and those of Bangor.—

The

The slate quarries of Kilaloe are as easily split, and as light as those of Bangor, in North Wales; but they do not keep their colour as well.

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 12.)

Can the Kilaloe slates be raised in as large sheets as the slates of North Wales?—The dimensions of the slates of Kilaloe are sometimes very great; I have seen them as large as four feet by three.

Will you describe the qualities of the slate of Valentia Island?—The Valentia Island slate is of a very durable quality; it is rougher in its nature, and heavier, not being so easily divisible into thin flakes as that of Kilaloe; but I think it is of a more lasting or durable quality, and it preserves its colour.

Do you conceive, that it would be expedient to include, upon the proposed map of Ireland, the present houses occupied by the peasantry of the country?—I think it important that nothing should be put upon the map which is liable to a rapid change, and consequently I would make a selection of the houses. I would not put in a house under a certain class.

In point of fact, have any instances come within your knowledge, in which very rapid changes in the houses of the peasantry of Ireland have taken place?—There has; when making a survey of Roscommon, great pains were taken to mark down every cabin; and in correcting the map, two years afterwards, I found that in many parts the houses had been thrown down, and new ones built in other places; and consequently we had to make considerable alterations on the map.

On the whole, did the number of houses appear to have increased or diminished?—I think they appeared to increase; but in the county of Roscommon the appearance of increase was unusually great, owing to a general change of system, from tenants holding a farm in common, to each individual holding a farm of his own. Each of the new tenants built a house on his farm, and the old villages were thrown down.

How lately was this?—It was in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816.

Have you had any occasion to ascertain what the average cost or value of one of the houses occupied by the mere peasantry of Ireland may be?—That will in a great measure depend on the price of timber; the expense will vary from 5*l.* to 7*l.*

Do you know, whether iron works were carried on in the county of Mayo 70 or 80 years ago?—Iron works, in which charcoal was used as fuel, were carried on in different parts of Ireland within the last 50 years.

Jovis, 13° *die Maij*, 1824.

RIGHT HONOURABLE M. FITZGERALD,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Bald*, called in; and Examined.

HAVE you surveyed the county of Mayo?—I have.

Mr. William Bald. (May 13.)

Have you surveyed any other counties?—I have been employed, and I am now engaged in making a territorial survey of the county of Clare.

Are you now engaged in that survey?—I am.

How long have you been employed in Ireland as a civil engineer?—Since 1809.

Principally in the county of Mayo?—Yes.

Have you surveyed any districts of lesser extent than counties?—I have surveyed a vast deal of private property in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo and Mayo; also some in the Queen's, and King's County; and in Scotland, to the extent of 300,000 acres, in minute surveys, between the Cheviot mountains, forming the southern boundary of Scotland, and the But of the Lewis in the long Island.

Then you have mapped all this?—Every part, on a large scale; I can show a great portion of them; they were reduced by Arrowsmith, and engraved on his map of Scotland.

Of what part?—The Islands of Harris, Benbecula, South Uist, Carona Eigg, Monk, &c. &c. They are engraved on the map alluded to, published under the authority of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland; and for further particulars I refer to the memoir published by Arrowsmith, on the construction of his map of Scotland. These surveys were valuable, as General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland did not extend into the Western Isles and Hebrides.

Mr. William Bald. (May 13.)

Was it a map engraved under the authority of Parliament?—It was a map constructed from original materials, obtained under the authority of the Parliamentary Commissioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, and by whose permission it was published.

Have you any engravings of surveys made by you in Ireland?—Yes, I have.

What district?—Part of Mayo.

How came it to be partially engraved?—I believe the engraving is now going on in Paris.

Do you mean it is part of the county map?—It is part of the county map. It is now here, and can be laid before the Committee.

Have you been engaged at any time in valuing lands?—I have. Upon my arrival in the west of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, there were no surveyors in possession of a theodolite, they were only accustomed to survey by the magnetic needle and compass, and not by the modern plan of England and Scotland.

And of course, not with the same accuracy?—Their surveys were principally laid down by bearings taken by the circumferenter, not minute, nor were they particular in distinguishing the various qualities of the lands; arable and green pasture, bog and water, were all the distinctions made; any property surveys made by me, or under my direction, specified the number of acres of arable, arable on bog, pasture, good bottom, inferior bottom, rock, mountain, bog, wood and water; in general extending to a measurement of each field; and there has been considerable demand for surveys done in such a manner.

Were these surveys for the purpose of purchase and sale generally?—For the setting of lands, for the dividing and valuing of lands, and sometimes for the sale of property.

When was your map of the county of Mayo finished?—The survey and map of Mayo was finished in 1816.

Has that map been rendered useful in the levying of the grand jury taxation in any respect?—Not in any respect. It has been extremely useful for engineering purposes, laying out of roads, bridges and piers, also pointing out lines of navigation.

What scale is it upon?—It was protracted on a scale of four inches to an English mile; there were reductions then made, and a general map of the county drawn on a scale of three inches to one mile, and a map drawn upon a scale of two inches to an Irish mile, for the purpose of being engraved.

Will that map produce any equality in apportioning the county cess?—The survey and map of the county of Mayo is similar in execution to the ordnance survey and map of England, and does not distinguish the boundaries of townlands, and consequently cannot adjust the county cess; it is purely a topographic map, exhibiting the mountains, hills, rising grounds, bogs, woods, towns, houses, roads, harbours, piers, lakes, rivers and rivulets, the heights of the loughs and bogs over the sea, with the depths of the bogs; the soundings on the coast have been copied in from the Admiralty charts, executed by Murdoch M'Kenzie, of whose merits as a hydographic surveyor and works, I will have an occasion to refer to hereafter. The heights of the hills and mountains were determined by barometers, and a triangular measurement was extended over the whole county, from seven base lines, which were measured by a chain made for the purpose by Edward Troughton, and had its terminating points laid off from the British brass standard in the Tower of London. I have written an account of the trigonometrical operation, which has been read before the Royal Irish Academy, and I believe is now printing for their transactions. Having been employed as an engineer by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and practicability of the drainage of the bogs of Ireland, to survey level and report on 160,000 acres of bog in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, I was thereby enabled to extend a series of levels over Mayo which have been copied into the map of the county.

What are the civil divisions by which the county is distinguished in the county map?—In baronies.

No smaller divisions?—No smaller divisions than baronies.

In the surveys you have made of any other large tracts, what divisions have you adopted?—When I have been employed, with a view to give a survey and valuation of any lands, for the purpose of being either set, sold, bought or divided, I have usually surveyed each field.

What civil divisions have you adopted?—Divisions of parishes, townlands, and denominations within townlands.

Have

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

Have you a general scale of expense of these minute surveys you have made?—I have.

What may the expense be?—For surveying inclosed districts, in minute detail, as I have before described, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre; but chainmen and mearsmen are furnished free of expense.

That was the expense for the most minute survey you could make?—The most minute survey I could make; in other tracts, with few divisions, at the rate of $6d.$ per acre.

How minute was the survey?—In divisions extending from 20 to 80 acres each.

Do you mean distinguishing the qualities of the soil?—I mean distinguishing the quality and extent of each kind of land.

Have you any calculation of the expense that would be incurred by a survey of Ireland in townlands, distinguishing the qualities of the soil in each townland?—I have drawn out a plan for a general survey of Ireland, at the rate of $6d.$ per acre.

Is there any foundation at present existing upon which you would proceed for such general survey; is there any authority to which you would refer; have you not a written plan or project?—I have; here it is.

Proposed Plan for Surveying and Valuing Ireland in Townlands.

" Ireland may be divided into either four or six divisions, and given in charge to " either four or six engineers who have had practice in the surveying of land. " If divided into four districts, each engineer to have 25 surveyors; if into six " divisions of nearly equal extent, then about 17 surveyors to each, which will, " according to my calculation, complete the land survey and valuation of Ireland in " eight years.

" For—suppose each surveyor to be employed 150 days in the field, and I esti- " mate he will survey about 100 acres in the day, at a mean;—

" In the inclosed country, he will survey 50 acres per day; in the open or unin- " closed, 150; the mean per day will be, as above, 100 acres; then, in 150 days, " he will have surveyed 15,000 acres; and if there be 100 surveyors employed, they " will complete, in eight years, the survey of twelve millions of Irish acres, or " 19,438,016 English acres, being the extent of all Ireland. The other 150 days " will be required in the house to calculate and draw the maps; so each surveyor " will be able, at an average, to finish and complete the calculations and maps of " about 15,000 Irish acres per year; and this I think may be done at the rate of " $6d.$ per acre, which, for 12,000,000 of Irish acres, the extent of Ireland, will cost " 300,000*l.*

" The engineers intrusted with the respective districts should confer together from " time to time, and compare their respective work, that uniformity of execution may " be carried on throughout the whole survey.

" A map to be drawn of each townland, describing the boundaries of the deno- " minations in each; the houses, fields, fences, rising grounds, hills, mountains, " roads, rivers, rivulets, and the extent of each field or inclosure, distinguishing " the arable, meadow, arable on bog, good bottom, inferior bottom, pasture, rocky " pasture, mixed heathy pasture, mountain, wood, bog, water, and rock.

" The detailed contents shall be formed, as well as the abstract contents and " valuation, into tables, as follows, and be drawn out upon a distinct sheet."

	Arable.			Meadow.			Arable on Bog.			Good Bottom.			Inferior Bottom.			Pasture.			Rocky Pasture.			Mixed Heathy Pasture.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Arable	10	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadow	-	-	-	20	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arable on bog	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good bottom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inferior d°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	10	-	-	-
Mixed d°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	1	-
Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	1	20	20	1	10	5	1	3	10	2	-	20	-	10	40	1	5	15	1	10	110	1	-

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

" Every townland shall be laid down from a scale of 12 perches to one inch, " each perch 21 feet long; and the contents given in English, Scotch and Irish " acres.

" The maps and tables of contents, with the valuations of the various townlands " in each parish, to be bound together, and to form a distinct volume, arranged " into baronies and counties.

" The tables of contents shall contain a description of the nature of the soil and " rock, the value of the eel weirs, salmon fisheries and woods.

" The engineers of the respective districts shall select the most efficient and expe- " rienced of the surveyors to make the valuations, or of such persons as they shall " think most competent, should any difference of opinion arise.

" The engineers of the respective districts shall be held accountable for the accu- " racy of the respective surveys and valuations.

" After the engineers shall have completed the surveys and valuations of the respec- " tive townlands in Ireland, should it be deemed advisable, maps can be made of " each parish, exhibiting the whole detail contained in the maps of the townlands, " accompanied by a volume of reference, contents and valuations; the map of each " parish to be on the scale of ten inches to one Irish mile.

" From the maps of each parish, barony maps may be constructed, and a general " map of each county, which should point out the boundaries of townlands, parishes, " baronies and such other civil divisions, as the liberties of cities; and propose a scale " of five inches to one Irish mile for the map of each county.

" As no map of either a parish, a barony or a county can be constructed and " made, until all the townlands shall have been surveyed and maps drawn of them, " it will be full time for the respective engineers to be furnished with triangular " measurements of their districts, to connect the townland maps into maps of " parishes baronies and counties, after the whole geometrical survey of the townlands " have been made.

" The Board of Ordnance will, in consequence, have near eight years to complete " the trigonometrical survey of Ireland, which survey may now be commenced and " carried on, while the engineers and surveyors may be at the same time surveying " the townlands."

What scale would be required for the proposed map?—I have already stated it to be twelve perches to an inch, and six perches to an inch for the maps of towns and cities.

You do not include the expense of the ordnance survey in the 300,000*l.*?—No; I mean the territorial survey, not including a trigonometrical survey of Ireland.

Do you measure waters?—I measure lakes rivers and roads, the whole surface of Ireland.

Do you undertake to include a valuation as well as a survey?—I certainly do.

What time would that occupy?—I have stated it at about eight years.

Then it is the territorial survey and valuation that will be paid for by the 300,000*l.*?—Yes.

And

Mountain.	Wood.	Bog.	Water.	Rock.	Total Number of Acres.	Value per Acre.	Amount of Value.
A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 1 20	1 - -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 1 10	- 18 -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 1 3	- 12 -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 2 -	- 13 -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - 10	- 8 -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 1 5	- 5 -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 1 10	- 3 -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 1 -	- 2 -	
109 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	109 - -	- - 9	
- -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -		
- -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	90 - -		
- -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -		
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -		
109 - -	50 - -	90 - -	20 - -	10 - -	511 1 18		

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.

And the territorial survey will take that period of time?—Yes, if there are 100 surveyors employed.

Could harmony subsist among more than 100?—I should not like to employ more at first, until some experience had been acquired, after the survey had a little advanced, as to the propriety of employing more to expedite it.

You are acquainted with Ireland? I am;—I have been mostly over the whole of Ireland, and generally there since 1809; but I have been, during that period, sometimes in Scotland, England, and on the Continent.

In order to ascertain the value and extent of every townland, would it not be necessary to ascertain the value and extent of each field in it?—Yes; I think, in such a national work, every field should be measured; for although it might not be necessary in every instance, yet I think there are reasons for having it done in the most minute manner; I would carefully preserve the rough protracted plan of each townland, and oblige the surveyor to give in his field notes.

And should the valuation of each acre go along with that?—I would preserve the valuation of each quality of land and field on the surface of the map, because it would unfold and exhibit the data, by which the value of each townland had been made.

Should the valuation appear on the map?—The valuation should be on the sheet of contents, which belong and refer to the map of each townland; and the value per acre should be marked on each piece of land laid down in the protracted map, which should be most carefully kept as a duplicate.

Are we to understand, you would preserve these documents for the purpose of distributing the tax upon the documents?—I would carefully preserve them for that purpose, and also for other purposes.

Are you of opinion that the distribution should not be left to the inhabitants of the townlands or the proprietors?—The inhabitants of the townlands, I fear, would not agree, but the proprietors might arrange it.

Then you are of opinion that the tax should be levied according to your measurement and valuation?—The exact measurements and valuations would afford the necessary data for applotment.

Into how many divisions would you propose to class the value?—Into as many divisions as the land of a different quality and value would be found in each townland, denomination and field.

Would it be possible to value a townland sufficiently correct, so as to enable the collectors of the county cess to applot the sum fairly upon the inhabitants, without valuing each field in it.—It might be possible, where the fields were of the same quality of land; I have already given my reasons for having the fields all measured, both as the means of verifying the surveys of each townland, as to their accuracy, and pointing out the respective holdings in each denomination of land; in many cases it would be necessary to measure the fields so as to obtain the value, for fields sometimes differ in value from one another.

Is there any survey of particular parts of Ireland, which might be included in the general survey without re-surveying?—There are many accurate surveys of private

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

private property in Ireland, but I fear there would be much difficulty in procuring them.

Can the ancient boundaries of townlands be ascertained; is there any way of ascertaining them?—The ancient boundaries of townlands may in many instances be ascertained, but in some cases they cannot. The surveys of Sir William Petty might sometimes be of use in tracing defaced boundaries.

From your practical experience, would there be much difficulty in tracing the boundaries of townlands?—No difficulty in tracing the boundaries of modern townlands.

To what periods do those which you call modern divisions go back?—The names of the various townlands in the county cess book are, in many instances, different from the names now in existence. The modern townlands are sometimes not known by the ancient names; boundaries of holdings are constantly changing.

Are they not contained in the Down survey?—The ancient names are.

Do you then consider that the Down survey would be useless?—I do not say so; it might sometimes be useful in tracing boundaries; but I would survey every townland according to the modern boundaries, and as far as might be useful, the ancient boundaries.

Have you had occasion to compare the Down survey, or parts of it, with any actual survey?—I have.

Have you found it correct or incorrect?—I have found it in some cases very nearly representing the boundary, and in others not.

Are there such inaccuracies as would make it impossible to be taken as the basis of any surveys?—It never could be taken as the basis, from the smallness of the scale, and incorrectness of the outline in many cases.

On what scale is the Down survey?—40 perches to an inch.

Would it be difficult to ascertain the boundaries of townlands in bogs?—The boundaries of townlands in bogs are in general undefined, and frequently unknown.

Is there any important object to be attained by pointing out the boundaries of townlands in bogs?—Yes, to the extent of property in the event of a general drainage of the bogs of Ireland.

Are disputed boundaries frequent?—There are many disputed boundaries; particularly in bog.

What would you do if there was a disputed boundary to be laid down; how would you attempt it?—I would survey the respective boundary claimed by each townland, give the extent, describing it to be disputed land, and leaving it to be decided hereafter as a legal question.

If the boundary in the bog was unknown, what would you do as to that?—Exhibit it as an undefined boundary; boundaries through extensive tracts of bogs are very often unknown.

Do not you think, that if questions arose upon property, that the parties adjoining townlands would be able very accurately to define them?—I have had on three occasions, something to do with disputed bog boundaries of townlands; and in one instance, I remember 500*l.* being lost in a lawsuit for one acre of bog.

Was bog valuable there?—It was.

Do not you conceive that it was rather a fraudulent case than a case of ignorance?—I cannot say.

Do you not conceive, generally, that where the parties intend fairly, they are able to define the boundaries of the respective townships?—I think not, in many of the great bogs of Ireland.

Do you think they have been fairly tried on the subject, because these grounds are left out of grand jury taxation?—In surveying private property, I have had occasion to trace them through great bogs, and I have found a difficulty.

What would be the best way of having the boundaries of townships pointed out?—By the gentlemen of the country sending their most intelligent people to point out the boundaries, and always having two mearsmen, one, or even two, from each townland, assisted by the grand jury collector of tax. In the county of Clare it was so arranged.

Did you proceed on that?—I did.

Did you find a facility in ascertaining the townlands?—As much as I surveyed I found no difficulty whatever, and I apprehend none.

Would it be difficult to have the features of the country described, the hills and valleys all over Ireland?—I have proposed it should be so done by the plan given in for the general territorial survey of Ireland.

What species of topographic representation would you advise?—In the topographic

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

phic military schools of Italy, France, Germany and England, different modes are adopted; the topographic engineers of France and Italy adhere to the principle of light and shade in their drawings and engraved maps. On the Continent I purchased a model of topographic representation, engraved at the military school in Lombardy by Bordiga, in 1812, by order of the minister of war, which is perhaps, of its kind, one of the finest specimens of the art yet executed. The engraver of this map was brought from Italy by Buonaparte, to engrave military maps in the Depôt de la Guerre, at Paris. The Carte des Chasses, began in the reign of Louis the 14th, and finished about 1807, consists of 12 large sheets. The price for an engraved copy is about 20 guineas; they are beautifully engraved. Several of the maps published of north Italy, after the conquest of that country by Buonaparte, are interesting specimens of art; and the large map of Elbe, engraved by Blondeau, in the Depôt de la Guerre in Paris, is of superior execution. It was executed by the topographic engineers of France in 1802 and 1803. Mr. Gardner, of Regent-street, is in possession of copies of this model of topography. I have seen some maps executed by the military topographic engineers of Germany upon quite a different principle; they represent the irregularity of surface by shading, according to the angle of ascent or declivity, representing the features of the country by light and dark shades, in exact conformity with the gentle swells, and rapid undulations of surface; and I believe this to be the principle adopted in the engraved ordnance map of England.

Is that the mode you would advise to be adopted?—I should rather like some method derived from accurate models of the country; for although I do admit the principle to be correct, yet if it be faithfully adopted in drawing the features of mountainous districts, I fear the drawings and maps will have a dead, dull and heavy appearance.

Do you think modelling could be applied with any advantage to the description of the features of the country?—I do; it is the nearest approximation of art in representing the features of a country, and for military purposes superior to any map representation, and might be applied to many other important uses. I have made a model of part of Mayo, containing 200 square miles; the perpendicular and horizontal scales are four inches to an English mile. This model is in the museum of Dublin College. I made other models; one of Clare Island, which is in the Royal Irish Academy, and another of the Island of Achil, the largest on the coast of Ireland: in the large model every road, rivulet, lake, wood, town, &c. is represented, with the outline of the strata.

What surveys of Ireland have been done?—The oldest map of Ireland is in Arrowsmith's memoir, on the construction of the map of Scotland, being of the fourteenth century.

A map of Ireland was published in the reign of queen Elizabeth, scale 14 English miles to an inch.

Speed, in 1610, when James the 1st was colonizing the north of Ireland, gave in a general map.

About the time of Charles the 1st, was published a map of Ireland.

A map of Ireland, during the middle ages, by William Beaufort.

Richard Blome, by His Majesty's orders, made a map of Ireland.

A survey and valuation was made of Ireland, called the Strafford survey.

Sir William Petty published an Atlas of the county maps of Ireland.

These maps point out the boundaries of parishes and baronies, but not of townlands.

The barony maps in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, by Sir William Petty, are on a scale of 40 perches to an inch; they distinguish the boundaries of parishes and townlands; the bogs are all dotted, and the hills and mountains are drawn in profile; a great part of the maps were destroyed when Dublin Tower was burnt, but have been replaced by copies taken by General Vallancy and Major Taylor, from the original maps in two volumes, in the king's library at Paris, which had been captured in the Irish channel, by a French privateer, and carried to France, where they now remain. I examined them in 1821, in the king's library, and with some difficulty was permitted to copy the map of the barony of Tyrawly, which was all it contained of that county. "The number of the authenticated copies in the surveyor general's "office, Record Tower, Dublin Castle, is about 1,430; of these about 260 are of "the baronies, and the remaining 1,170 of the parishes; about 67 of the barony "maps are burned, with more or less injury; 130 are fully preserved, and two are "stated to be lost. Of the parochial maps, about 391 have suffered from the fire,

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

" and about 780 have altogether escaped." Shaw Mason's Statistical Memoirs of Ireland, vol. ii.

The Down survey, in two large volumes, is to be found in the Bibliotheque du Roi, at Paris, in the manuscript department of the Library; they were, when I looked them over, in considerable preservation, and seemed to be carefully attended to.

A map of Ireland in 1716, by Thomas Bakewell.
Ditto in 1720, by Senex.
Herman Moll gave a map of Ireland.
Charles O'Connor's map of Ireland, containing the names of the septs at the beginning of the seventeenth century.
Map of Ireland, improved from Ortelius, contains proprietors names, 1777.
Ireland, by Pratt, six sheets.
D° J. Rocque, four d°.
D° C. Bowles, d°.
D° Jefferies, one d°.
D° Kitchin, one d°.
Major Taylor's map of Ireland, one sheet, 1793.
Beaufort's map of Ireland, two sheets, 1797.
Arrowsmith's map of Ireland, four sheets, 1811.
Taylor and Skinner's map of the roads of Ireland, in 1777.
Survey of the bogs in Ireland, 1810, 1811, 1812, by Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Edgeworth, Mr. Jones, Mr. Nimmo, Mr. Aher, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Brassington, Mr. Longfield, and myself: there were surveys made of the flat bogs of Ireland to an extent of nearly two million of acres. Ireland, however, contains between flat bog and mountain bog three million of acres; and if the mean depth be taken at three yards, there will be in Ireland 7,055,247,360 cubic yards of bog soil; when we consider this enormous quantity of vegetable matter, still increasing, combined with the coal fields, Ireland may be said to be abundant in fuel; the natural inland navigation by lakes and rivers, combined with the canals already in existence, offer communication in many directions.

County Maps of Ireland.

County of Dublin, published in 1760 by John Rocque, scale not quite six inches to three English miles.
Survey of the county of Dublin, by William Duncan, principal draughtsman to the quarter-master general of Ireland, published in 1821, scale three inches to one mile, and has been constructed on trigonometrical principles.
County of Louth, surveyed by Taylor and Skinner in 1777, scale two inches to one mile.
A survey of Louth is now going on by Mr. John M'Niel.

County of Armagh, surveyed by John Rocque, scale two inches to one mile; states the impossibility of finding the barony bounds, and had recourse to Sir William Petty's surveys.

Wexford, surveyed by Valentine Gill, four sheets.

Westmeath, by William Larkin, in 180			Scale of the published maps, two inches to one mile.
Meath,	d°	d°	
Waterford	d°	d°	
Leitrim	d°	d°	
Sligo	d°	d°	
Galway	d°	d°	
Cavan	d°	d°	

All Mr. Larkin's county surveys were protracted from a scale of four inches to one Irish mile, but do not appear to have been constructed from triangular measurements.

Cork, surveyed by Edwards and Savage in 1811.

Londonderry, by the Rev. G. V. Sampson in 1813, accompanied by a statistical memoir; sections on the map, scale two inches to one mile.

Longford, surveyed by William Edgeworth. This map has been constructed from trigonometrical data.

Roscommon

Mr. William Bald. (May 13.)

Roscommon, by Messrs. Edgeworth and Griffiths. This survey has been done trigonometrically. The engraving has been executed in a most superior manner.

County of Down, scale one inch to a mile; published in 1755. Hills drawn in profile; no surveyor's name to the map; it has soundings along the coast.

County of Down, by Williamson, in 1810.

Antrim, by John Lendrick, in 1780.

Kildare, by Major Alexander Taylor, in 1783. Scale one inch and half to a mile.

Kerry, by Pelham.

Ditto, by Porter.

Wicklow, by Jacob Neville, in 1760.

Clare, by Henry Pelham, in 1787; scale one inch and half to the Irish mile.

Kilkenny has been surveyed by Mr. David Aher in townlands.

Limerick, King's County, Donegall, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Carlow, Queen's County, Tipperary, Mayo and King's County, have all been surveyed.

Charts.

Chart of Kenmare River, by William Irwin, 1749.

Mr. Murdoch M'Kenzie made a general survey of the whole harbours, bays and shores of Ireland, on the scale of one inch to an English mile, with general charts, in two volumes. By the date of the variation in 1759, it appears he was engaged about 16 years. His sailing directions are valuable; and although the outline of the coast is faulty, yet all chart-makers have continued to copy his soundings.

Chart of Dublin Bay, by Seal and Richards, 1765.

D° of the Shannon, by Cowan, 1795, two inches and a half to an Irish mile.

D° of Dublin Bay, by Captain Bligh.

Several charts of the harbours on the east coast of Ireland have been published by the Fishery Board; they were surveyed under the direction of Mr. Nimmo, and are among the finest engraved specimens of our hydrographic surveys yet published.

Chart of Lough Derg, by Longfield and Murray.

Chart of Lough Ree.

Before leaving Dublin, to commence the territorial survey of Clare, I was anxious to examine to what extent they possessed documents of that county, in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, where Sir William Petty's maps are kept. I found only three baronies of the county of Clare. I was anxious to take outlines of them, in order to compare with the surveys that were to be executed. I found the price high, and declined.

Who was this?—The surveyor-general of land. I however was permitted to copy a general map of Clare, in the Dublin library, from Sir William Petty's collection of county engraved maps.

Can you state the sum you would have been under the necessity of paying?—I believe it is 6*s.* 8*d.* for a trace of the outline of each townland; but I cannot say with certainty.

What place did the officer hold?—It was his clerk that was then in the office, which was that of the surveyor-general of lands for Ireland.

Do you know who was to receive the money?—I should suppose the surveyor-general, for his trouble in taking care of the maps.

Have any minute territorial surveys been executed of any states on the Continent?—The most modern are those of Bavaria and France; the maps of Bavaria are very minute, extending to the measurement of each field; that of France, called the Cadastre, was at first carried on by valuing extensive tracts, but that had not been found to answer. Since 1807 it has been surveyed in minute detail; in 1820, being 13 years, one-third of each department had been surveyed. I have one or two small maps of the survey, which I procured when in France, and which I can show. For 13 years it cost at the rate of 120,000*l.* per year. France contains about 128,000,000 of English acres, which, at the rate it has been carried on, will cost 4,680,000*l.* to complete the whole territorial survey of France, which is at the

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

rate of something more than 8¾*d.* per English acre. Ireland contains 12,000,000 of Irish acres, or 19,438,016 English acres.

Do the surveyors of England Ireland and Scotland differ much either in ability or the manner in which they execute their work?—The surveyors of England Ireland and Scotland differ in their mode of surveying lands.

Do they in ability?—I think there are some as good surveyors of land in Ireland as can be had either in England or Scotland.

Can you state in what respect they differ; in the means of executing their work?—Theodolites are used in England and Scotland, divided to minutes, whereas the instrument used by the country surveyors of Ireland is a circumferentor, divided into quarters of a degree; some of the surveyors in the plains of England survey by the chain, dividing the ground into triangles.

What difficulties would these differences produce to the surveyors?—No difficulties; for the surveyors who survey by the chain could be sent into the plains; the three classes of men will arrive at the contents of the land accurately enough.

How do they measure the area in Ireland?—In general land-surveys are made in Ireland by a circumferentor, as I have before described, and the area calculated geometrically from the protraction; at other times by the tables of latitude and departure. Theodolites are also used in Ireland for road and county surveys.

Are you acquainted with any particular persons in Ireland capable of executing scientific surveys?—I am acquainted with several, capable of making correct surveys and topographic plans and maps in a very able manner; but they are men of the first class. Mr. John Killaly, Mr. Nimmo, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Edgeworth, Mr. Aher, William Duncan, principal draughtsmen to the quarter-master-general of Ireland; also Mr. Longfield, Messrs. Brassington and Green; these men have all valuable assistants connected with them.

Have all the counties of Ireland been surveyed?—All have been surveyed, and some counties have been twice surveyed.

And not yet surveyed well?—Some of them have been done in a most creditable manner; namely, Longford, Roscommon and Dublin.

Would you advise this survey to be made on the basis of the Irish or English acre?—I would recommend the contents of each townland to be given in English, Irish and Scotch acres.

Is the Irish acre in universal use all over Ireland?—It is more general than any other; but the English and Scotch acre are used in the north of Ireland, and the Irish acre also, and in some parts of the south the English acre.

You do not mean to say the Irish acre is general?—I mean to say it is more extensive than any other measure.

There is a considerabie portion of land at present calculated by the Scotch acre?—Yes; in the north.

Do you know Cork?—No; I have not been in the county of Cork.

In Cork it is English measure?—I understand in the south the English acre is used in some districts.

Is it difficult to ascertain the boundaries of church land?—The boundaries of church property are as well known as any other boundaries of property, but they are sometimes encroached upon.

Did you construct the map of Mayo at all with a view to geological purposes?—I have laid down the limestone field of Ireland, as far as it extends into Mayo; I have also given the outline of the sandstone strata, the granite and gneiss; also the transition rocks.

Is there any mine in that county that could be worked to a profit?—I am not aware that any mine in Mayo could be worked to advantage; but I know that mines have been worked in that county 40 or 50 years ago.

Do you recollect any particular lead mine?—I do.

Upon whose property?—Upon the Marquis of Sligo's estate; and the whole lead upon the top of Westport house was got out of that mine.

Do you conceive there would be any difficulty in rendering this territorial survey also a mineralogical map?—I can see no difficulty.

Are there coal fields in Mayo county?—None, to my knowledge; the rocks in Mayo are granite, gneiss, mica slate, quartz, greywake, porphyry, sandstone and limestone, beautiful green serpentine, and remarkable fine quarries of black marble and slate.

Do you say that the expense of a mineralogical survey might be included in the estimate you have made?—No, I do not; but the maps made from the territorial surveys

surveys will afford an excellent map for a mining engineer to record his observations on; and it might be possible for many of the surveyors employed, with some instruction in geology, to become extremely useful assistants to the principal person employed in drawing up such a map.

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

Has it ever occurred that the neighbourhood of the Killery slate quarries to the sea would make them particularly valuable, especially with such a fine depth of water?—It has.

Do you consider that they are rendered peculiarly valuable for that reason?—From their quality and contiguity to such a fine harbour as the Killery.

Is the slate large?—When I examined it, as far as I could judge, it appeared to be so; I could not well judge of the size.

What is the colour of the Killery slate?—It is a bluish green.

It overhangs the Killery?—It does; and the whole mountain is slate.

APPENDIX.

AN ACCOUNT of a Trigonometrical Survey of Mayo, one of the Maritime Counties of Ireland. By *William Bald*, Civil Engineer, Member of the Geological Society, London, and M.R.I.A.

Read April 30th, 1821.

IN the year 1809 I was employed by the Grand Jury of Mayo to make a map and survey of their county, which was to be drawn and laid down from a scale of three inches to the Irish mile. The whole of the summer of 1809 was occupied in constructing a geometrical map of the environs of Castlebar, and in obtaining a knowledge of the face of the country, with a view to the planning of the triangles, and the measurement of a base as the foundation of the general geometrical survey and map. After a diligent search, no plain could be found that would admit of a base of more than two miles in length, except by going through bog. One of these was adopted, and extended to thirty-one thousand nine hundred feet, which was measured three times carefully over with a fifty feet chain, using iron pins. I have drawn out a separate diagram of the triangles calculated from this base, as a comparison with the results obtained from more exact data. I ordered Mr. Edward Troughton, of London, to make a chain of one hundred feet in length, which might be applied to a flat surface of soil, not having the means of resorting to the more exact method of using coffers in measuring the bases, and he accordingly sent me one, consisting of twenty links, each five feet long, of a simple but accurate construction. An extract from Mr. Troughton's letter may not be uninteresting:—"The terminating lines "of the iron chain were set off from the British brass standard, at the temperature of 65° "of Farenheit's thermometer, this is 10° above the temperate point; the correction for "this, according to the expansion of iron with heat, is .07704 of an inch upon the whole "length, and those will be data for reducing that length for any other temperature; the "chain will, I think, require three people to carry it forward, for it should not be dragged "on the ground: care must be taken in folding it: in the most accurate operations the "pieces with sliding lines should be used for registering the end of the chain. In other "cases the arrows may be sufficient, being more expeditious. As the accuracy of the "chain is extreme, I leave you to judge if it may not supersede the standard which you "ordered of me." To convince myself of the accuracy and power of this instrument, I measured on the lake of Castlebar, when frozen, a distance of near two miles, and by repeating the measurement, it turned out, after making the necessary allowances for temperature, to come within one inch, a result I scarcely expected, and which proved its excellence for the purposes intended. This trial was made by lines of coincidences, using the sliding pieces of brass for registering correctly the length of each chain, as the surface of the ice was perfectly smooth. It was afterwards proved in several measurements on firm sands, dry at low water, and on level meadow-land, not to differ more than two inches in two miles. From the circumstance before stated, that Mayo afforded no flats, on sufficiently favourable ground, of more than two miles in length, I determined on having a series of short and accurate bases, in preference to long ones, which might be doubtful, from having been measured over an irregular surface.

The following were the Bases measured:—

	Feet.
1. Base on the Moy plain flat meadow, subject to flood, in the barony of Gallen	6800
2. Base on the plain at the head of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, meadow and bottom	6330
3. Base on the sands of Killala, in the barony of Tyrawley	9500
4. Base on the sands between the island of Annagh and Inishbegil, in the half barony of Erris	9971·9

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

5. Base on the sands of Bertragh, barony of Murrisk - - - - - - 4545

6. Base in the barony of Costello, along a flat bog road - - - - - - 8600

7. Base over the ice, when the lake of Castlebar was frozen, in the barony of Carra, 11097.4 feet, and which was rendered of no use, as some idle person had destroyed the mark, which terminated the length of the base. I would recommend in all similar operations double marks within a few feet of each extremity. The bases were all measured twice. In repeating the measurements with Mr. Troughton's chain, I always observed that the lengths measured during the warm part of the day, were minus when compared with the same lengths taken in the evening, when the cold had commenced. The thermometers always afforded an accurate correction. All the bases, with the exception of the one over the ice, were measured during the warm part of the summer; the corrections were small. In measuring over the ice of Castlebar lake in January 1814, Farenheit's thermometer stood at a mean of 29°; the temperature, when the chain had its terminating lines laid off from the British brass standard in the Tower of London, was 65°. of Farenheit's thermometer; this is a difference of 36°. and using the data given by Mr. Troughton, we shall have the following results:—

	Feet.
Length of base measured on the ice - - - - - - -	11,100
36 × 007704 × 111 = 30,785184 = - - - - - - - -	2,56543
12 Correct length - -	11097.43457

Base measured on the Moy plain.

First measurement - - - - - - - - - - -	6800.
Mean of the thermometer 5° standard 65° difference 6°.	
6 × 007704 × 68 = .046224 = 3.143232 = - - - - - - -	.261936
12 Correct length - -	6799.738064
Second measurement - - - - - - - - - -	6800.375
Mean of the thermometer 51°	
Standard 65° difference 14°	
14 × 68 × 007704 = 7,334208 = - - - - - - - - -	611184
12 Correct length - -	6799.763816

Base measured on the Sands in the Half Barony of Erris.

First measurement - - - - - - - - - -	9971.5
Mean of the thermometers 72° standard 65° difference 7°	
007704 × 7 × 9971.5 = 5377608 =	.448096
12 Correct length - -	9971.948096
Second measurement - - - - -	9971.35
Mean temperature 73° standard 65° difference 8°	
007704 × 8 × 9971. = 614532672 = - - - - - - - -	.512110
12 Correct length - -	9971.862110

I had every reason to be satisfied with the result of the measurements obtained by the chain. I had ordered Mr. Troughton to make a theodolite, two feet diameter, although not for the express purpose of this survey, yet I had it in contemplation to observe with it the large triangles. Mr. Troughton had been much engaged, and after waiting a considerable time, I despaired of receiving the instrument. The Grand Jury were anxious for the progress of the survey, when I resolved upon commencing the triangulation with a theodolite seven inches diameter, which I had intended to use, in combination with the large one, and which gave, in observing the three angles of a triangle, a difference of not more than one minute, and in many instances to thirty seconds. I was not able to observe all the angles of each triangle, a proceeding which ought to be strictly attended to in all trigonometrical operations; and in the planning of triangles to have them as nearly equilateral as possible. The observations from my instrument were not sufficiently minute to warrant any spherical correction for the triangles, which I greatly regret; but having so many bases, I possessed the means of verification on all sides, and, as will be seen by the map of triangles, was seldom doubtful of more than twenty-five feet. Though I am well aware that the results of this survey cannot by any means be compared to the great operations commenced in England by General Roy, and carried on by Colonel Mudge and Major Colby under the board of ordnance, or to those of France under Delambre, Mechain, Arago and Biot, I am yet inclined to think they may be made useful in correcting our maps of Ireland, and that a collection even of similar observations would not only be serviceable

in

in improving the geography of this kingdom, but is much wanted for the safety of the navigator. As a proof of this, I here subjoin a few observations for determining the latitude of Castlebar steeple; also a table of latitude obtained from the various maps and charts published of Ireland, by which it will appear that almost every headland requires to be verified and corrected.

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

Observations taken by a ten inch Sextant, at Castlebar Steeple.

1823.	⊙ Meridian Altitude.	Latitude.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
January 6 - - -	15.11.45	53.49.35,9
— 18 - - -	15.34.40	53.49.59,9
— 19 - - -	15.46.45	53.49. 8,3
— 21 - - -	16.12.39	53.49.51,4
— 24 - - -	16.53.39	53.50. 1,2
February 5 - - -	20. 8.44	53.49.53,4
— 15 - - -	23.21.54	53.50. 9.2
— 16 - - -	23.42.19	53,49.49,
— 28 - - - -	28.03.15	53.50. 3,6
March 9 - - - - -	31.30.15	53.50.35,9
April - 11 - - - -	44.18.48	53.50. 0,7
May - 1 - - -	51. 6.14	53.49. 0,2
		53.49.50 mean.

TABLE OF LATITUDE FROM MAPS AND CHARTS OF IRELAND.

	M'Kenzie's Charts.	Taylor's Map.	Arrowsmith's.	Beaufort's.	Ballast Office Map.	Huddart's Chart.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Shark Head	53.32.30	53.29.30	53.40. 8	53.20. 0	53.35.40	53.39.30
Achill Head	53.59. 0	53.48,20	54. 5. 0	53.58. 0	53.55. 0	54. 2. 0
Erris Head	54.18.30	54.12.20	54.27.20	54.18.20	54.18. 0	54.23.20
Killala	54.11. 0	54. 6. 0	54.17. 0	54.12.20	54.13. 0	54.16.30
Castlebar	- -	53.42.15	53.54. 0	53.50. 0	53.51. 0	
Clare Island Light-house	53 51.30	53.41.50	53.54. 0	53.49.30	53.49.30	53.53.30
(1) Inishtrahul Light-house	55.24.30	55.21. 0	55.23. 0	55.23.40	55.26. 0	55.27.30
Copeland - - d°	54.37.30	54.44. 0	54.42.30	54.40.30	54.52.30	54.41. 0
Arranmore - d° Donegal	54.59.30	54.55.30	54.58.30	55. 1.30	55. 0. 0	55. 1.40
Fannet - - d° Loughswilly	55.14. 0	55.12. 0	55.15. 0	55.16.40	55.17.30	55.17. 2
Pigeon-house d° Dublin Bay	- -	53.21. 0	53.21.40	53.21. 0	53.31. 0	53.21. 0
Arran - - - d° Galway Bay	53. 4.40	52.57. 0	53. 7. 0	53. 6. 0	53. 6. 0	53.10.30
Wicklow Head d°	- -	52.58. 0	52.58. 0	52.58.30	53. 0.30	52.58.30
(2) Loop Head - d°	52.22.10	52.20. 0	52.37. 0	52.31. 0	52.22. 0	52.29. 0
(3) Kerry Head	52.16. 0	52.12. 0	52.29.30	52.23. 0	52.22. 0	52.21. 0
(4) Cape Clear Light-house	51.21. 0	51. 9.20	51.19.20	51.19.30	51.23. 0	51.21.20
(5) Kinsale - - - d°	51.35. 0	51.22. 0	51.34.40	51.37. 0	51.36.20	51.36. 0
(6) Hook - - - d° Waterford	52. 5.20	52. 1. 0	52. 5.40	52. 6. 0	52.13.30	52. 9.20
(7) Tusker - - - d°	52.11.20	52. 4. 0	52.12.30	52.13. 0	52.18. 0	52.12.30
Smalls Light-house, by Survey of England 51°.43′.18″.	not laid down.	not laid down.	not laid down.	51.49. 0	52. 0. 0	51.43. 0
Bengore Head	55.12. 0	55.13.30	55.15.20	55.15.30	55.19. 0	55.16. 0
Brandon Head	52.10.30	52. 5. 0	52.22. 0	52.17. 0	52.16.30	52.15. 0
(8) Cork	- -	51.42. 0	51.53.50	51.54. 0	51.54. 0	
Dursey Island, deduced from Cape Clear	51.29.30					
Dursey Island, deduced from Kinsale	51.30. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	51.32. 0
(9) Tory Island, West Head	55.13.30	- -	- -	- -	- -	55.16.40
Martin Head	55.21. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	55.24.30
Centre of Tory Island, longitude west from Greenwich	- -	- -	- -	8. 6. 0	8. 1. 0	8.12. 0

(1) Inishtrahul, by Mr. Lamont's Observations 55°.26′.28″. See Purdy's Memoir, descriptive of the Chart of the Atlantic, 1817.

(2) Loop Head, by Captain Shortland 52°.37′.0″. - - - - - D° - - - - - d°. D° d°. In Huddart's large Sheet Chart of the Shannon it is mentioned by M'Kenzie, latitude 52°.24′.0″; by Captain Shortland 52°.37′.0″. mean 52°.31′.0″; the latitude obtained by me from M'Kenzie's Chart is 52°.22′.10″. and the Light House laid down in Huddart's Chart is 52°.29′.0″.

(3) Kerry Head, by Captain Shortland 52°.30′.0″. Memoir Atlantic.

(4) Cape Clear, by Admiral Knight, 51°.25′.0″; by Captain John Udney, 51°.28′.22″; by Captain John Wilson, 51°.27′.45″. The two last were commanders from the River Clyde. Mean result of varying authorities, 51°.26′.0″. Memoir Atlantic.

(5) Kinsale Light House, by Huddart's Chart of 1812, 51°.31′.0″.

(6) Hook - - d° - - - - - d° - - d° of 1812, 52°.5′.0″.

(7) Tusker - d° by M'Kenzie's Chart, 52°.11′.0″. deduced from Cape Clear. If the sheets were correctly joined, the result would be 52°.12′.0″.

(8) Cork, by Dr. Longfield, 51°.53′.54″.

(9) Tory Island, West Head, from the Chart of the West Coast, by M'Kenzie, 55°.12′.0″.

NOTE.

In determining the heights barometrically two barometers were used, one remained stationary at a given point, where observations were made at given intervals of time, and the other carried up over the hills and mountain ridges, where corresponding ones were taken. From the number of elevations I have been enabled to execute a model of the Barony of Morrisk, which contains one hundred and eighteen square miles of the most elevated part of Mayo, and another of the Island of Achill, the largest island on the coast of Ireland, containing thirty-six square miles of very lofty ground. The Model of Morrisk is seven feet six inches by five feet. Achill Model is five feet three inches by three feet ten inches; they represent all the roads, lakes, rivers, rising grounds, hills, mountains, houses, villages, towns, &c. &c. &c. —The horizontal and perpendicular scales of the models are five inches to the Irish mile.—It is to be regretted, when the great survey of England was begun, that the country had not been modelled as the survey advanced, whereby the whole elevations of England should have been correctly determined for the construction of the Model, and the heights engraven on the maps published by the Board of Ordnance would then have added considerably to their merit. A model on a scale of four inches to the mile of Great Britain and Ireland, with their numerous isles, the long, broken, indented outline of coast, the lofty extensive ranges of mountains in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the islands, would give a character and expression to this work of art, which could not be surpassed.

Barometrical and Trigonometrical Heights of the Mountains and Hills in Mayo.

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

	Feet over the Sea.	
	Barometrically.	Trigonometrically.
CROAH PATRICK, or the Reek:		
Mean of three Observations from sands of Bertra		2509
Two from Carramore		2536
D° from Corvockbrack		2530
D° from Oughty		2514
Two from Runa		2528
From Myles' Monument, Clare Island		2556
		15173
Mean of two by the Barometer	2532	2528 mean.
FURMNAGAR:		
From the Reek		2562
By the Barometer	2569	
KNOCK-NA-MUITREA:		
From the Reek		2729
D° d°		2737
D° Myles' Monument		2724
D° Carramore		2711
CORVOCKBRACK:		
From Runa, mean of two		1281
D° Carramore		1281
By the Barometer	1254	
OUGHTY:		
By the Barometer	1092	
From Corvock		1097
AULMORE HILL:		
From Runa		922
D° Carramore		936
D° Corvockbrack		919
INISHTURK (Tower-hill).		
Mean of four		591
Cuscamecurragh		2412
NEPHIN:		
From Kilalla Bay		2658
D° Cruoghmore		2621
D° d°		2635
From the Puntoon by the Sextant		2633 } 2639 mean.
MENAAN, in Achill Island:		
From Myles' Monument		1512, 1530
Birreencorragh, mean of three		2290
Raith-hill		221
Tarmon-hill		347
Slievemore, mean of three		2180
Currawn		1693, 1700
Keem		2254, 2266
Curslieve		2380, 2367
Bonmore		750
Carrigohara		296
Burran		229
By the Barometer, mean of two Observations	215	
Shraigheen-hill		431
Tully		125
South station, Ox Mountains		1300
North d° d°		1313

Mr. William Bald.

(May 13.)

Barometrical and Trigonometrical Heights of the Mountains and Hills in Mayo—*continued.*

	Feet over the Sea.	
	Barometrically.	Trigonometrically.
Knock Shandrim	426	425
Maumechoy		1226
Greenane		1278
2d		1261
3d		1280
4th	1269	
Spinkeen	705	
Sronevoca	928	
Spink	849	
Burran	1211	
2d	1220	
3d	1210	
Highest point of Cultivation in Mayo	819	
Knock-na-Deludy, West top	873	
D° d° East d°	865	
Barny-na-gee	619	
2d	612	
Burranbeg	877	
Shiane	377	
2d	374	
3d	369	
Devlin		862
Drimore		220
Slievebohane		1262
Spelagadane		625
Rahainbar-hill	744	
Knock Raplaghane	749	
Benbuy	698	
Cruoghmore	1397	1412
2d	1417	1406
Maroguin	122	
Glen-hill	481	
Gortmore	794	
Aughalasheen	409	
Glencastle-hill	755	
Knocklettacuss	1596	
Trista-hill	429	
Slieve Carn		829
Mullranageegh		396
Croghan		690
Kelgarrow		650
Mulaghanoe		744
Bockagh		702
Brusnagh		622
Cappagh		474
Knock		385
Farnaan		377
Kiltulla		415
Farm-hill		307
Greenwood		387
Carn Mask		184
Kellroe		262
Benleva (East Carn) County Galway		1225

The Barometers used were those of Sir Harry Englefield.

Veneris, 14° die Maij, 1824.

RIGHT HONOURABLE M. FITZGERALD,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Bald* again called in; and Examined.

Mr. William Bald. (May 14.)

MIGHT not the topographical representation be performed after the territorial survey was finished?—I think it could.

Could not any number of common practical surveyors be instructed in one year?—I think it would take more time.

What number of practical surveyors do you think could be procured in Ireland, with your instructions, to perform the common territorial survey?—I think there could be procured in Ireland from 50 to 60 surveyors.

Competent at this moment?—Competent at this moment to survey townlands.

How long do you think it would take to instruct a man who knows very little of surveying, so as to make him qualified?—From three to four years.

As it is a desirable object to have the territorial survey done as soon as possible, why could we not procure an increased number of common surveyors, by having them educated in the way adopted by Sir William Petty?—I should not venture to recommend the survey to be commenced with more than 100 surveyors; they might, however, be gradually increased.

Why would you not recommend 300 or 400, having advised that a practical and skilful engineer should be put at the head of each of three or four divisions, what objection then would there be to have, we will say 400, instructed, 100 under each engineer?—I have already mentioned, and I am still of opinion, that it would be much better to employ only 100 at first, and increase the number as the survey would advance; experience would point out how many more could be employed; the whole talent of the country would be very soon known.

Why would not the time for making the survey be diminished by increasing the number of surveyors?—That could be done by increasing the number of surveyors as the survey advanced.

Does your objection arise because you could not employ them?—There would be no difficulty in sending competent surveyors to work; but it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of those who are to be intrusted.

You have advised that Ireland should be divided into four districts, placing an experienced man at the head of each; suppose you divided Ireland into 16 districts; could we not employ 16 experienced scientific men to superintend those districts, and to have more practical surveyors under each of these than you have recommended?—I have proposed to divide Ireland into four, five, or six districts; it might perhaps be possible to procure 16 experienced scientific men; in such a great work as this I would recommend caution and care; a little time and experience would soon enable each engineer of a district to find out how many surveyors could be procured.

Could one experienced engineer only superintend 10 practical surveyors?—I think he might superintend from 16 to 25 surveyors.

But as you have said that Ireland might be divided into 10 districts, and that each engineer might have 20 surveyors under him, why might you not employ 200?—I have already stated my reason for not employing more at first than about 100 surveyors.

What number of men, consistent with uniformity of system, do you think could be usefully applied, if found competent?—From 100 to 200.

Might we not leave the topographic representation to the ordnance, and to a few of the best engineers in Ireland, without being under the necessity of educating others?—Yes.

If the ordnance did the trigonometrical part, and the civil surveyors the territorial part, would you consider it necessary the ordnance should lay down the rivers?—Certainly not the rivers, because that would be doing the same thing twice over.

Do you think there can be any difficulty in making a correct map of Ireland, if it is surveyed by townlands previous to doing the whole country in triangles?—In

Mr. William Bald.

(May 14.)

making accurate modern maps of countries, it has been usual in the commencement, to measure several base lines, and complete a trigonometrical survey as the basis for constructing the geometrical survey and map upon; this plan of proceeding was adopted by General Roy, in the ordnance survey of England, also by the men of science in France, by Colonel Lambton in India, and Mr. Heslar in America; as the accuracy of all great surveys depend upon the measurement of base lines, art and ingenuity have been considerably exerted, to measure them with all the accuracy possible; accordingly, different methods have been adopted in different countries where these measurements have been made.

In England, General Roy used steel chains and chrystal rods; in the late operations in France, platina bars; and in America, iron bars, each two meters long; the American base line, from its great length and mode of measurement is very singular; ground for such an operation was found there very favourable on one of the great savannahs. From the general wish to have a territorial survey of Ireland speedily made, I think it quite practicable to proceed with such a survey at once, because the portions of land to be surveyed and mapped are small, townlands at an average being not more than about 300 acres; and the scale from which those surveys are proposed to be protracted is so very large, that I think when reduced for a general map, no difference will be perceptible, nor will there be any difficulty of connection, provided the triangles be sufficiently numerous, and for that purpose I should propose two points in every 100 acres, every square mile will then contain about twelve triangles; therefore, if Ireland contain in round numbers 31,000 square English miles, there will be 372,000 triangles extended over the face of the country. The officers of the ordnance may say, how shall we know two points in every 100 acres, the corners of fields, houses, old castles, and mills, will offer points of connection, and verification readily known, both on the ground, and also on the maps of the townlands, which I suppose the officers to be in possession of.

Why do you think it would be more correct to do it trigonometrically, before the survey was made of each particular township?—An angle can be more accurately measured than a line by the common land chain, consequently horizontal distances can be more correctly ascertained by triangular measurement; and I should like very much, in all cases, to depend more upon distances computed from angles than those by the chain; I would check geometrical measurements by such means; I, however, can see no difficulty in beginning immediately, and making a territorial survey of Ireland, provided that maps are only made of each townland.

If the theodolite was more generally used in Ireland would it not expedite the survey?—Yes, it would very much, and improve a considerable portion of the surveyors. In speaking of the introduction of theodolites into Ireland, I have been informed that the artists of France have applied the principle of repetition to theodolites; Mr. Edgeworth brought one from Germany, made by Reichenbach, only seven or eight inches diameter, which measures angles to two seconds; it was proved by repeating angles, taken by the large ordnance instrument; and in France, lately, instruments similar have been made by Gambey, even superior.

Are these instruments in London?—I have been told there is one in the possession of a private gentleman.

Has nobody attempted to imitate them?—I have not had time to make sufficient inquiry; I found, two days ago, at Mr. Thomas Jones's, mathematical instrument maker, Charing-cross, a double repeating small circle; I showed it to Mr. Nimmo; it appeared to be a very fine instrument.

By allowing the territorial survey to precede the trigonometrical, shall we not have a check upon the common geometrical surveyor, which we shall not have if the trigonometrical survey preceded it, and if the common geometrical surveyor was allowed to avail himself of the trigonometrical survey?—If the territorial survey is done before the trigonometrical, any error committed in the territorial survey will be at once detected by the trigonometrical; and I am aware that each surveyor, as he measures each townland, if he knows the ordnance survey is to come after, will exert himself to have all his work accurately done; because he will be unable to know what particular points the ordnance may take in each townland, for the purpose of verifying the survey and general connection; but if the trigonometrical survey is first made, the officers of the ordnance will not, in that case, possess the same means of proving the accuracy of the surveys made of each townland; and, in my opinion, it would be better to depend upon the officers of the ordnance for verification than the geometrical surveyors.

Mr. William Bald. (May 14.)

Will you not thus possess the means of detecting inaccuracies in the common geometrial surveyors work?—Yes; by measuring two or three fields in any townland where a doubt would exist as to the accuracy of the survey, and compare them with the contents on the map. I think the officer of each district should verify each townland survey by measuring a straight line through it, marking the crossing of every fence, drain and rivulet; these lines laid down, would prove the accuracy of each respective survey.

The same reasoning applies to recommend a separation of the surveys?—Major Colby, and the officers of the ordnance, should be employed to make the trigonometrical survey; and I think that the territorial survey should be made by men who have been in the habit of surveying and valuing land.

What check would you propose on the valuators, that they performed their duty with integrity?—I have proposed that the surveyors should value the land, and I have stated, that the engineer should select the most competent person he could find to re-value, should any difference of opinion arise.

Every field?—All the various qualities of the lands.

There may be a good surveyor without a knowledge of land at all?—Yes; but every surveyor of land knows how to distinguish the qualities; and in the plan I have proposed, the most competent surveyors should be selected to make the valuations.

Then you would survey, in the first place, with local knowledge, and in the second place, with general knowledge?—Yes.

Will you take in the localities, such as mill sites, eel weirs?—Yes; I would take the value of eel weirs, salmon fisheries and woods.

Bleach grounds?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

Suppose a gentleman laid out 20,000*l.* on his ground, by building a house upon it, you do not value it more?—No; whatever may be the gain and just value of the land; on the other hand, if 20,000*l.* was laid out in building a town, land would rise in value around it, in consequence of the demand for agricultural produce.

Would you take existing local advantages into your consideration?—I think wherever there is a manufactory the ground gives value, and I would value it on account of that.

Would you make no difference between land near a town and from it?—According to its positive value, not its relative value.

Mr. *Alexander Nimmo* called in; and Examined.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

WHAT is your profession?—My profession is that of a civil engineer, in Ireland.

How long have you been so employed?—I have been employed in Ireland about 13 years.

In what manner?—I came to Ireland on account of the bog surveys, and I surveyed, for the commission, the bogs of the south of Ireland, in Kerry, and the neighbouring part of Cork, and those of the west of the county of Galway; and since that I have surveyed a great part of the coasts of Ireland, for the fishery board. I have been concerned in making harbours and roads for government, and the board of fisheries; and am at present so much occupied in such works, that it would not be in my power to take any active share in the intended survey, even if I was thought qualified.

Have you made any exact territorial surveys?—I and my young men have made many.

Have you made any surveys with a view to purchase or sale?—None.

Any with a view to valuation?—None, excepting connected with the public works; none of any moment. I have instructed several young men, who have been very much engaged in that way.

In what way should you advise the survey to be executed, so as to be of most use?—It is my opinion generally, that the construction of the map of Ireland, with a view to the figure of the ground, could not be in better hands than in those of the board of ordnance, who have been for a considerable time past engaged in that particular description of survey; but I am inclined to think they are not acquainted with the detail of the value of land, houses, and other fixed property, and of course that we must look to the local surveyors or persons of that class, for the most correct information upon the subject. The surveying of land, and the valuations of land and other property, are very ancient. It is the business of a particular profession.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

(May 14.)

fession. Our earliest surveys were not laid down upon paper, but consist of catalogues of property which are called terriers; for instance, Doomsday book is one of that kind; the Strafford survey, and Pinner's survey in Ireland, were things of that kind. And these surveys were, in some cases, as the Strafford survey, connected by outline maps, exhibiting the position of the various lots in the catalogue; and as far as the valuation of any country is concerned, something similar must necessarily be obtained; but topographical surveying is a modern science, and it has only been invented since the art of engraving enabled maps of that description to be multiplied, and especially since the invention of fire-arms, and the necessity of attending to the levels of ground in the art of war, made it necessary to express the rise and fall of ground upon military maps. Accordingly, the earliest topographical surveys which we know are those of Sweden, undertaken by Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles the 9th, and that country has had since that period, a corps of topographical engineers of great merit, and the whole kingdom was, nearly a century ago, surveyed in a very correct manner, and represented ichnographically. I thought I could have produced a specimen of the general map of Sweden, which is one of the best maps in Europe. It represents the whole country with its mountains and vallies. Sweden, likewise, possesses perhaps the earliest geological map, although from the recent progress of that science, the geological representation is not exactly such as we would now adopt. The next remarkable topographical drawings or plans which we have, are the battles of Lewis 14th, published by Beaulieu. They are only specimens of semi-topography, exhibiting something of the nature of views of the field of battle, but they show the progress of the art. After these, the battles of Marlborough, in the Netherlands, published by Friex and other Dutch authors, are nearly as expressive as our modern topography. The map-makers of the Netherlands at that time, probably in consequence of the publication of these plans, produced a variety of maps of parts of Europe in a topographical form; and I have seen in some of the shops of Amsterdam, many of the plans of that period; one of the most remarkable is that of North Holland, drawn for the purpose of illustrating the drainages. The next maps of a topographical nature, and, in fact, we may say the first specimens in the west of Europe, are those of France, made by Cassini and Picart. Picart measured a degree in the neighbourhood of Paris, with a view to ascertain the figure of the earth. This was repeated afterwards on the same ground by the Cassinis, and the meridian prolonged to Dunkirk and to the Mediterranean, by a series of triangles. The perpendicular to the meridian, was also carried to some distance across the kingdom, and it was intended to complete a trigonometrical survey and map of the whole of France, which was executed in a very imperfect way by various engineers, and the result of it is, the map of France, published under the name of Cassini. It is partly ichnographical, and partly orthographical. Subsequent operations in France have given us many very pretty maps. The map of the forests near Paris, and the environs of Versailles, is perhaps the most elegant and one of the earliest; but the art is greatly improved in the present time. The school of French engineers produced by Cassini, sent some pupils to Britain, of whom Rocque surveyed Middlesex, Surrey, Berks, and several other counties in England, Armagh, and Dublin, in Ireland. His pupils in that country form a school of land-surveyors at present, the most respectable in the surveying and valuation of land in the kingdom, but his science not being such as subsequent operations have introduced, these persons still work with the old instruments, the needle or circumferenter, and, in case of canal operations, the level. This school has also produced several respectable hydrographic surveys, of which Scale and Richards coast of Dublin is one of the best.

Did you state when the French engineers came in?—About the year 1752; that is the earliest map we have. Sherrard and Brassington, and most of the present surveyors in Ireland, can be traced back to that school; in Britain, the earliest and most important topographical survey is that of the Scotch highlands, undertaken under general Watson, after the rebellion in 1745; the principal operator was the late general Roy; a school of topographical engineers has been formed from that survey; as a map, it was defective in the want of trigonometrical operations, insomuch that the various portions of it in the possession of the King, never could be put together; but in its detail, I can vouch for its singular accuracy, both of physical features and keeping of the hilly ground, &c. I was employed by the parliamentary commissioners to examine and lay down the boundaries of the northern counties of Scotland, upon a reduction of this survey, and I had the Skelton map sent to me for that purpose; the result of the operation is detailed in the report

of

of the parliamentary commissioners of 1807. The original survey contained no conventional boundaries, as those of counties and parishes, nor any boundaries of property. The survey was subsequently extended over the south of Scotland, and is still in manuscript; but general Roy, in his military antiquities, published a reduction upon a small scale, being a map of Scotia Antiqua, one of the most beautiful physical maps that we yet have; and the specimens in his military antiquities show the talents of the artists who were employed in the survey; of these, Paul Sandby, the landscape painter, was the chief, and I presume it is to him that we owe all our present knowledge in this country of that art. After communication between the French and British governments, it was agreed to extend the operations of Cassini through Britain, and to connect the observatories of London and Paris; for this purpose general Roy measured a base line on Hounslow heath, and extended a set of triangles to the coast of Kent; that triangulation has since, under the management of the ordnance, been extended all over Britain, and both for the unity of the execution, and from the superior skill and experience of the artists who were employed, I should conceive that no better plan could be adopted, than to have the same persons extend these triangles over the surface of Ireland; but the detail or filling-in of the survey has been much criticised, the triangulations having been filled in by very inferior artists, and it appears without any subsequent check upon their operations.

Do you think the topographic representation is of any importance, except either in a military or geological point of view?—It is very important in civil engineering. I have already observed, that land surveyors and topographical engineers are two distinct classes of persons; the latter class of persons, when employed in a civil capacity, we call engineering surveyors; our ablest men of that class derive their information from the survey of the forfeited estates in Scotland, or else from foreign sources; their principal occupation has been in laying out roads; of these we have in Ireland, the Messrs. Taylor, who with Skinner surveyed the roads of Scotland, subsequently the roads of Ireland, also the Bath and Dover roads; and a school of pupils has been trained by them to use the theodolite, who have been employed by the post-office in Ireland in making their mail coach road surveys, which are the best British productions of that description, and are still in manuscript; *the school of engineers is of great merit; they are mostly now employed in the public works in Ireland; they are capable of executing the secondary triangulation, and representing the detail of topography, but not of executing the great triangulation.*

Have you seen Mr. Bald's models?—I have.

Do you think that system of topographical representation would be applicable to the survey of Ireland in any way; to perform the topographical representation by a system of modelling instead of drawing?—No doubt it would be the most perfect representation you could obtain, but it would be prodigiously expensive; the oldest map that we have of almost any country whatever is Ricardus Corinensis map of the British islands; it was made about the time of the invention of engraving. In the detail of Ireland, although there is one prodigious error, which is the prolonging the southern part so far, the contour of the different chains of hills is not much amiss, and it is considerably superior in that respect to the subsequent maps that we have of Mercator, which is the next map of any consequence; this is drawn, I suspect, from Roman authorities.

What date is that?—The 14th century; he published the Itinerary of Antonine, which expresses all the Roman roads in Britain. Ptolemy's map of Ireland does not exist as a separate map, but various outlines have been made from his table of latitudes and longitudes. The next map that we have is that of Mercator, published in his "Europe," with the assistance of Hondius, a Dutch geographer; and it is remarkable, that Mercator's maps of Britain and Ireland are derived from Danish authorities, at which we need not be much surprised, when we consider the extent of the Norman and Danish settlements, and the capacity which the present Esquimaux show for drawing tolerably correct charts of the countries with which they are acquainted. After Mercator's map, we have nothing but copies of his Atlas, until the time of queen Elizabeth, when several surveys were made, and in James the First's time; the most important, however, was that made by Strafford, in Charles the First's reign, which is still considered as a rule for the decision of property. After the revolt of Ireland in 1641, and the conquest by the troops of the commonwealth, the forfeited lands of Ireland were surveyed by the authority of parliament, and much discussion arose at that time respecting the particular form in which the survey should be made. At the recommendation of Dr. Petty, physician-general to the forces, a survey was taken by the circumferenter, and maps of the various town-

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 14.)

lands actually laid down upon paper, frequently by men who were not the surveyors of the particular townlands. This survey, from that cause, has obtained the name of the Down survey. The Down survey was done by taking the *contour* of the townlands by the needle and chain. The persons employed were, in many cases, foot soldiers, incapable of laying it down on paper, which was done by other persons in the capital. They were previously trained, by Dr. Petty, for about two months; furnished with needles, and the circumferenter-box; and his reason for employing the foot soldiers, he says, was, that being accustomed to hardship and bivouacking in the field, they might be able to go through the difficult ground and the wild parts of the kingdom without repining. In this survey there was no ultimate check on the valuation of land, although the plan was some check on the contents; and it is on record, that there were many disputes, arising from land being called profitable, of which the value was very small.

Would the Down survey be of use in tracing the boundaries of townlands?—It has frequently been employed for that purpose in cases of disputed property in the courts, and is considered to be good evidence against the crown; but it is so extremely incorrect, that private individuals at present do not consider it as evidence; and I have heard respectable surveyors in Ireland complain much of the great inaccuracy of the Down survey. Nevertheless, I have seen it, even in very wild places where I had occasion to compare it with some of our bog surveys, much more correct than I could have expected, considering the mode in which it was taken. I do not think, on the whole, it can be of much value in the replacing of boundaries, though it might be useful to furnish the principal surveyor with extracts of it, especially where any fraud was expected or discovered. The Down survey, even what was surveyed, is not complete, great part of it being destroyed. A copy of the baronies and parishes, when on its way to Sir William Petty in England, was taken by a privateer, and carried to Paris. About the year 1789, an application was made to the French government for this copy, and they permitted a tracing of the maps to be taken. They are in two volumes; one of them was copied, by a glass, by Major Taylor, then a draughtsman engaged upon the ordnance survey of Ireland; the other was copied by a French draughtsman. I have seen them, and I have no doubt they are perfectly correct copies; but, on appearing in Ireland, their authenticity was objected to, and they are not used in evidence.

In what state is what you call the ordnance survey of Ireland?—The ordnance survey of Ireland, or military survey of Ireland, was undertaken under the authority of the Irish parliament, and conducted by general Vallancy, and various assistants, among whom colonel Tarrant, who had been a draughtsman under general Roy, with major Taylor, who had been bred in the surveys of the forfeited estates, were two of the chief; but it is little more than a military sketch.

Lunæ, 17° die Maij, 1824.

RIGHT HONOURABLE M. FITZGERALD,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Alexander Nimmo*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 17.)

I HAVE seen a large portion of the old ordnance survey, comprehending all the country south of the Shannon, to the Blackwater at Youghall; some parts of it, which seem to have been done by the theodolite, are very correct, but there was no general triangulation, and I understand there were many errors in connecting the different operations. Arrowsmith's map of Ireland and Taylor's map of Ireland are principally reductions from this survey. I have in my possession the manuscript reduction of Connaught, belonging to major Taylor, all the errors of which are exactly copied into Arrowsmith's map, but in other parts of his map he had the benefit of the county surveys. The manuscript is in the King's library here.

There was an engraving made from that?—None, but those I have mentioned.

Might not Arrowsmith's map be incorrect, as being made from materials not drawn upon the same system or the same scale?—It is extremely incorrect in latitudes and longitudes, and very often in distance.

In fact, have we any correct map of Ireland?—We have not. When speaking about

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 17.)

about a correct map of Ireland, I may observe, that last year I think it was, I got Mr. Bald to give an account of his triangulation of the county of Mayo, and Mr. Edgeworth his of the counties of Longford and Roscommon, both of which have been very accurately performed as a secondary triangulation; and as these were connected with the observatories of Dublin and Elphin, we were enabled to make a tolerable approximation to the position, both in latitude and longitude, of many points of the western coast, where we found the ordinary surveys and charts to be extremely erroneous; the result of that was published in a paper by the Royal Irish Academy.

Communicated by you?—Communicated at my request.

Do you recommend that the ordnance should execute the triangulation?—Decidedly as well for the unity of operation with that in Britain, as from their superior instruments and experience in that particular department.

And that the rest of the survey should be conducted by common surveyors of the country?—I think the ordnance should be employed to make a map, similar to what they have done in Britain; that is to say, to come as far down as they themselves would naturally do, in giving us the physical aspect of the county, the hills, the rivers, the roads, the woods, bogs and so forth; but as to all other matters of detail, I think they had better take that from the local surveyors.

Which would you advise, that the triangulation should precede the territorial survey, or the reverse?—I am to understand, that your territorial survey includes an exact outline of the boundaries of each property, or holding, as we call it, and a valuation of it; and, in that point of view, I am clearly of opinion, that the valuation and survey of these matters of detail should precede the operations of the ordnance, in order that we might have the ordnance officers as a check upon the operations of the surveyors. It has been customary to fill in the detail of these national maps by inferior artists, which may be very well, as a matter of representation simply; but when it comes to be a matter of value and extent of property, we have no check upon the inferior artist, as the final operation is delivered into the hands of the inferior artist, instead of being delivered into the hands of the superior artist. It is clear, the local surveyor would take exceeding great care, for his character (and, in fact, I would make it a pecuniary loss if he did not), to be as correct as possible in his representations, and they should not be carried further than his instruments and his science would permit him to go.

You would not advise, that the maps made by the common territorial surveyor should be of more extent than one townland?—A parish. I have already explained, that we have several very respectable land surveyors in Ireland; these men have junior assistants; and we have a great many country surveyors, very capable of giving us the contents of a townland, and even a tolerable valuation of it; and these men, under the guidance of the surveyors of the first class, would, probably, be the best for matter of detail of the description you speak of; and we have a check on them, in the superior and respectable man, who, I think, is perfectly competent to go as far as a parish.

By allowing the territorial survey to proceed, shall we not have points determined in each townland which the ordnance may avail themselves of?—No doubt of it; because you reduce it to a so much smaller scale that any probable error would disappear; when you insert it upon the ordnance map, it is very likely that your townland comes to be an object no larger than one of these spaces.

[*Here the witness referred to a map.*]

If the triangulation was to precede the territorial survey, you might be greatly at a loss for points in each townland; if you have an exact map of one of these townlands, then you may choose any points you please, by which to connect it with the triangulation?—Yes, upon that principle it would be much more difficult for the surveyor in detail to adjust his map to the triangulation, than for the general ordnance surveyor to reduce the various detail maps to his triangulation.

How many points should you recommend; is it two points in a square mile?—I do not think we have any thing to do with that in the territorial survey. It appears to me, that the ordnance surveyor will multiply his triangulation until he finds it sufficient to reduce the separate maps into his general map.

What do you consider would be the expense of the triangulation?—I should suppose between 30,000 *l.* and 40,000 *l.*

Then, on the score of expense, there can be no objection to extend the triangulation as minutely as you please?—If we had the great triangulation first of all

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

(May 17.)

effected, and that the secondary triangulation should give us two points in every square mile, I think it would require 60,000 triangles; but if instead of that, we had to procure two points in every hundred acres, that is to say, 12 points in every square mile, we shall increase the expense sixfold in the number of triangles; and besides, as it is just as possible for me, if I am sufficiently expert, to make a map of any one given parish, as it is for any body whatever to make a map of all Ireland. I mean to say the parish without any thing else. Then I, as a person qualified, for instance, to use the theodolite, such as respectable surveyors in Ireland are, will, by measuring a base line, and taking triangles, take care for my own credit's sake, that I have a proper skeleton whereon to adjust my map of the parish, and very likely that is the secondary triangulation now referred to. That may be done by the local surveyors. If the ordnance from any reason find it necessary to carry their triangulation to a greater degree of minuteness, they will naturally do so, but I conceive it would not be advisable to furnish the parochial surveyor with a sheet of points already calculated and laid down for him, whereby, however, he may be facilitated in filling in the detail for the purposes of the ordnance, he would also be facilitated in concealing the errors of his survey for the purposes of the valuation. I, therefore, prefer, that his work should be independent, and that the triangulations of the ordnance should be the check upon his work, not the elements of it.

You have seen Mr. Bald's evidence, where he has recommended two points in every hundred acres; then the reason why you do not think it necessary to have so many points is, because you would allow the local surveyor to survey a whole parish instead of a townland, as Mr. Bald has advised?—I would recommend, for the purposes of the valuation, that the survey of each parish should be a distinct book, containing in the first sheet, the general map of the parish reduced from the townlands; and secondly, these townlands in succession, each in a distinct map; and that first of all the parish, and secondly the townland, should have terriers of contents, containing all the fixed property of whatever description; and I can see no difficulty in getting surveyors perfectly qualified for giving this information, as far as a parish goes, but I can see no necessity for employing such persons to proceed to the general connection of these parishes, when we have already a superior set of artists qualified for that purpose. My reason for that is, that a parish is a certain community, the map and survey of which, would of itself be a very important and useful document, without waiting for the operations of the ordnance, which might be the result perhaps of many years.

Mr. Nimmo is aware that this local measurement is intended for the purposes, first of taxation, as to what is called the county rate, and next, as to the composition for tithes, contemplated under the late Acts?—Upon that principle, it is of the utmost importance that the valuation for the purposes of tax, shall be made upon one general principle, so as to act fairly and uniformly for the whole kingdom; and for this purpose, I conceive that you might have a set of respectable surveyors, well acquainted with the value of land, to act as a board for the general revision of all these surveys and valuations, reducing them as much as possible to one uniform standard; and, it is my opinion, that when this is done, these valuations will be of so superior a cast, so very eminent in authenticity, beyond any other valuation that ever has been procured of private property in Ireland; that for all purposes of mortgage or sale, or settlement, it will add to the value of the property generally of Ireland, perhaps five or six years purchase in the market; and I am, therefore, of opinion, that it cannot be too minute.

Must it be very minute greatly to facilitate such transactions?—Yes, I have no doubt of it, and of course, that it cannot be made too minute or comprehensive; and it should give an exact picture of the precise state of each property at the present time, so that at any future time we would have distinct evidence as to the existence of any improvements, which might add still more to the value of property above what it was originally entered in the general valuation; thus I conceive, that every cabin, and every fence, and every tree, should be introduced into the map of the townland, if we can have it, and I know that it will add very little or nothing to the expense of the survey; and thus we will be able to show, at any future time, when these cabins are removed, and better descriptions of houses, or of fences, or of timber, are in existence upon the land, that the property has materially improved in value; and this I conceive will be a powerful stimulus to the investing property of that description in Irish land; at present, the circumstances of the country seem rather to tend to deteriorate such existing property.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 17.)

Is it possible so to describe any fence in a general map, as to distinguish whether it is a stake fence or a well made fence?—It is quite possible, upon the map of every townland.

How could you describe a good cabin, or a bad cabin?—I will mark the position of the cabins, and then I will describe and value them in the terrier.

Do you not think it would be more judicious, instead of taking the surveys so made, and the controlling power reducing them to one standard, originally to establish what is the most practicable and judicious standard, with a view to have all operations made in conformity to it?—I presume parliament will lay down in the act which authorizes this valuation, the particular standard which they think fit to adopt; but there must necessarily be some person to see whether the standard, whatever it may be, is adhered to.

Is it not advisable that the valuation should be completed in as short a space of time as possible, in consequence of the alteration of the value of lands which takes place from year to year?—I should conceive that it is quite possible for parliament to fix a certain date to the survey and valuation, by saying, that it shall be made according to the scale of prices of a particular period, and that the prices of the period should be assigned by a jury, in the same manner as the fiars or average prices of grain are struck in Scotland.

Why do you think it necessary to take any particular period?—Because I think all maps or valuations must refer to some particular date; thus, the map of Europe, under the Romans, is different from what it is under the middle ages, or in modern times, or since the treaty of Paris; and the same principle applies to maps of the most minute portions of territory; and I conceive it is one of the principal objects which Parliament should have in view, to fix a distinct date to the valuation, so as to make it matter of comparison at any future time. My reason for referring to prices is, that I conceive the valuation must necessarily be made in money, and not by any acreable standard, or standard of measure. I conceive that your valuation must be expressed in pounds shillings and pence.

Do you mean to take the value of so many acres, so much of arable, &c.?—Decidedly; as many distinctions as an experienced surveyor would make in the particular portion of land which he was then surveying.

Although that may be more correct from year to year, yet do not you apprehend that would be much less correct from 20 years to 20 years, than a corn price; or still more incorrect from 50 years to 50 years?—I conceive, that unless you was to take your taxes in corn, that your corn valuation would be a more variable thing than the money.

Do you think the sea is more than 30 miles from any part of the interior of Ireland?—In the way of carriage it is, especially if going to markets, because it is common to carry the corn and flour from Galway to Dublin, and Mr. James Conolly, from his mills near Carlow, with a navigation the whole way to Dublin, cannot send corn from these mills to Dublin at so low a rate as it can be brought from New York.

Do you mean to state, that you think the fairest way of rating the value of land for the present measure is to take the value in the money of the day, in preference to taking the value in the produce of the land?—I conceive, that for all the purposes that you have in view, either in the way of taxation or of sale, or of loans, that money must be taken as the standard of value, and that your corn may vary in quality and in kind, and also in price, in any given degree; and that in order to bring these varieties to some standard, you will naturally take the price which it will fetch in the market, and the price of the produce of your farm, or the sale of your stock, is the value of that particular possession, and no other.

Do you mean to apply this to distant periods?—Decidedly, until you find from its inconvenience that it is necessary to repeat your valuation; you will not have much occasion to repeat your measurement.

Would not money vary very little in the space of a century?—If you have an accurate valuation, the only important change that can take place is the improvement or deterioration of the country generally, because the standard will be pretty uniform for many ages; it is a relative valuation that you obtain for every year after the first, and that I conceive is all it is possible to obtain.

Do you think corn rent would be a fairer mode of measuring than money rent?—No, decidedly not; I think money rent would be better; if the taxation was to be paid in corn, as I understand the taxes of China are, then the corn is money.

If in the space of a century the value of money should alter so little, will it not

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 17.)

be as easy to ascertain the alteration as if it was taken in corn?—The valuation of Scotland is of unknown antiquity; and at present the whole of the cesses are laid on there by the valued rent, and the present value of the property differs so much from it, that what was then pounds Scotch, nearly now corresponds to pounds sterling of rent, that is to say, twelve times the amount valued in silver and gold; but this has not been found to be attended with any particular disadvantage in levying the public burdens of Scotland, except where a considerable change has taken place by the subsequent improvement of property; and in consequence of that, some of the counties have latterly adopted the scale of the income tax in allocating their public burdens. The income tax was of course a valuation every year while it existed.

Do you not consider that such distinct surveys, without a general controlling authority, may not endanger the ultimate accuracy of the survey?—Certainly; I think there ought to be some central mode of superintendence. I have already specified, that it appears to me the surveys and valuation should proceed no farther than parishes. The sum of all the parishes of a county is the valuation of that county; and as to fitting these parish maps into a general map, we have the advantage and the check of the ordnance officers, without making it necessary for any of the local surveyors to be employed upon the union of these separate maps; but I conceive that each separate valuation should be submitted to some authority competent to say, from inspection or other information, whether it was a fair and legitimate scale that had been adopted in that particular case; and I would be inclined to give, as early as possible, to the parish its map and terrier, and if they found fault with it, to give them an opportunity of appeal somewhere. Such a system is adopted in France and in Bavaria.

Do you consider that the survey, as far it has been carried, of France, is very authentic for the purposes of taxation?—The original attempt at the *cadastre* of France was by selecting a set of communes out of the various departments, such as it was supposed would enable the ministry or government to form an average scale of repartition of the *contribution foncière*. These original communes were not very numerous; but when the system was adopted, there were so many reclamations made to the government, and an absolute refusal in many districts to pay the contribution, that a subsequent and more correct survey and valuation was undertaken of each commune by the board of *cadastre*, which is still going on.

I would wish to ask, whether the mode you have suggested, in which you say that these parish surveys, if people are not satisfied with them, may be remedied, for the purpose of satisfying them, will not necessarily lead to great irregularity and to infinite litigation?—I think it would be better to give the opportunity of appeal than to make the survey final, without any liberty at all of redress.

If it be made from the whole to parts, do you not go upon a more solid foundation, and one less likely to be questioned to give rise to disputes?—I have no conception how you can go from whole to parts.

Do you necessarily connect survey and valuation?—I conceive that valuation, and these surveys requisite for valuation, may be altogether independent of the general survey of the kingdom, and they will afford useful detail to be inserted in the map afterwards.

From your own practical knowledge do you think the common surveyors will be able to make a sufficiently correct map of so large a tract as a parish, so that it will unite with other maps?—"The common surveyor" is a very wide expression, because we have them of all degrees of skill; but we have many men in Ireland to whom we may perfectly well intrust the survey of a parish, to whom I would with the utmost confidence intrust the survey of a parish, if it were my own property. We have also several who have shown themselves competent to more extensive operations.

Do you advise that a parish should elect the surveyors?—No; decidedly not.

Is the map of Longford minute enough for valuation?—No.

Is the map of Roscommon minute enough?—No; it is minute enough for grand jury purposes.

Martis, 18° die Maii, 1824.

LORD OXMANTOWN,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Alexander Nimmo,* again called in; and Examined.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

(May 18.)

WOULD you limit the survey to simple parishes, or to union parishes?—I would in general give the simple parish as a separate map; and in the event of unions, which may be dissevered, we would have separate maps of the parishes for any future purpose.

You are not aware of the greatest length of a simple parish?—There are parishes of great extent, especially in the west of Donegal and Connaught; one of the largest that I know is the parish of Moyrus, which is about 15 or 16 miles long; but in these cases the parish is composed of coarse land, and for the purposes of valuation, I do not consider the great extent would be any obstacle.

Will you mention the reason why you prefer the common territorial surveyors to map whole parishes, rather than to limit them to separate townlands?—I am of opinion, that the word townland is not in universal use over the whole kingdom. In Munster the sub-divisions go by ploughlands, and in other parts of the kingdom there are other names, probably equivalent to townlands; and of these ploughlands I happen to know one on the north side of Bantry Bay, which, to the best of my recollection, is from 15 to 16 miles long, and goes into two parishes. The townland is not a general name, nor do I know of any general name for tracts of land of that description; but the parochial division goes throughout the whole kingdom, and the parish map may exhibit the particular description of sub-denomination, which is used in that particular district; and I conceive the map of a parish is a most desirable object at present, especially with a view to the commutation of tithes, and that we should have it as soon as possible, without even waiting for such corrections as the trigonometrical survey will perhaps produce.

Then it is because you think the division by parishes would be more useful than the division by townlands, that you recommend it?—I consider, that the division into townlands or other sub-denominations, is a necessary element of the map of the parish; and if surveyed by inferior artists, that we might have the check of a respectable man, who can give security for the accuracy of his work, and who of course would be perfectly competent, as I have already I believed observed, to give us the map of a parish sufficient for the purposes of a parochial assessment; but in anticipation of the ordnance survey, I would not go any further than parishes.

Do you think that good surveyors of land could make measurements upon modern trigonometrical principles, so as to connect in a scientific manner so large an extent of country as a whole parish?—I have in my immediate employment 12 persons, mostly young men, to almost any one of whom, and indeed to all of whom, with a little instruction, I would confidently entrust the trigonometrical measurement of a parish, and to two or three of them I could with confidence, and in fact, did entrust the trigonometrical operations for connecting a great many miles of the coast of Ireland; besides these, I have as many more of an inferior class. I only mention this, to show, there are such persons already in the kingdom.

Shall we not accomplish every object with greater facility, by limiting each common surveyor to a single townland?—The townland is too indefinite a term to be made the basis of the proceeding. The parish is a distinct tract of country, and may be subdivided into townlands or otherwise, which may be surveyed by these common surveyors whom we speak of, and probably a sufficient valuation obtained; but in this case, it would still be desirable, that the parish should be surveyed under the superintendence of artists of a superior description, who would be capable of surveying it upon trigonometrical principles, and with accurate instruments.

What mode should you advise as the best suited for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries of either townlands or parishes?—The very business of a surveyor, is that of ascertaining boundaries and delineating them upon paper; and it is probable, that Parliament might give authority to insist upon the meersman of neighbouring properties being sent by the individuals to point out the boundary. As this is a common operation, I do not anticipate any particular difficulty in it. Where boundaries are disputed, they must be marked and returned as such.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 18.)

You have stated, that the land is divided into modern and ancient townlands in some cases; which mode of division would you adopt in the present survey?—I would make the present survey an exact representation of the present state of the country; the modern townlands are more numerous than the ancient in consequence of the increased population.

What mode would you advise to be adopted for ascertaining the value of the lands?—I conceive, that the original surveyor employed to examine all the detail of the land and other fixed property, might afford us the elements of the valuation, and I can see no harm in his making out a valuation of his own first of all; but there must be superior officers, capable of revising this, and examining whether it be fair, and made upon a legitimate principle; and I conceive also, that their return should subsequently be investigated by a set of valuators or commissioners for that express purpose.

Should you recommend that the valuation should be carefully preserved, and also the minute territorial survey of each townland or parish?—I conceive, that if you conceal any thing, or destroy any information which you have obtained, you would throw doubt upon the authenticity of the whole. I consider that you should give one copy of your survey to the parish vestry, who are a community acknowledged by the law; and you may give duplicates, whether entering into the same detail or not I will not pretend to decide, to the treasurer of the county; and there may be other duplicates kept for other purposes.

Can you form any estimate of the expense of the proposed survey?—I think, from the general nature of what is now paid for surveys in Ireland, from sixpence to nine-pence an acre, for the whole kingdom, would pay all the expense of this valuation and survey?

You do not include the trigonometrical survey, conducted by the ordnance?—Of course not; because I am only making this matter of comparison with common surveys of property. There is one thing respecting the expense of it; the surveyors of a superior description, whom I have recommended to be employed in making parochial surveys, would, I think, expect about two guineas a day, and I conceive that they should employ and pay the assistant surveyors, who are engaged upon the townlands; something of this kind was adopted in the bog surveys. For the valuation and survey they may be paid by the acre and value conjointly, because I conceive that the payment by the acre would not be enough in valuable property, and possibly might be too much in the ruder parts. Sir William Petty's survey was paid by the angle and the mile, so much the angle and so much the mile.

Patrick Kelly, LL.D. called in; and Examined.

Dr. Kelly.

IN the course of your scientific pursuits, have you turned your attention to land surveying?—Yes; I have had much early practice in land surveying both in Ireland and England.

What practice have you had?—In Ireland I was chiefly employed in measuring farms, and smaller pieces of land; but in England I was engaged in inclosing lordships, which is considered the most difficult as well as the most important branch of surveying.

What is the principal difference between the English and Irish modes of surveying?—In Ireland, plantation measure is used with a two-pole chain of 14 yards, and in England statute measure with a four pole chain of 22 yards; in measuring large tracts of land, a circumferenter is used with a chain, by Irish surveyors, and the theodolite by English surveyors; it should, however, be observed, that in the inclosing department the latter use the chain only, having long discarded any other instrument.

Can you mention the reason why they prefer the chain in England in making inclosures?—I believe it is to avoid the risk of errors, especially such as might arise from taking angles, where a small inaccuracy would be of serious consequence, when lines are carried to a considerable extent.

Was it owing to any particular prejudice which the proprietors had, or was it owing to the wish of the surveyors themselves?—I never heard any opinion on the subject, but both parties seemed well satisfied.

Was it not for the purpose of enabling the valuators more easily to estimate the value of the land?—That might have been one object, but the chief reason appears to be that of avoiding any material error.

Do you conceive that an engineer can rely with as much confidence upon a survey made

made by means of instruments, as by means of the chain only?—If the instruments be good, and the angles skilfully observed, the operation may be relied on, especially for the outline or boundary, when such outline is found to close; but where interior divisions and fields are to be mapped and valued, the chain must be chiefly depended on; instruments, however, occasionally help chain operations, and greatly diminish labour where inaccessible distances are to be computed.

Why is a survey for the purpose of inclosing land more difficult and important than any other species of surveying?—Its importance arises from the nature of the trust confided to surveyors and commissioners, that of computing and finally settling estates; and its difficulty results from the complicated nature of the undertaking. For example; an open field or lordship, consisting of 5,000 acres, may belong to several hundred proprietors, whose lands lie dispersed, perhaps, in many thousand lots; such a lordship must be first accurately mapped, marking off all the divisions of property; and even the varieties of land belonging to the same person must be distinguished. In the second place, all the divisions so marked are to be valued, and the amount of each proprietor's dispersed lands must be brought into one sum. And, lastly, he is to have an estate allotted to him equal to his dispersed property, after deducting for tithes, and other charges. If in any part of these numerous operations a mistake is made, it must be detected at the conclusion; for in such case, some proprietors might be left without estates, or there might be a surplus of land without any ostensible proprietor. Thus, while an inclosure affords an infallible mode of detecting any essential error, it contains in this triple operation of measurement, valuation and allotment, more sources of error than, perhaps, any other kind of surveying.

And they have found, by practical experience, that the chain is to be preferred to instruments in this operation?—So it appears; and I have been here the more minute in describing an inclosure, as it seems to bear a close analogy in the proposed measurement and valuation of Ireland.

What mode was adopted in inclosures for ascertaining the value of the land?—Commissioners were appointed, who were understood to have a local knowledge of the value of the land, without, however, having any interest in the property.

When they inclose land, how do they dispose of the tithes in England?—An estate is allotted to the incumbent, or to the owner, varying according to circumstances; I have mostly seen three acres in twenty allotted in lieu of tithes.

In measuring townlands in Ireland, to the amount of 300 or 400 acres, you would not recommend the use of the theodolite?—Instruments for taking angles may be very useful as an auxiliary or verification, but the whole townland or parish must be traced with the chain, for the purpose of a strict survey and valuation; I have, however, seen the outlines of large estates in Ireland well described, and their contents ascertained with great exactness, in contested surveys, by the circumferenter; but still the boundary must be traced by the chain; it is indispensable in all surveys.

Have you had an opportunity of observing the comparative merits of English and Irish surveyors?—In measuring small farms and fields, the Irish surveyors seem the most rigorously accurate, owing, perhaps, to the greater value attached to land in Ireland, and to the constant rivalship which exists there amongst surveyors; whereas contested surveys in England are very uncommon.

In your opinion, should the triangularisation precede the territorial survey, or not?—If mere valuation be the object, and great dispatch desirable, a parochial measurement might be very soon effected by the local surveyors, properly superintended. But if a comprehensive and complete survey of the country be the chief object, the triangularisation should first take place, and the parochial survey immediately follow it; it would be an advantage to carry on both surveys as nearly at the same time as possible, giving, however, the precedence to the triangular operation.

Can you state, from your own knowledge, whether a line can be measured in common practice with the chain only, as accurately as it can be computed; have you tried the experiment?—No; but it is reasonable to suppose that it might, if the land were perfectly level, and the apparatus equally accurate.

As the ordnance surveyors have tried a line of verification after they had triangulised a great extent of country, and as they have found that the computed distance between two objects has agreed with the measured distance to, I believe, one inch; is not that a very strong presumption, that you can ascertain distance by computation with more accuracy than by measurement with the chain only?—If the series of triangles be numerous, and the land uneven, trigonometry, of course, is preferable, as it assumes a level, and even allows for the spherical excess of

Dr. Kelly. (May 18.)

the earth; but in every kind of survey, the chain must perform an essential part; and in a trigonometrical operation, it must be relied on, first, in fixing the base line, and lastly in measuring the line of verification.

Do you consider a trigonometrical survey essential to the object of the survey and valuation of Ireland?—It is not indispensably necessary for the mere purpose of valuation, but it must prove highly useful as a collateral aid and verification, and must be also of great importance to geography and navigation.

What way then would you advise the survey to be executed?—This is a very important question, on which much may be said in favour of different plans, I therefore beg for some time to consider of it.

Martis, 25° die Maij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Richard Griffith*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. Richard Griffith. (May 25.)

IN referring to a question already put to you—"Supposing the ordnance not to "undertake the whole of the work, but that the details were to be supplied from "any other authority, do you conceive that it would be expedient to proceed with "those details in the first instance, or to take the trigonometrical proceedings of "the ordnance as the basis, and supply the details afterwards?" to which you answered—"I conceive the survey of the details might be commenced forthwith, "totally independent of the ordnance. The ordnance survey should afterwards be "used as a criterion by which to determine on the accuracy of the detailed survey; "I conceive that the trigonometrical survey should at least fix two points at every "square mile." In the event of the boundaries given by the detailed survey not coinciding, as it certainly never could, with the boundaries given by the scientific survey, how would you propose to reconcile them?—In my former evidence, I meant it to be understood that the survey of the ordnance should not extend as to the survey of the civil divisions, which should be made under the direction of civil engineers, and effected by local surveyors, and that the accuracy of the more detailed survey should be judged of by the trigonometrical survey, as already mentioned. I do not think it would be desirable that the ordnance map should be given in the first instance to the local surveyors, for, of course, they would make their survey agree with it.

How would you reconcile the boundaries in cases in which the natural boundary was also a civil boundary, as the whole of the indented shores of Ireland; the course of the Shannon, which, I believe, in every instance, separates counties, Lough Neagh, which separates several, and other natural boundaries which are also civil boundaries?—I conceive that the ordnance survey in that department would be made by persons using ordinary instruments and the common surveying chain, and supposing the individuals employed by the ordnance and the civil engineers to be equally accurate, the surveys should agree; but if a large district was given to a surveyor or engineer to fill up, he would himself proceed by making a trigonometrical survey of his district, to ascertain the accuracy of the detailed survey, and from the map, previously to its being applied to the points laid down by the ordnance, which would, as I have said, form a criterion on which to judge of the accuracy of the civil survey.

How could it be expected that the trigonometrical local survey ever could coincide with the greater trigonometrical survey, if it did not proceed from the same bases; if it did proceed from the same bases it would be the same trigonometrical survey?—I admit that it would be advantageous to have the great trigonometrical points given as a foundation. I conceive that a survey made with the chain, the ordinary chain, will in all cases give more acres than a trigonometrical survey. There are many reasons why a survey made by the chain is less accurate than the other; first, the inaccuracy of the person employed in chaining; next, the chain itself becoming shorter, by the insertion of dirt between the links in wet weather; the inaccurate method of ascertaining the horizontal surface on ascending a hill; all these causes of inaccuracy are combined in a survey made with the common chain, and such surveys

surveys *give* apparently more superficial surface than those corrected by a detailed trigonometrical survey and consequently I have no doubt, if the whole of Ireland were surveyed by the common methods, that the island would appear to contain more acres than would be given as its area by the trigonometrical surveyors. I think at the same time, with respect to the valuation, that the ordinary survey would be sufficiently accurate. *Mr. Richard Griffith.* (May 25.)

If you, in the original answer, which is the foundation of this examination, merely meant to say, that the details as to the valuation might go on before the scientific survey, I have no more to ask; but if you mean to say, that a detailed survey, as to boundaries, could satisfactorily go on before that scientific survey is made, I have some further question to ask you?—In my statement it was intended, as I have already mentioned, that the ordnance survey should not proceed beyond the boundaries of counties, and consequently, that the survey of the internal divisions would be required more for the valuation than for laying down on the map, and the only difficulty to be considered would arise in calculating the superficial extent by the ordnance and the civil surveys. The latter, I have already expressed, would probably exceed the ordnance. But in laying down the surveys on a small scale, any trifling error of excess would be lost, and no inconvenience could arise in forming the map, provided the trigonometrical survey was sufficiently detailed.

Have you sufficiently considered that an error too small to be observable in the reduction of a map, might be a very great error in point of property, and that boundaries—civil boundaries—sometimes run through houses; and that, if there was a discrepancy of boundary so minute as to be scarcely observable on a map, yet so important in fact as to be considerable in point of property, and that that would be a fruitful source of dispute, if not of litigation, arising out of these surveys?—I do not conceive, in the instance mentioned, that such an error could ever happen; the only error likely to occur, would be in not placing a house that was partly in one property, and partly in another, in its true geographical position. It might be represented a few feet too far distant from a certain fixed point; but still the house would be marked out on the boundary.

Have you any doubt, that, supposing the local engineers to be men of character and ability in their profession, that it would greatly facilitate the completion of the general survey, if they were to work from the lines of the great natural and county boundaries supplied to them from the scientific survey?—I think it would; and, supposing that the trigonometrical survey had proceeded as far as fixing two trigonometrical points in the square mile, the civil surveyors would then have a base in every square mile, by which to determine on the accuracy of the survey made by his own people; but, as the case now stands, if the valuation and survey of Ireland is to be postponed until after the ordnance survey has been completed, the commencement of the detailed survey may be delayed for six or seven years; it was to avoid that circumstance, I proposed that the civil survey should proceed simultaneously with the other in every part of the country.

Are the Committee to understand, that the original answer to which this examination refers was founded, not upon a view of the facility or accuracy of the survey eventually, as of the expediency of communicating it as soon as possible in point of time?—It was partly both; I conceive still that the plan suggested should be adopted, and that, if a great number of local surveyors should be employed to make surveys of the parishes, I think it would be desirable to withhold the trigonometrical survey from them, and afterwards, when the parish or townland map was completed, to use it, as I have expressed, as a criterion to judge of the accuracy of the survey; but if, (as the question has been put) civil engineers should be placed at the head of the detailed survey, I think it would be desirable to communicate the trigonometrical survey to them, as it would enable them to proceed more accurately, and to complete their work more rapidly, and more satisfactorily.

Captain *Henry Kater* called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your situation?—My situation is that of captain upon half-pay, and resident commissioner of the Board of Longitude. *Captain Henry Kater.*

Have you had occasion to turn your attention to surveying?—Yes, for many years; I was engaged as assistant with major Lambton in the extensive survey of India for some years, and was obliged to return, in consequence of ill health, from the exertion which it required.

Have you had any other engagement of a similar nature?—Since then I have been

Captain Henry Kater.

(May 25.)

occupied, at the request of the Royal Society and the Board of Longitude, in connecting, in conjunction with major Colby, the meridians of Paris and Greenwich; that is, finding the difference of longitude of those places.

Was that connection between you and major Colby with reference to the trigonometrical survey?—Not at all; perfectly distinct; major Colby was at my request joined with me; it is applicable so far, as determining the relative situations of the English and French coasts.

Are you aware of the object of this Committee?—Yes, I am.

State what you conceive to be the object?—I conceive the object to be that of obtaining an accurate survey of Ireland, and a valuation of the land; I have before conversed on the subject, and at the request of a gentleman, I wrote a letter, which I understand was laid before marquis Wellesley, stating the method in which I conceived such a survey should be conducted; I can state in a few words the purport of it, I have not a copy with me. The first operation in a survey of that kind is to measure a base, which is itself a very nice and delicate operation; then to carry on a series of triangles in the direction of the meridian, with the most perfect instruments known, or that can be procured; afterwards to branch off east and west to the coast with other series of triangles; the calculation of those triangles would involve all the nicest points of scientific research; they are to serve as a net work, with which the whole of the future operations of the survey must be connected. Whilst the principal triangles are carrying on, secondary operations would be prosecuted with inferior instruments; those secondary operations would require only common trigonometrical calculations, and therefore may be executed by inferior persons, inferior in point of science; having thus ascertained the situation of a great number of permanent objects, the county surveyors may then take up those objects, and survey the roads, boundaries, &c. and so on; then might follow the valuers of land. The reason why it is necessary to commence with the great operations is this; if you begin with small instruments or county surveys, the least error in any of the angles at the commencement, or at any subsequent stage, may, if the survey be carried over a large extent of country, occasion very considerable errors; the method of proceeding should be, to desire your assistants to start from a given distance, previously determined by the primary operations; then to carry on the secondary triangles over a certain space, any space that might be convenient, taking care not to proceed too far, and to determine a distance previously ascertained by the large survey between two other given points; any difference must be attributed to error in the secondary operations; the assistants then start afresh, taking up the last distance, and going on to another, thus insuring that no error shall be carried on beyond the next new base.

Can you inform the Committee, whether the course which you have suggested is the course pursued in effecting the ordnance survey of Great Britain?—I do not know any thing of the interior regulations of the ordnance survey; therefore I cannot speak as to the details of it; but I am certain there must be secondary operations connected in the same way with the primary ones.

How many distinct operations, and classes of surveyors, and of instruments, do you calculate upon as being necessary?—For the primary operations, all the very best instruments that modern science can furnish; for the secondary operations, the theodolites that are in common use, and for the land surveying, the usual instruments, the chain, &c.

The Committee then are to understand, there would be three distinct operations connected with this plan, and the valuation subsequently?—The primary and secondary operations may be said to be one; they are of the same class; the one is inferior to the other, and checked by the other; the county surveyors again belong to another class, who may fill in the roads, woods, &c.

Do you consider that it is essential for the success of such a plan that it should be under one control and authority?—Most certainly; without it, it would be a waste of time and money, and that control I would beg leave to add, should be a military one.

You mean the geographical representation?—I mean the whole, geographical and topographical.

In the geographical part of the work, do you include the boundaries of the counties, of parishes, and of the inferior dimensions of land?—It depends very much on the extent to which you wish the survey to be carried; I should say, even a survey of the boundaries, should be referred to a common centre; it depends upon the wish of the government and the degree of detail required.

Have you turned your attention as to the mode of completing the valuation of the land?

land?—Not at all; in order to obtain the local details, I would give a small map, taken from the large survey, to the valuers, to be filled up by them, the map given to them being accurate as to its boundaries as far as it extends. *Captain Henry Kater.* (May 25.)

If you limit the common surveyors to two hundred acres of space, should you not avoid the multiplying errors to which you have alluded?—Yes; but your survey would not be bounded by two hundred acres, it must go on to another two hundred.

Suppose the ordnance were to fix one or two points in every two hundred acres, would you not be able to arrange those separate maps so as to complete one general map?—The primary points determined by the ordnance may be sixty miles asunder, from sixty to sixteen; in the secondary operations, the distances may be five or ten or seven miles; then come the county surveyors, taking up those points, and filling up the intervals.

Now, might not the ordnance carry on triangulation to a great degree of minuteness, so as to have two points in every hundred acres?—No; because it would be an utter waste of time, it would be occupying the time of scientific men in obtaining a degree of precision, which would here be quite useless, and employing them in work which any common surveyor could do.

Must not the ordnance ultimately employ men to promote that degree of triangulation?—Not in the way I have mentioned; I suppose it all depending on one centre.

Do you conceive the county surveys, to which you have last alluded, should also be under the control and direction of the ordnance surveyors?—Certainly; because otherwise they would be imperfect.

Have you any doubt that, in order to render the survey of Ireland perfectly accurate, it is necessary to begin with the great triangulation, and to proceed then downwards to the details?—I should conceive any other mode of procedure an utter loss of time and expense.

Has not the ordnance in some cases been obliged to have a territorial survey completed, before they were able to finish the minute triangulation for want of a sufficient number of points?—I conceive the question refers to those surveys which were necessary of the land on which the base line was measured. It is necessary to ascertain the local impediments that exist in the direction of the base; such surveys were made by the ordnance; I know of no other.

If a country were deficient in sufficient natural objects, should you not be able to avail yourself of artificial objects, by having a territorial map of those portions of the country, and then fixing upon, perhaps, the intersection of ditches, for the erection of territorial marks, of artificial marks?—The intersection of a ditch would be a very vague point for a station, when we are dissatisfied, if we differ one foot in a distance of ten miles. I beg to state the mode in which the points were marked in the connection of the meridians of Paris and London, as well as the stations determined in the survey of India: a large stone, about a ton weight, was sunk at the place selected as a station; a hole was then made in this stone, about an inch in diameter, and upon this hole a signal was erected, which was observed and the distance computed from the centre of one to the centre of the other.

Is that the course you would recommend to be taken in a country, which, from its locality, did not furnish a sufficient number of existing stations to determine the angles?—Existing stations are never used in primary operations; the stations are all of the kind I have just described; the operations are so nice, that no church steeple would be found sufficiently firm to enable us to observe upon it with the requisite accuracy; the secondary operations fix the steeples, &c.

And in a country where there were not many steeples, as in Ireland, is it to be by a repetition of the first plan of artificial stations, that you would propose to supply the deficiency?—Yes; and I would have those stations so permanently marked, as not to be removable without much trouble and expense.

Do you consider that the difficulties, and consequently the time necessary for fixing the stations, will be considerably augmented from the circumstance of there not being many existing stations to determine the secondary measurements or observations?—The time required would certainly be increased, since the county surveyors would have to erect marks upon each of the stations, to use them afterwards, instead of having steeples, &c. to refer to.

Supposing local surveys of the parishes, or of smaller dimensions, to be at the present moment effected all through Ireland by local surveyors, would such local sur-

Captain Henry Kater.

(May 25.)

veys, in any degree, assist the proceedings of the scientific body of the ordnance?—Scarcely more than a map drawn by a countryman would.

Supposing you give the local surveyors a scientific outline, what check will you then have to ensure the accuracy of their work in filling up the civil divisions?—With respect to the civil divisions, as to filling them up, some difficulty might occur, since you must confide in a considerable degree to the persons employed. But a check may be easily devised for the secondary operations of the survey, and for the county surveyors, in the following manner:—Give your assistants or inferior surveyors the distance from one station to another, and direct them to fill up until they arrive at two other points, the distance of which has been previously determined by the primary operations; let them not be acquainted with this second distance, but direct them to join their triangles to that distance, and report the result to you, and you will then have an immediate check upon their operations.

Can you suggest any manner in which a check, a sufficient check can be devised to ensure the accuracy of the proceedings subordinate to the secondary triangulation?—The same check might be put in practice with respect to the county surveyors, as with respect to the secondary operations, as far as the triangulation goes; you may also, without furnishing a map, give a rude sketch of the quantity you want filled up, by the valuers of land, without giving any distances, and desire it to be surveyed and filled up in the best manner they can; you have then another check by comparing it with your own; any little error that might arise, would not be carried to an injurious extent.

Supposing you assume, that the primary and secondary triangles are executed by men of the first science, and that the ultimate triangles are to be filled in by local land surveyors, would you propose, that the field note or the rough plan of the land surveyors, should be in any degree checked by the ordnance, or that the land surveyors should be allowed to manage it for themselves?—I certainly would leave no part of the operation unchecked; such checks might be easily devised, although I cannot say how at present; as the operations come before you, there would be no difficulty in that.

In the event of the ordnance being called upon to check the rough note or the field note of the land surveyor, could they do it in any other manner than by going over the same work?—The land surveyor frequently employs a chain, and it would be easy to place certain points in his line of operations, and determine their situation trigonometrically; that would furnish one test of the accuracy of the land surveyor; but that is a difficult point, certainly; you must, in some degree, rely upon the land surveyors.

In that case, would not the effect of the check you have suggested be rather to show that there was an inaccuracy in the survey, but not to show precisely where that inaccuracy lay?—If you were to find an inaccuracy to any injurious extent, the only method I know of is to have it surveyed again by another person.

[*The witness here exhibited a specimen of the primary and secondary operations for the connection of Mangalore with Madras, by a continued series of triangles, being a distance of three or four hundred miles; and explained it to the Committee.*]

When was this survey made?—About 1804.

Is it still in progress?—Yes.

Did that survey, and those proceedings, enable you to ascertain, to your satisfaction, the length of the degree?—Certainly; the Indian survey was carried through an arc of sufficient extent to determine very accurately the length of the degree in the middle latitude, but it was not from the operations now exhibited that the length of the degree was derived.

Did it lead to any correction of this survey?—No; it was quite independent.

Would not the work of the details of the Irish survey be facilitated by giving the local surveyors points previously ascertained by the primary or secondary scientific surveyors?—Certainly: for example; the local surveyor might determine his roads merely by taking the bearings of two objects, the situations of which had been previously ascertained; or if he wished for still greater accuracy, the angles formed by three known objects, would give him very precisely his station.

Should you not lose a very powerful check upon the accuracy of the local surveyor, by furnishing him with a sheet of points?—Certainly; I should conceal the distances from the local surveyors.

If you conceal the distances from the local surveyors, would you not deprive them of the assistance to which you have already alluded?—When I say conceal the distances, the surveyor of course must have the distance between two points given

given *him*, as a base from whence to proceed; but I would direct him to connect his operations with other points, and also to determine the distance from one point to another, in order that I might see how his determination agreed with mine. *Captain Henry Kater.* (May 25.)

You are of opinion, that a line ascertained by a series of triangles from a correct base, is more correctly ascertained than by the common chain?—Beyond all comparison.'

Supposing the object of this Committee to be to obtain a map which would accurately represent divisions of one hundred acres each, on what scale do you conceive that such a map should be constructed?—I am really not prepared to answer that question, never having gone into that particular line of detail.

Jovis, 27° die Maij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo, again called in; and Examined.

YOU have been employed, have you not, as engineer to the Irish fisheries?—I have, for about four years past. *Mr. Alexander Nimmo.* (May 27.)

What duties have you executed in virtue of that appointment?—I have been employed to examine the coast of Ireland generally, with a view to the pointing out any measures by which the fisheries of Ireland could be promoted; and I have also been employed in constructing several piers and harbours for the protection of the fishing craft. My instructions, when employed upon the examination of the coasts, were to make a survey, chiefly statistical, for those purposes; that is to say, as to the existence of creeks and harbours, and the construction of them, where practicable or necessary, for the purposes of the fishery, and the discovery and noting of the fishing grounds, but at the same time with a view to the constructing a more correct map of the coast of Ireland, on which the fishing towns, and their connection by roads with the interior, might be represented, and also the fishing grounds upon the maritime parts.

How far has that survey now extended?—I have examined the coast of Ireland, from Galway, round by the North, as far as the county of Wicklow; and I have surveyed a great portion of those parts where there were reasons to believe the maritime charts were defective, and the county maps were not constructed upon accurate principles. When examined by the commissioners of fisheries, previous to the commencement of this survey, I stated, that I had already surveyed several of the principal harbours of Ireland for other objects; also, that as a trigonometrical survey of Ireland was likely to commence very speedily, it appeared to me unnecessary to go into any expensive operation of that kind, for the purposes of constructing a map of the coast, but that it was likely, by using the county maps, we could construct a map considerably superior to any thing that we already had, that might serve till the information derived from the grand survey was communicated to the public.

Can you distinguish which parts of the coast between Galway, and round north, by Wicklow, have been made matters of actual survey, as distinguishable from those that were merely noted?—I commenced the first season at Sligo, and examined northwards to Belfast; I had been employed by the commissioners of the port of Sligo to make a survey of their harbour, with a view to its improvement; that survey has been reduced and published by the commissioners of Irish fisheries, and here is a proof of it [*handing in a map to the Committee*] but with this exception; in consequence of the late period at which I began, and my indisposition at the time, I was unable to make any thing else than a perambulation of the coast, as far as the county of Down.

You mean of the northern coast?—Of the northern coast; the plans of the harbours that I then gave to the commissioners of fisheries were in a great measure sketches, or rough plans, exhibiting the proposed situations for improvements. Those in the county of Down, taken next season, were actual surveys.

Will you state what were the harbours which you actually surveyed in this way, and laid before the commissioners of fisheries, as far as you have gone?—There was

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

(May 27.)

a report published by the House of Commons last session, which shows the whole proceedings of these two seasons, with engravings of some of the harbours; since that I have surveyed most of the coast of Sligo and Galway, besides a great many detached fishing stations.

Having stated, that, previously to your engagement, you had accomplished surveys of some of the harbours of Ireland for other objects, will you have the goodness to state to the Committee what harbours, besides that of Sligo, had been surveyed by you prior to that time?—I surveyed the harbour of Valentia, in the county of Kerry, at the time of the bog surveys, and sounded it; I also surveyed the mouth of the river and harbour of Castlemain, and part of the river Kenmare; I surveyed all the upper part of the harbour of Cork, for the commissioners of the harbour of Cork; a great part of the harbour of Waterford for the postmaster-general, previous to the construction of the packet harbour of Dunmore; the harbour of Killough, in the county of Down, with a view to the construction of a harbour by the proprietor of Killough, which is now completed; the bay of Tramore for the treasury, and several other smaller ones; I have also had occasion to examine and survey the fine harbours of Conamara for the Bog commission; but those surveys were not sufficiently minute in maritime detail.

Have any parts of those surveys been made public, except those published in the report you have alluded to, from the commissioners of the fisheries, and in the reports made in the surveys under the Bog commissioners?—I do not recollect any other; they are mostly in manuscript.

Can you inform the Committee what are the surveys of coasts and harbours which are now in general use for maritime purposes in Ireland?—The only general maritime surveys of the coast are those by Murdoch Mackenzie; they are generally used by the admiralty; and last year, with a view to discover whether any part of our operations might be spared, I made application, on behalf of the commissioners of Irish fisheries, to the board of admiralty, and the secretary informed me, that the admiralty were in possession of nothing else, but that they intended to make surveys of the coast of Ireland, when the trigonometrical survey of Ireland should be completed.

Have any mistakes in the pre-existing surveys been detected in consequence of the surveys which you have made?—The surveys of Murdoch Mackenzie, although in general tolerably correct, contain a variety of egregious errors, which I first discovered by comparison with the county maps; for instance, on the shore of the county of Louth, of which we have a very good trigonometrical survey.

To what survey do you allude?—Taylor's map of the county of Louth; there is an error between Drogheda and Clogher-head of no less than two miles in five; and there is another error to the same extent on the shores near the Giants Causeway, between Bengore head and the Skerries, six miles being represented as nine; those are the most material errors that I am acquainted with, but there are many smaller ones upon the general line of coast. With respect to the harbours, when I was prosecuting the survey of the eastern coast in 1821, I had occasion to beat into the harbour of Strangford, which is represented by M'Kenzie as a bar harbour, with twelve feet of water, I discovered, upon sounding myself across the bar, that there were five fathoms; on this account, I recommended strenuously to the commissioners of fisheries the advantage that would be obtained by a better survey of the entrance into this harbour, and accordingly I then established a few points trigonometrically on the shore, and surveyed and sounded the entrance into that harbour anew, which was engraved at the expense of the commissioners of fisheries; this is a specimen, [*producing a chart to the Committee*]. I was not then aware that there was another older chart of Strangford Harbour, of which I have since got a copy, made by Johnston, a pilot of Strangford, previous to Mackenzie's; the reprint of that takes notice of the very circumstance which I now speak of, to wit, the non-existence of the bar, as laid down by Mackenzie; the survey in other respects is rough, but better than Mackenzie's.

Were any vessels lost on a supposition of that bar existing within the period of your survey?—There were three fishing vessels lost that winter in consequence of attempting Mackenzie's way of running in; I believe many have been so lost.

Then are the Committee to understand, the sailing directions upon the chart of Mackenzie, led to the loss of those three vessels?—They lead you right over the rocks, where there is only a very narrow passage, which I found was only known to one pilot in the neighbourhood; but it has a name, being called Nelson's Gut, therefore I should suppose it cannot have been known very long; I have laid down marks for sailing

in

in, *in that* way, but have been advised they should not, except in cases of necessity, ever attempt it; the proper passage into Strangford, to a person who knows it, perfectly simple; I should find no difficulty in taking a vessel into it of any size.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

May 27.

Is there any back water, or any local circumstances to lead you to a suspicion that the bar may have changed subsequent to the survey by Mackenzie?—The back water at Strangford is one of the most remarkable in the world, from the great extent of the interior surface of the Lough; it sometimes runs out at the rate of ten miles an hour; no bar of sand, or other moveable matter, could possibly exist there; a bar is described by Mackenzie, but he certainly must have intended by it a sunk rock with eleven feet of water upon it, the extent and position of which is distinctly marked upon my chart upon the east side of the entrance; and it is probable, that the principal cause of his mistake arose from the imperfection of the instruments by which soundings at that time were laid down; for although Mackenzie was acquainted with the use of instruments of reflection, I am inclined to think that his soundings were not laid down thereby; the soundings upon this map of Strangford river now before the Committee, are marked in two different ways, those which I took are placed upright, and those which I copied from other authorities are placed as has been introduced by Flinders and other hydrographers, in a different position; this survey did not extend further than the mouth of the harbour, as is shown by the shading of the shore upon the map, our object being principally to examine the shore, with a view to the discovery of creeks and the construction of piers, as I have already mentioned. The coast to the northward was taken from the county of Down map, agreeable to the system we had adopted of compiling our maps from the county surveys. While on this survey it happened that a large vessel from Liverpool went ashore on that coast, and upon inquiry, I discovered that it was a sunken rock in the offing, not marked in Mackenzie's or any other chart, that probably was the cause of her destruction; I stated the existence of it in my report to the Commissioners of fisheries, and noted, what I understood to be its situation, according to the best information which I could procure.

Was the situation of that rock laid down by you in that report from actual observation, or from information of another description?—I was not able to get to the rock at that time of the year, it being in the month of November; I laid it down as a marginal note from the information of our pilots; but I have since visited that rock, as there was a representation from the Admiralty that this rock was laid down in a wrong position, and since that period I have extended our survey over that part of the coast which was laid down by compilation on the original chart, and have had it laid down upon the engraving, as far as the plate would permit.

How many surveys have you made under the authorities of the commissioners of fisheries; and specify such as have been engraved?—Two descriptions of surveys have been made by me for the commissioners of the fisheries; one of the natural harbours, and another of those places where I propose to build piers.

State first the natural harbours which you have surveyed?—Strangford, Killough, Carlingford, Dublin bay, and Howth, Galway bay and its creeks, Birtenburg bay, Costello bay, Roundstone bay, Mannin bay, Ardbear bay, Rathfran and Killala bay, and Sligo bay, which last I surveyed for the commissioners of the port of Sligo. I must observe, that where we found originally good trigonometrical surveys of the coast, for the same reasons as I gave in my former answer on this subject, I did not go to the expense of repeating that survey. Of those we had the maps of Louth, Dublin and Mayo, sufficient for charts of the coast; in all other quarters, I found it necessary to make a new survey.

State the names of those that are engraved?—Strangford, Killough, containing also Ardglass, copied from Mr. Ogilvie's survey, Dundrum bay, Carlingford, the north coast of Dublin and Sligo.

Are there any others which are in progress for engraving?—Yes, Galway bay, and four or five others, which I have had orders for for two years, but which I was not sufficiently prepared for.

Where are the engravings done?—In London.

All of them?—All of them in London.

When was Strangford engraved?—February 1822.

When was Killough engraved?—In the latter end of 1822.

The northern coast of Dublin, when was that engraved?—Some time after Carlingford; but the map of the north coast of Dublin was retained until I had made minute surveys of the mouth of one or two of the tide harbours, which I found not sufficiently represented on the Dublin county map.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (May 27.)

Do you mean, that after the map was engraved, you made those corrections or additions?—I made several corrections upon the proof, by sending over that portion of my new survey to be inserted on; the original of the north coast of Dublin, I beg to observe, was copied from the county map of Dublin, except the maritime part.

Was it marked as a compilation or otherwise?—It is not yet published.

Upon the map now before the Committee, it states it is the coast of Dublin, by Alexander Nimmo, surveyed by direction of the commissioners of the Irish fisheries; is the Committee to understand that it was not surveyed by you, but copied from the county map?—The whole of the maritime part and coast was surveyed by me, but the trigonometrical position of the interior is copied from the county map, which will be immediately perceived upon a comparison of them.

Then the Committee are to understand, that you have made an actual survey of the coast contained in this map?—Most of it, as far as it has any connection with the fisheries. That coast contains considerable inlets which were not surveyed by us, being beyond the reach of navigation; but the young man who was principally employed upon that, had been also employed upon the county survey, and we had the use of his notes, which were sufficient to connect our separate operations.

Then are the Committee to understand, that all those portions of the survey which relate to the immediate matter of the fisheries, were actually surveyed by you?—Always when we found it necessary, in consequence of the defect of the maps. I have already mentioned, that to save expense, in the anticipation of a better survey by Government, wherever we found charts tolerably accurate, we used them.

Then you stated to the commissioners of the fisheries, that a considerable saving in expense would be made, by availing themselves of the county maps in the survey of the coast; have you given that statement in a written report to the commissioners of fisheries?—I have.

Was that statement made at the commencement of the survey?—Yes.

Did you state to them, prospectively, that there would be a saving by availing themselves of those maps?—Yes; and I have a set of maps of the counties on the coast, which the commissioners purchased for me.

Are those maps accurate?—I have no reason to believe that the survey of Dublin is not sufficiently accurate for any of our purposes; we have a diagram of the trigonometry laid down on the map, and it depends upon a base line very well measured upon the sands of Dublin; and in like manner I found Louth and Mayo, the only two other counties trigonometrically surveyed which came down to the coast, were quite sufficient for the purposes of our general maps; but they still required me to survey the coast, that is to say, between high water and low water, where our principal operations were intended or expected to be. Most of the other maps are of an inferior description.

In the survey of Dublin bay, did you find any errors or omissions in the existing charts?—The latest is a large survey by Admiral Bligh, which was done about the time of the Union of Ireland, with a view to the improvement of Dublin harbour. The coast of Dublin, generally, I found to agree very accurately with my own observations, and with Mr. Duncan's map, but the hydrography to be very defective in detail for engineering purposes. It is quite erroneous as to Dublin bar, although the distances of the buoys are expressly mentioned by him; in fact, it entirely wants the Burford bank, which I have surveyed since, and given to Mr. Duncan to be inserted upon his map of Dublin, and which is now before the Committee.

State the position of the Burford bank?—It is immediately in the mouth of Dublin bay, half-way between Dublin light-house and the Kish. This is the first time that the position of that bank was ever made public; Mr. Duncan has engraved it, but I have not; there is one part of it where there is only sixteen feet of water. In the same survey, by Captain Bligh, are laid down marks for sailing through the sound of Howth, which are still used by the packets, being since laid down upon their manuscript chart by Mr. Giles, an engineering surveyor of eminence in London; but the sailing mark actually leads over the rock at the mouth of the harbour, and another about a quarter of a mile further out, on which there is only nine feet of water.

Has the trigonometrical survey of England, carried on under the direction of the board of ordnance, been of any essential utility in the hydrography?—It has been of considerable value in ascertaining the latitudes and longitudes of the western parts of England, especially the latitudes, which are more correct than the longitudes. The hydrography of the sea will be improved, in consequence of the advantage of

the

Mr. Alexander Nimmo.

(May 27.)

the *trigonometrical* points on the shores enabling a person to lay down some of the *soundings* more correctly; I am not aware of its having been much used for *nautical* charts of separate harbours.

In the event of a new survey being undertaken of Ireland, do you not conceive it would be expedient to comprehend in the general plan a regular hydrographical detail of the harbours and coasts?—The trigonometrical survey which the ordnance would make, would be of very considerable service in laying down the soundings in the bays and harbours of Ireland; but I may state, that the ordnance map confines itself to the land only, and the nautical charts to deep water, so that the intermediate part, the actual shore, is frequently defective in detail.

The question now refers to the future, rather than to the survey that has already been executed in England; do you not conceive that it would be advantageous to comprehend this hydrographical detail in the survey about to be commenced?—I should think it would be of great value to the country.

In the event of their being so included, would it not supersede the necessity of a more confined and local survey for the same purpose?—That would depend very much upon the scale, and the object you had in view; it would supersede the necessity of making general charts of the coast, but not that of harbours.

Supposing the scale to be six inches to a mile, would that comprehend sufficient detail?—In general it would be ample; but the original protraction of Sligo is on ten inches to a mile, and it is little enough in looking to the improvement of the harbour. We were lately obliged to refer again to the notes, and make a plan upon a larger scale for the improvement of the upper part of that harbour.

What is the scale of Mackenzie's chart?—An inch to an English mile.

With what instruments did you conduct your surveys?—The trigonometrical part of the survey, where we found it necessary to do that, was made with a theodolite, which, where the survey was extensive, measured to fractions of minutes; the hydrographical part was done with a sextant, which takes angles to single minutes; and, in one case, where I had occasion to connect a very considerable extent of coast, I had a very fine theodolite, which reads to one second; and I had a sextant for latitudes, which reads to ten seconds; but after the trigonometrical observations which adjust the charts, I have universally measured the whole of the coast with a chain and light theodolite, or sextant, reading to single minutes. I have a specimen now before me, which I will show to the Committee, part of the coast of Galway.

[*The same was handed in to the Committee.*]

What instruments were employed in the survey of which you are now speaking?—The theodolite and sextant.

What size?—A seven-inch theodolite is the largest.

Made by whom?—Made by Nairne; others, smaller, by Jones; and a sextant, of ten-inch radius, by Troughton; but two or three of the principal triangles were taken with the large instrument that I have mentioned. This instrument, which reads to a second, was made for a trigonometrical survey of Ireland by Troughton, and was the property of the late general Brown, of the staff corps; since that, of major Taylor, who has given it to me.

What is the scale upon which the surveys made for the commissioners of fisheries have been engraved and published?—The surveys of the harbours are upon a scale of two inches to the Irish mile, excepting some parts of the coast, such as Dundrum bay and Dublin coast, which are upon a smaller scale.

Having stated, for the purpose of making a trigonometrical survey of Galway, you found it necessary to establish artificial points and stations; had you any difficulty, from the nature of the country and the population, in establishing those points and stations, and preserving them for the purposes you required?—None whatever; for the inhabitants knew perfectly well who I was, and the object I had in view.

Were the population of the country friendly to the object that you had in view, and anxious to promote it?—Friendly; when they first saw us begin, there was a report that there was going to be a war immediately, for the officers of the army were fortifying the hills, which gave great satisfaction, as they expected the price of corn would rise directly.

But when the real object of your survey was known, were they friendly to it?—Perfectly so; I have built so many piers and other works in that neighbourhood, that they knew perfectly well who I was.

Mercurii, 19° die Maij, 1824.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE M. FITZGERALD.

IN THE CHAIR.

Major *Warburton* called in; and Examined.

Major Warburton.

(May 19.)

DO you consider the distinction of townlands to be a general mode of defining ground in Ireland?—I think there is scarcely any thing better defined in Ireland than a townland and ploughland. I recollect an instance at an assizes, where there was a dispute of a seizure. It was at the time when the townlands were subject to penalties for having stills found upon them; a still was thrown over a hedge, and lay upon the bank of the hedge, and so accurate was the definition of the boundary, that it was argued that the bank of the hedge was in one townland, and the gripe of the hedge was in the other. That particular instance shows me it is a very accurate definition.

It is adopted universally in the parts of Ireland you are acquainted with?—Universally.

Are there any particular districts that are called ploughlands instead of townlands?—In the midland counties they call them generally townlands, in the southern and western counties they call them ploughlands, and townlands as far as the Shannon.

Does it strike you that the increased expense to the public of a minute survey might be diminished?—It strikes me that, if there was a very minute survey, which would include the property of individuals to a certain extent, there is scarcely any individual who would not be exceedingly glad to get a section of the map containing his own property, if the map were sufficiently minute to make that an object, and that would neutralise the increased expense very considerably.

Does any thing occur to you with respect to the mode of valuing the soil?—I think there would be great difficulty in that; at the same time the soil itself would probably point out better than any thing else, by classing the different qualities of land, and possibly taking the average of rent for those qualities of land at the present day. In the very same townland there is a great variety.

How many qualities would it be expedient to distribute it in, for the purpose of laying on a proportional taxation?—I should think that possibly five would be as few as could well be applied. I would say meadow, arable, rock and coarse land, woodland and bog. I should think these five denominations would probably meet the general class.

Do you consider that existing improvements, where fixed capital has been expended, should be taken into account in valuing?—I consider that possibly one of the greatest benefits to the country from a minute survey, and a valuation of it, would be, that in the event of capitalists wishing to extend themselves in Ireland, they would at once see, from this authorized estimation of the land, the value upon which they would expend their capital; and it would be a very considerable inducement to people to undertake the extension of their capital in a way which certainly does not now exist.

Do you think that prospective or speculative advantages should be taken into account in measuring the taxation of any given district?—I should certainly think not.

Are you aware that considerable practical injustice occurs in the manner of apportioning the grand jury taxation?—I am quite satisfied of that; I believe it is generally acknowledged.

That some portions of ground are taxed more heavily than others?—I understand that arrangements have been made, where great proprietors formerly had a good deal of influence, to leave one entire district free of taxation; and in many cases small parts of districts were let to individuals liable to pay the cess for the whole; that, I believe, is very frequently the case.

Were those lands let on lease?—In many cases there is an agreement made that this townland is to pay so much; and one particular portion has gone on for years, paying for a whole townland.

Some districts are then partially exempted, and others more severely taxed than they ought to be?—Certainly.

Have you found considerable complaints among the farmers upon the subject of grand

grand jury taxation, from the manner in which it is laid down?—I have heard, very frequently, complaints, and particularly upon the point that I have just stated. *Major Warburton.* (May 19.)

Do you not consider, that if this tax was to be levied in fair proportion over the country, it would reconcile the people very much to the general payment of it?—I think it would; although the amount of the tax would not be diminished, there would be less taxation on individuals, and there would be less complaint, as there would be a more equal partition of the burden.

Dr. Kelly, again called in; and Examined.

IN answer to a question he had received on his former examination, said, That for the mere purpose of valuation, the common measurement of parishes and townlands might be first executed; but for a scientific and systematic survey of the nation, the trigonometrical operation should take the lead. This regular plan, however, must greatly retard the valuation. *Dr. Kelly.*

Do you mean it would delay it considerably, if you waited the precedence of the trigonometrical survey?—Yes; I should think if you wait till the trigonometrical survey is finished, it must retard the valuation many years.

Do you see any objection to their going on together,?—They might go on together; but it would be the most regular and convenient plan to let the local surveyors follow, and fill up the ordnance triangles with as little delay as possible, before the stations should become obliterated.

You think there would be no difficulty in connecting the maps of townlands, by means of the triangulation, so as to form a correct map of Ireland afterwards?—No difficulty, if all the measurements were correctly executed, and on the same scale.

Do not you consider, that the local knowledge of the surveyor may also subject him to some local influence?—It might, with respect to valuation; but not in the measurement, without detection and exposure; he must give a proper survey, or the lines will not duly meet, nor the boundaries coincide.

Are there parochial maps generally in existence in England?—Very generally; even in cities. There is, I believe, scarcely a parish in London without its map, which is usually hung up in the vestry. I understand also, that the parochial maps in the neighbourhood of London are generally on one scale; that is, four poles to an inch.

I think I understood you to say, on your former examination, that the better progress of this survey would be from the details up to the general map, rather than by beginning with the general map, and then filling in the details?—For expediting the valuation only, but not for a systematic operation, where all the outlines should be first drawn. It is, indeed, a question that involves various considerations, for which there does not appear, as yet, to be sufficient data to decide upon. In my present view of the undertaking, it might be performed with the greatest expedition by an order to each parish to furnish its own map, marking, at the same time, the townlands and smaller divisions in such parish; and if such measurement were faithfully made with the chain only, all lines must meet, and the boundaries coincide sufficiently near for the purposes of valuation; and these parochial plans, being laid together, must fit like the parts of a dissected map. The ordnance surveyors might then lay down the boundaries of counties, baronies, parishes, rivers, roads, &c. and fix the latitudes and longitudes of all places of importance, particularly on the coasts; but it seems wholly out of their province to measure fields or lay down minute divisions, where every hedge and offset must be traced with the chain. Without some plan of this kind, the valuation must be retarded for many years; and the necessity of dispatch will appear the more urgent, when it is considered that land is liable to change in value, as we have frequently seen. It follows, therefore, that the valuation throughout the country should be as nearly simultaneous as possible; I should think, that, under proper arrangement and superintendence, the parochial survey of Ireland might be effected in one year, or even in less time. The plans of parishes in and near London are generally laid down on a scale of two chains to an inch, which is 40 times larger than the scale of the ordnance survey.

Mr. *Hyett* called in; and Examined.

HAVE you had any acquaintance with land-surveying?—I have; I was for several years employed in filling in the topographical part of the general survey of the kingdom, under the late colonel Mudge: this was some time since. *Mr. Hyett.*

Mr. Hyett.
(May 19.)

Have you had any later practice?—The corps of surveyors of which I was a member being disbanded, I was appointed professor of military drawing to the royal military college, and one of my duties was to instruct the cadets in surveying and sketching the country.

In your opinion, should the trigonometrical survey precede the territorial, or the contrary?—The territorial survey should precede the trigonometrical; the territorial survey being on a larger scale, it will be more advantageous to reduce from a *larger* to a *smaller scale* than *vice versa*; secondly, for the purpose of *detecting inaccuracies*, it is expedient that the work of the *inferior* should be placed in the hands of the *superior artist*; lastly, it would considerably lessen the difficulty of the *county surveyor*, if he had the precise boundaries ascertained and placed before him.

Do you think there would be any difficulty in connecting correct maps of townlands, by means of the triangulation, so as to form a correct map of the whole country?—This question would involve two considerations; the *extent* of *district* allotted to the territorial surveyor, and the next, the *capability* of the party executing the work. If the territorial surveyor extends his admeasurement to *parishes* or *baronies*, there would be no difficulty, supposing the work to be correct, in reducing and fitting the survey to the points of the county surveyor.

Can you form any estimate of the number of acres that you would allow the common country surveyor to form into one map?—That would depend, in a great measure, on his capability; if he is well qualified, he may take at least a townland, or he may even go to the extent of a parish.

Do you think there would be any advantage in allowing him to map a larger extent than one townland?—The *advantage* would accrue to the county surveyor, who would find it much more advantageous to be furnished with a *parish* than a *townland* or smaller divisions; in point of advantage to the *survey*, it does not appear at all material.

Will it not require a surveyor of more ability to map a parish correctly, than to map a townland correctly?—That would depend, in a great measure, on the extent of the parish. In a small parish, perhaps, a common surveyor would find no difficulty; if it extended for miles, it might require a more experienced hand; if the parish were *very extensive*, it would require trigonometrical points to be fixed by the parish surveyor, otherwise his work would expand; he would not confine it within the proper limits.

Do you think the common country surveyor would be qualified, without previous instruction, to make a map of a larger extent than a townland?—Perhaps not, in some instances.

Do you think it would be practicable to survey to the extent of parishes with sufficient minuteness for a valuation, or whether it would be expedient to take smaller divisions to be afterwards thrown into parishes?—For a valuation of course you must descend to great minutiæ; you would survey, not only the parish, or the barony or the townland, but the fields. It might be done by discriminating between the different qualities and descriptions of land, in order to ascertain the value of each, without attending to the subdivisions of the fields; but I think it would be more advantageous to mark the *fields* upon the map, particularly if you mean to hand these surveys to the ordnance surveyor, the *intersection* of *fields* would give him *points* from whence to ascertain the accuracy of the survey.

Do you think it would be expedient to proceed in the first instance by a smaller division than a parish?—I think the division of a *townland* would be the best division that you could adopt.

Do you consider the description of country surveyors to be sufficient for the townland surveys?—I have met with a great many in Ireland, who are fully competent. They, of course, would be placed under the direction of some person of science, who would put their plans together, and under whose direction the survey should be made.

Do you consider that, without the theodolite, they could make their surveys sufficiently accurate?—Of small divisions of land certainly, but for the extent of a parish, I apprehend it would be necessary to use the theodolite.

Do you consider that there would be any difficulty, if, under sufficient checks, a territorial survey had been made, in afterwards adapting that to the general trigonometrical measurement?—Provided it was accurate, there would be no difficulty whatever; in fact, it was the mode pursued in the general survey to take portions of the country, and fit them into the triangles. But you would have in this case two operations, that of laying the admeasurements down on a large scale,

and

Mr. Hyett.
(May 19.)

and afterwards of reducing the large scale to the scale of the county maps, or on the other hand, your county surveyor must protract on two scales; he must give the territorial surveyor one adapted to his purposes, as well as retain one for his own use.

Would not every map of a townland furnish sufficient points for the ordnance surveyor?—That would depend on the nature of the country in some measure. The custom has been for the county surveyors to fix particular trees, the spire of a church, or some very particular object, as a point in the country, which is marked on the paper, and handed to the person who fills in: now, in Ireland, you cannot always get these things, you could seldom meet with an eligible tree, and there are very few spire churches.

Would not the intersection of two ditches, as laid down upon the map of a townland, be sufficient for a point?—It would, if a post were erected on the particular place; by that means you might get a sufficient quantity of points, by the substitution of artificial marks for natural.

Do you think the territorial or the topographical survey should have the preference?—The former certainly: I see no advantage that can accrue to the surveyor of a townland from the triangulation; but if the territorial surveyors have certain recognizable marks for trigonometrical points, the means of judging the accuracy of the work will be given; moreover, considerable delay, trouble and expense will be saved to the county surveyor, by having the ascertained boundaries handed to him. I beg leave to observe, that I have always considered the party carrying on the trigonometrical operation to be (as in the case of the ordnance) the same that executes the topographical survey, and that my remarks apply to the one as well as the other.

Do you conceive that the details or the trigonometrical survey should have the precedence?—The details should always precede.

Do you conceive that the survey of Ireland ought to be considerably cheaper than a minute survey of England?—Not a great deal, I think. I believe the price per acre is very nearly the same, allowing for the difference between the English and Irish acre.

Davies Gilbert, Esq. a Member of the Committee, Examined.

Davies Gilbert, Esq.

DO you consider that the trigonometrical or the territorial survey should have the precedence?—I would state, in answer to that question, that the most scientific and most minutely accurate mode would be to commence the triangulation in the first instance, and to proceed from generals to particulars; but as it is an object to save time and hasten the survey by all possible means, I am also of opinion, that surveys of minute districts, such as townlands, provided they are taken separately and independently one of another, so as to avoid the multiplication of error, may be made as accurately as it is possible to lay them down on paper; but that great care should be taken in each of these surveys to measure an horizontal base, particularly in uneven districts, where otherwise great error would arise from taking an inclined surface instead of the horizontal line. If the territorial survey should follow the triangulation at any considerable interval of time, great inconvenience would probably arise from the removal of marks, and from the difficulty of ascertaining the precise points which had been laid down in the triangulation; instances of which have occurred in England, where, on some occasion, when it was thought fit to repeat the triangulation with increased accuracy, the localities of the marks, even in the principal stations, were no longer capable of being ascertained.

The farmers purposely removed them?—Yes.

Would you advise that the theodolite should be used by the common surveyors?—The triangulation should of course be performed by means of the very best instruments that can be procured. Instruments of a small size would be sufficient for continuing the triangulation to more minute subdivisions, but in the survey, even of townlands, I would recommend the theodolite to be used, though one of less size, and that in no case should reliance be placed on the magnetic needle.

Do you consider that this survey should be conducted under some general superintendence, or that it might usefully be divided among different hands and in several districts?—I think the survey being conducted under a general scientific superintendence would add very greatly to the assurance of its accuracy, but if skilful surveyors could be procured, I do not see why they might not be employed to a very great extent. One ordnance officer would undoubtedly have it in his power to

Davies Gilbert, Esq.

(May 19.)

inspect a very considerable number of these surveyors, and I have reason to think, that a considerable number of persons competent might be procured: I know of no limit to the employment of skilful surveyors, except their number; it has been proposed to educate a still larger number of young men for this purpose; but objections seem to arise against that measure, on the ground that, if a very large extra number were educated as civil engineers, it would be impossible for the greater part of those gentlemen to obtain any employment in their profession after the survey was completed. It is obvious, that the triangulition as well as the survey would be accelerated in proportion to the number of instruments efficiently employed. The ordnance are in possession of a most admirable theodolite; there is another, perhaps, equally good in the possession of the Royal Society, made originally for General Roy; and there is a third, inferior in size to the other two, but perhaps not inferior to them in accuracy, now in the hands of Mr. Troughton, the instrument maker, which he wishes to dispose of, and having heard that it might possibly be wanted for the survey of Ireland, he has undertaken to keep it in his hands, by way of giving the Irish survey the preference.

I think you have conveyed the idea distinctly in your answer, that a few competent engineers might superintend a great body of the inferior surveyors?—I think so; I never was concerned in surveying, and therefore I cannot give the same confident answer as practical gentlemen; but it appears to me so, from what I understand.

Do you conceive the ordinary skilful surveyors of the country may be competent to the minuter survey?—I should think the ordinary surveyors of the country are quite adequate to the minuter survey, provided they are in the habit of using theodolites, and do not trust to the magnetic needle.

Have the ordnance maps been applied to county purposes in any way?—No, I believe not.

Have they been sold?—The manner of selling them is 16*s.* each sheet; any person may buy any sheet that he likes; and I believe Arrowsmith has published a reduced map; but I do not understand it has been made the basis of a more minute survey.

Do you know how the county surveys have generally been paid for?—No, I do not.

In common practice, can a line be computed with more accuracy than it can be actually measured?—I imagine a line can be measured, provided it is perfectly accessible, with more accuracy than it can be computed, but with enormous trouble and labour and expense. The base line on Hounslow heath, I believe, required several months in measuring, and it was under five miles in length, whereas that line being accurately measured, other lines of equal or of manifold greater length might be computed, through the medium of trigonometry, in a very short time, and with an accuracy, practically speaking, as precise as that of the original line.

Lunæ, 31° die Maij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Edgeworth* called in; and Examined.

Mr. William Edgeworth.

(May 31.)

WHAT is your profession?—That of a civil engineer.

Where have you been employed?—Chiefly in Ireland.

Have the kindness to inform the Committee what public works you have undertaken in Ireland?—I was first employed in a public capacity under the commissioners for improving the bogs in Ireland, from 1809 to 1811.

What portion of the work did you execute under their authority?—I was employed as surveyor, to construct maps, to take levels, and to make soundings or borings in the bogs, under the orders of my father, who was one of the engineers to the commissioners.

What part of the survey was executed by you?—It was divided into districts; district 7, and 15.

How many acres did those districts comprehend, and how much of your time was

Mr. William Edgeworth.

(May 31.)

was engaged in the survey?—Two years; I cannot remember the number of acres, but the reports of the commissioners of the bogs in Ireland will show.

Have you been engaged in county surveys?—I have, since 1811, to 1818, been employed by the grand juries of Longford and Roscommon.

Have you completed maps of those two counties?—I have.

Are those maps published?—The map of the county of Longford has been published some years; the northern part of Roscommon is in the hands of the engravers.

Inform the Committee what may have been the total expense to these two counties of completing the survey?—The expense to the county of Longford for the map engravings, was the same as the Act allows, the 46 Geo. 3. c. 134, s. 34. namely, 6 *l.* to 1,000 acres, at about the rate of 1½ *d.* per acre.

Tell us the number of acres?—The number of thousand acres in Longford is 162; I think it comes to about 1,000 *l.*

Did that comprehend the expense of the survey and the engravings?—Yes, of the survey and engravings; the payment in Roscommon was something less than the Act allowed; it amounted in the whole to 2,000 *l.* I know it would by the Act have come to about 2,400 *l.*

Were these surveys executed upon a trigonometrical principle?—I measured the base on the road from Longford to Edgeworthstown, with a good chain, and from thence branching off with a series of triangles which extended to the north and south of the county of Longford, and was connected to another base and triangles in Roscommon, and also to a triangulation of Mr. Bald's in the county of Mayo.

What instrument did you make use of in effecting your triangulation;—I made use of the best portable instruments I could procure from Mr. Troughton at the time, which were theodolites of six inches diameter, with two telescopes; the division of the instruments enabled me to read off to the minuteness of 20 seconds.

Was that for the primary triangulation?—That was for the primary triangulation.

Is that triangulation given upon the maps of both counties?—Yes; there is a diagram upon each of the engraved maps, showing the principal triangles; the angles are marked in figures, and also the distances in feet.

How many points did you you lay down to the square mile from the principal triangulation?—The points were from five to ten miles asunder, so that there are many square miles included in the principal triangles. In the secondary triangulation there was in general more than one point determined in every square mile.

How many persons did you employ under you in effecting these surveys, and what description of persons were they?—Never more than four surveyors.

Who were they?—Mostly persons that had been employed with me and by my father on the survey for the bog commissioners.

Were they Irishmen?—All Irishmen.

What portion of the details were executed by them, and what means did you take to check their returns to you?—They measured the roads, rivers, bogs and boundaries, and lodged with me their field notes, not reserving for themselves even a copy; also they gave to me a protraction or plotting of their operations of the work, upon the scale that was required for the barony maps, which is four inches to the Irish mile.

The question embraced a second point; what means did you take to check the field notes; how did you ascertain the accuracy of the work of these surveyors?—I instructed my surveyors to measure to and intersect all the principal and minor points that I was at the time trigonometrically determining, and after I had laid those points down upon a large flat sheet of paper, I was able to detect at once if there was any considerable error in their surveys, by laying their protractions on my sheet of points.

Was that check sufficient to satisfy yourself as to the accuracy of the proceedings of the surveyors?—It was sufficient where I was certain of the integrity of the persons I employed.

Having stated, that you employed these surveyors to measure the boundaries, what were the boundaries they were employed to ascertain?—In Longford, my engagement went only to measuring the boundaries of the county and barony. In Roscommon, my engagement included boundaries much more difficult to ascertain in Ireland, those of parishes.

Did you find that there was any considerable difficulty in ascertaining and laying down the larger boundaries of the counties?—None that I remember, in Longford,

Mr. William Edgeworth.

(May 31.)

except when through bog, as through the arable lands the county bounds were in all cases the boundaries of estates.

In cases where the boundary was not a boundary to arable land, what were the difficulties you met with?—That there were no marks or data of lines in bog.

On what principle did you lay it down; how did you proceed to ascertain these boundaries?—I dotted them and marked them as uncertain; I did not attempt to ascertain them, but marked what were shown to me as the most probable boundaries; and wrote on the map, as for instance, in the boundary between the county of Longford and Leitrim; the Committee will see, that the chain line which distinguishes the county bounds through arable land, and where it is accurately defined ceases, and is replaced by a dotted line to which there is a reference. (The boundary here is not exactly known).

Were these cases of disputed and doubtful boundaries of counties numerous?—Very numerous in bog; I could hardly say disputed, but uncertain.

Were the difficulties of ascertaining the baronial boundaries greater than those you have described in the county bounds?—Very little more so, as they were generally the boundaries also of property.

In the county of Roscommon, where you not only ascertained the county and baronial boundaries, but the boundaries of parishes, were the difficulties to which you have alluded, augmented?—They were considerably augmented.

Will you have the goodness to state, what were the peculiar difficulties you felt as applicable to parishes?—First, from the boundary not being a subject of general interest to the country, as the local taxation is not raised by parishes; from their very great intricacy, one part of the parish lying withinside of another, or interpeninsulated with another; and also, from the want of knowledge of the boundaries in that country.

Upon what authority did you proceed to ascertain these parochial boundaries?—The then bishop of Elphin, in whose diocese Roscommon chiefly lay, gave me circular letters to the clergy, who furnished me or my assistants with lists of the townlands in their several parishes; and I also found the bounds of parishes to be formed of the boundary of townlands.

Was that the case in all instances that came within your notice?—It was; I also found a great advantage from the collectors of tithes; the proctors we call them.

Can you inform the Committee, whether the boundaries of the parishes of the Protestant church coincided with those of the parishes of the Roman Catholic church?—In every instance; I remember in one instance, when I was employed in the county of Roscommon, the Protestant church agreeing to take the same subdivision of a parish that the Catholics had made use of previously, so as to form two distinct parishes.

Were you able, by these means, by the assistance you derived from the bishop and collectors of tithes, to lay down the boundaries of parishes with precision, and to your satisfaction?—With as much precision as the instruments and men that I employed could execute it. I measured so many interior lines in Roscommon, that I might nearly, at the same expense, have shown the boundaries of the townlands, as I showed the *minutiæ* on each side of these boundaries.

Do you conceive the difficulty of laying down the boundary of townlands, would be much greater than the ascertainment of laying down the parochial bounds?—By no means, for I collect the determination of the bounds of parishes with those of townlands.

Are the boundaries of townlands generally known in the parts of Ireland with which you are acquainted?—They are, except through bog.

Are these boundaries of townlands, generally speaking, the boundaries of different estates?—Generally speaking; but I know one instance in my brother's, and in Lord Granard's estate, where it is not.

Supposing the object of the new survey of Ireland to be laid down on the boundary of townlands, on what scale, do you think, the survey ought to be carried on?—If the contents of the townlands were to be deduced from the boundary laid down on paper, I should recommend from 20 to 30 perches English to an inch; that is about 12 inches to the mile.

What do you think would be the average size of the townlands in the parts of Ireland with which you are acquainted?—They vary so much, that it is difficult to answer, but I should suppose 100 acres.

Suppose the smallest division judged necessary to lay down the survey was 100 acres,

Mr. William Edgeworth. (May 31.)

acres, do you not conceive such division could be ascertained on a map of six inches to the English mile?—The map of the townlands, if neatly drawn, and well engraved on six inches to the mile, would be ample; but I doubt, if the determination of the contents upon this scale would be exact to one in 1,000.

Do you not conceive, that the contents would be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the local taxation of the country, on the scale of six inches to a mile?—That depends on the amount of the taxation. In those parts of the country that I am speaking of, I should suppose there would be no dispute, as the sum to be paid is so small.

As the object of the survey would be to ascertain the proportional rather than the positive value, if the six-inch scale was applied to all Ireland, would not the proportional value be sufficiently well ascertained?—If the same persons are employed in every part of Ireland.

Would the expense be much increased by the increase of scale?—In laying down the survey on twelve inches instead of six, the increase of expense would not be by any means doubled. The surveyor should always consider that he is going to lay it down on a large scale.

Cæteris paribus, is not the larger scale easier to the surveyor?—If he is not a very neat draughtsman it is.

You mean to give the Committee to understand, that no additional expense would be incurred beyond the insignificant cost of paper, and a little more time in covering it, in drawing attended by a survey on a scale of 12 inches, instead of a survey on a scale of six?—I do; but it will tend to enforce further accuracy in the field.

Suppose, after the completion of the actual survey, it was considered advisable to publish an engraved map on a reduced scale, would the difficulty of reducing it from twelve to two inches be considerably greater, or the expense enhanced from what it would be on a scale of six inches to two?—I conceive not; not considerable.

You have stated, that you employed your surveyors to measure as well the rivers as civil boundaries; did the admeasurement of the rivers comprehend the taking ascertainment of the level?—It did; wherever it was previously connected with the bog survey.

Did your survey from Longford to Roscommon comprehend a survey of the altitude of the mountains and hills?—It did not. I have it in contemplation to ascertain the height of the hills.

Are you acquainted with any of the operations of the surveys now going on on the Continent?—I am.

What parts of it?—Particularly with those in Italy and Bavaria.

How was your knowledge acquired?—By acquaintance, in both instances, with the heads of the bureau topographyque.

Did you visit Bavaria, and acquire your information of the mode of proceeding on the spot?—I did.

Will you describe to the Committee what the proceedings are which are now in progress in Bavaria?—I conceive that the proceedings, with regard to the cadastre and general map, must be nearly finished.

State what the map contained, and what is its object?—The great triangulation was carried on in a similar manner to that of England; but the astronomers and engineers made use of repeating theodolites of lesser dimensions than the three feet theodolites, not on the repeating principle, which are used in England.

What was the object of the territorial survey going on in Bavaria; does it relate to topography, or taxation?—Both to topography and taxation, and to be of lasting benefit to the proprietors of the soil.

[*The witness here produced three specimens, bought at the public office for 5 d. each; one was an index map of a considerable portion of the country round Munich, divided into squares, with references to two specimens of maps on twenty times the scale, which pointed out the boundaries, he believed, down to the fields, and which showed in the plans of the town the houses so minute, that their numbers were written in their proper situation.*]

What is the scale of the survey?—One 5,000dth part of the real size.

That is 12 inches to a mile?—Thereabouts.

Are the Committee to understand that any landed proprietor is able to purchase at the rate you have described, a survey of his own estate?—Certainly he could, as a stranger was allowed to do so.

Are you aware, whether the sale of the maps in the Bavarian survey has produced

Mr. William Edgeworth.

(May 31.)

duced any reduction in the annual expenses of effecting these operations?—I suppose it was not in the contemplation of the government to do so, but rather held out as a benefit to the proprietors.

Is the Bavarian map of use for the purposes of purchase and sale?—I conceive it of the greatest use. If I were to purchase an estate in that country, I should look at the index map, purchase as many sheets as contained the portions of land, take those sheets to the proper office, where, for paying a small sum, they will make for me the authentic contents of the different portions of those lands.

Are you aware of the expense per acre of executing this survey?—No; but I am aware of the means which they adopted in executing it.

State them?—After the primary operation of the great triangulation, and principal and verification bases, they carried on a second triangulation with very accurate instruments, so as to determine all the principal points, such as churches and towers, and then a third series, the points of which triangulation were furnished to the surveyor at their proper distances, marked upon paper; the filling up of the interior was carried on by a peculiar species of plane table, the accuracy of which I cannot speak to myself, as I have not tried it in this country; they also attempt to do away with the inaccuracies of the common chain, by carrying down the triangulation on paper to the most minute corners of fields, &c.

Was there any valuation of the land?—I never heard that there was.

What is the expense of engraving on stone?—I understand that I could have maps engraved on stone of this size, 20 inches square, for 20*l.*; but I suppose that government work is carried on at a much less rate.

What part of these operations, in Ireland, could you undertake?—I conceive that I am competent to undertake any part of them; but I should prefer undertaking the secondary triangulation, and overseeing the accurate execution of the interior of a portion, say one province, for I am convinced the great triangulation can be in no hands, so good, as in major Colby's, and the military engineers employed in the English and Scotch survey.

Are you acquainted with the Neapolitan way of laying down lands?—The survey of the Neapolitan dominions is carried on also, on a large scale, in all the different works of calculation, drawing and engraving, in the same office and under the same eye, that of Signor Visconti; they transfer the triangulation from the calculation immediately to the copper, and tracing from the drawn map on small squares of about a mile, they lay down the interior upon the copper, so as to subdivide the errors of the paper, the expansion of which being hydrometric, is irregular, but on copper being thermometric, is nearly uniform in all directions.

When was the Neapolitan survey commenced?—I do not know how long ago, but it flourished in the time of Buonaparte, I think.

In ordinary weather and under usual circumstances, what length of time will it take to ascertain, satisfactorily, in the climate of Ireland, with the highest class of instruments, a station for the great triangulation?—I should suppose a week, in good weather.

Can you form any general notion of the number of stations that might be necessary for the great triangulation of Ireland?—I should suppose, that you could not make any connected series to extend to all parts of the coast, in fewer than 100 stations, but this is merely a guess.

You then are inclined to be of opinion, that it would take, at least, two years to finish the great triangulation?—I should suppose, at least; but those more experienced in the grand triangulation of England, will answer this question better than I can.

After one great triangle was satisfactorily established, do you see any objection to the secondary triangles in the space included in the great triangle, beginning immediately?—None; no objection.

Do you see any objection, as soon as a secondary triangle shall be completed, to employ the territorial surveyors in filling up the space included in it?—None.

You are, therefore, of opinion, that the three degrees of the survey may be going on together, and that the whole work, making allowance for the greater number of secondary triangles, and the greater labour of filling in, might rapidly follow the greater triangle?—Certainly; supposing you can find a staff, a sufficient number of experienced surveyors to carry it on, on the best principles.

Supposing the military department to furnish the surveyors for the greater and secondary triangulation, do you think that Ireland, itself, supplies an adequate number of local surveyors, to fill in the details with a degree of rapidity, approaching

to

to that with which the secondary triangles may have been surveyed?—Without further instructions of the local surveyors, I do not think so; further instruction and better instruments. *Mr. William Edgeworth* (May 31.)

Would not a great survey of the perfect nature which is contemplated, supersede the necessity of any local surveys for county or parochial or maritime purposes; supposing, with regard to the latter, that the maritime surveyors were employed to insert in the maps of the coast, furnished by the land surveyors, the objects of maritime utility?—Undoubtedly, till a change of boundary, roads, rivers, and coast, took place, which they do continually; I would add also, or till there are further improvements in science; if we confine our accuracy to a second now, it may be a tenth of a second in future ages.

Would there be any objection to measuring three or four base lines in different parts of Ireland, and from those obtaining several primary triangles, with a view of expediting the survey?—There can be no objection.

But would it have the effect of expediting?—When the base lines came to be compared, it would be difficult to know on what part of the survey to throw the error.

Your answer relates to the accuracy, but the question relates to the expedition?—I should conceive, that whether measured by the same staff, or by different persons, it would still tend to delay.

Then as you would only advise one base line, do you think there would be any difficulty in throwing in a considerable body of surveyors to fill up?—I wish clearly to be understood; I do not recommend any base line to be immediately measured; in Ireland, I consider it a work of great labour and accuracy, depending on weather, that we cannot control; there are at present many points in the north of Ireland, determined from the triangulation of England, which I should suppose the ordnance would consider sufficiently exact, to enable them to proceed on the base lines already so determined in Ireland.

Then there is already a base line in Ireland sufficient for the purpose?—There is no measured base line by any means adequate.

Do you believe that this country, Great Britain, affords the means, in surveyors and instruments of the higher order, to proceed more quickly than the survey will do by continuing the English triangulation?—I do not conceive that it does.

Do you think that the survey in Ireland can be accomplished in a shorter time by commencing with triangulation, than by commencing in details?—It is impossible for me to answer a question that depends on others; men must work at both, and I do not know in what time they will begin.

Which would you advise for the purpose of accelerating the survey?—By all means I would recommend the great triangulation to proceed with all the assistance that money, men and experience can give.

As it is necessary that the survey should embrace townlands, of what use will the triangulation be?—Sending down its accuracy to the boundary of every field, if necessary.

If you had a farm of 100 acres, will you state how you would be able to avail yourself of the trigonometrical survey?—Supposing the farm to lie in a triangle, and the three points given are the three points of this farm, the survey is done by computing the area of this triangle. If it varies from the straight lines of the triangle, you follow the common means of survey in measuring the straight lines between the points, and taking accurate offsets and laying down on paper, or calculating the results.

Do you think the triangulation should be carried down so minutely that the triangle should contain little more than 100 acres?—I conceive that it should, by the second and third series of triangles; but I do not conceive that the great instruments are to be detained in determining trigonometrical points nearer than ten miles asunder.

Then, in point of fact, it would save the surveyor trouble; but would you obtain greater accuracy by the triangulation?—I conceive the triangulation in the survey of the county saved me expense and trouble to a considerable extent, insured accuracy, and enabled me to lay before your Committee, copies of surveys which I am not ashamed of.

Did you find any particular difficulty in effecting your survey in Ireland by reason of the state of the population, the character of the people?—Certainly I found no difficulty from the people; sometimes from the cattle in throwing down the marks, and probably from an idle inhabitant; but wherever my object was known, I found

Mr. William Edgeworth. (May 31.)

instant assistance; and as all the marks I kept up were paid for at my own expense, I know there was little occasion for payment for keeping them up; but I must state, that I never went into the country with any force, never carried any fire-arms, always explained to them how far my works were likely to tend to their benefit.

Do you conceive the co-operation you received from the inhabitants proceeded from the explanation given, and the conviction that it was for their advantage the survey was going on?—I think, in the counties I was employed in, that they generally took it for granted, from my name and character, that it was to be of use to them, more easily than they could be convinced of it by argument.

On your return from Bavaria did you procure any of the instruments manufactured by Reichenbach?—I went to Munich on purpose to make acquaintance with Reichenbach, and if possible to purchase one of his repeating theodolites, of which I believed him to be the original inventor; I was fortunate in procuring one that was just finished, of the same size as is used in the secondary trianglulation in Bavaria, and in many instances in the first, being eight inches diameter; the larger repeating theodolities are twelve inches; none of these were completed at the time, but he was ready to make them to any extent I ordered. Monsieur Reichenbach is now director-general of the ponts et chaussées in Bavaria; but he oversees the work that is carried on in the manufactory; he still superintends the manufactory of instruments.

You have used it?—I have.

Was it in conjunction with major Colby and captain Kater?—Yes.

Have you since made use of that in any of the surveys in which you have been engaged?—I have not been engaged in any large surveys since I returned; but I was invited by captain Kater, to accompany him and major Colby, on their trigonometrical survey, for the connection between the meridians of Paris and Greenwich, so as to make a comparison of that repeating instrument at a station where the great three feet theodolite had been just made use of.

What was the result of your experience of the instrument?—I have not the notes of the result with me, but I believe major Colby has.

You can state generally?—I think they agreed within two seconds; I mentioned that in a paper, I published for the Royal Irish Academy.

[*See the paper referred to at the end.*]

Were not the inferior powers of the telescope an objection to the use of the repeating instruments?—Undoubtedly; but the telescopea of the instruments I am speaking of, are remarkably good.

Then, for the purpose of facilitating the execution of the work, would you furnish each surveyor with a sheet of ascertained points?—I would, reserving some points to myself, by way of future check upon their work; some points that they could not be aware of; I should, also, state one thing, not sufficiently attended to in the survey, that I would enforce the measurement of every trigonometrical station to the nearest well-defined road or boundary, and its bearings, so that there should be no possibility of doubt of the surveyor arranging his survey to that point, or the point to his survey.

Would there be any difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of natural points?—In some countries very difficult, but in Ireland, generally, there are peculiar facilities for survey; few hedges and trees on the tops of hills, and in many places single bushes, which are religiously respected by the inhabitants; old castles, towers and windmill stumps; and with respect to climate, I have made use of instruments in both countries; I have found the horizon more clear in Ireland than England, for the same length of time; on the other hand, these operations are obstructed by a greater fall of rain, particularly on the west coast.

Do you mean, that your works may be interrupted?—Yes; the works would be interrupted by the rain. You must cover your instruments; you must have them in tents, &c.

[*Paper referred to in the Evidence.*]

Letter from *William Edgeworth*, Esq. Civil Engineer, to *Alexander Nimmo*, Esq. Civil Engineer, M.R.I.A. communicated by Mr. *Nimmo*.

Read January 1st, 1823.

DEAR SIR, Dublin, January 1, 1823.

AT your request I send you an account of a few of the principal triangles upon which the map of the county of Roscommon was constructed.

I have

Mr. William Edgeworth. (May 31.)

I have calculated the sides from a base measured on the road from Longford to Edgeworthstown, an account of which was published in my father's Report on the Bog District, N° 7, and, with a diagram of some triangles, is to be found in the Second Report of the Commissioners for improving Bogs in Ireland.

On my map of the county of Longford I have published the principal triangles upon which it was founded; and the latitude was determined from observations of the pole star, with an instrument of sixteen inches diameter, that major Taylor most kindly lent to me.

The longitude of Edgeworthstown was determined from the Observatory of Dublin, by the valuable assistance of Dr. Brinkley, who was so good as to make corresponding observations of white-lights and explosions of gunpowder; four in one night agreed with the mean, within a second of time.

So that the longitude of the stations in the county of Longford may be considered as certain within a furlong. I have connected the triangulation through Roscommon with some of the stations made use of by Mr. Bald in his excellent map of Mayo.

So that, even with the slight data, that I can now give, the difference of latitude and longitude of the east and west coast of this Island is known within a few seconds of time. The principal angles of Roscommon I took in the year 1814, with a six-inch theodolite made by Troughton.

But I am now in possession of a repeating circle of eighteen inches diameter of his make; and a repeating theodolite of Reichenbach, which, from the trials that major Colby and captain Kater kindly encouraged me to make of this instrument, at some of the trigonometrical stations in England, in comparison with the celebrated theodolite of Ramsden, I think I could be as certain of an angle to two seconds, as formerly I was to twenty seconds.

So that it would be well worth while to employ this repeating theodolite to connect, by a few well chosen triangles, Galway and Sligo with Dublin, and to determine exactly the distance on the meridian between Dublin and Armagh Observatories. A few more triangles would connect Armagh with the stations on the coast of Ireland, which have been intersected by major Colby.

If I were to give a diagram of all the triangles that I determined in Roscommon, you would find a station nearly in every square mile, as my object was to secure the accuracy of the map.

The manner in which I laid down the triangles on paper may be found useful to those few who are employed in similar labours. After having carefully drawn mile squares of four inches asunder, and laid down a long base, I made use of a nine-inch protractor of Troughton's, with extending conical points. Over one of these points I placed a little pin-hole in thin brass, so that I could see the opposite point through it; and, instead of marking the paper with the points, I intersected a little square cube with a fine perpendicular line marked on it, where the station to be determined was likely to come. I moved it back and forwards, till the protractor, when set to the division, showed where the line should be drawn, which I did without taking up the protractor. In this way I marked every station round, at once, from the angles in the field book.

This may be called surveying on paper, as I made use of the protractor in laying down the angles, as I had done the theodolite in the field.

And when the paper was kept of equal dryness in the large triangles, I could perceive an error of a minute.

I here give you a table of the angles to twenty seconds, and the sides calculated in feet, with the latitudes and longitudes of a few of the stations.

I am, dear Sir, your's sincerely,

William Edgeworth.

Mr. William Edgeworth.

(May 31.)

DISTANCE from Lanesborough Windmill to Cairneclanhugh 77,045 feet, by Second Report on the Bogs.

Names of Stations.	Angles.	Distances.
	° ′ ″	Feet.
Lanesborough - -	93.45. 0	
Cairneclanhugh - -	18.23. 0	
Slievebawn - -	67.52. 0	
Slievebawn from - { Lanesboro'		26,231
Slievebawn from - { Cairneclanh.		82,996
Cairneclanhugh - -	31.36.30	
Slievebawn - -	95.56. 0	
Elphin palace - -	52.27.30	
Elphin from - - { Cairneclh.		104,112
Elphin from - - { Slievebawn		54,860
Cairneclanhugh - -	49.47.40	
Elphin - - -	78. 9. 0	
Moydow * - - -	52. 3.20	
Moydow - - - { Cairneclh.		129,207
Moydow - - - { Elphin		100,829
The angle of Elphin palace, between Moydow and Bishop Law's.		
Meridian line - -	3.25. 20	
Elphin - - -	91.20.20	
Moydow * - - -	31.57. 0	
Fairymount Clump -	56.42.40	
Fairymount from - { Elphin		63,830
Fairymount from - { Moydow		120,588
		Feet.
Moydow * - -	38. 1.20	
Fairymount - -	72.21.40	
Slieve Dert - -	69.37. 0	
Slieve Dert from - { Moydow		122,594
Slieve Dert from - { Fairymount		79,240

Names of Stations.	Angles.	Distances.
	° ′ ″	
Fairymount - -	9. 9.20	
Slieve Dert - -	40.53. 0	
Kiltulla, West Stone -	129.57.40	
Kiltulla from - { Slieve Dert		16,450
Kiltulla from - { Fairymount		67,665
By Mr. Bald's base in the east of Mayo - - - - - -		67,728
By his Lough Carra base - -		67,473

Names of Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Lanesborough - -	53.40. 1	7.55.58
Elphin - - -	53.50.56	8. 8.31
Fairymount - -	53.50.32	8.26.15
Kiltulla - - -	53.42.47	8.39.43
Slieve Dert - -	53.40. 5½	8.39.22
Moydow - - -	53.34.24	8. 6.51
Slievebawn - -	53.43. 4	8. 1. 7
Castlebar Spire -	53.51.15	9.14.54
Croaghpatrick - -	53.45.32	9.36.28
Mulrea - - -	53.38. 8	9.46.44
Clare Island Light-house - - -	53.49.32	9.55.55
Achill Head - -	53.58.13	10.12.25
Mullet Tower - -	54.15.22	9.54.38
Glinsk Tower - -	54.18.46	9.33.58
Downpatrick Head -	54.19.36	9.17.59

I have calculated the above from intersections that I took of Croaghpatrick, in connection with Mr. Bald's triangulation of Mayo. The radius of the equator taken at 20918230 feet, and the ellipticity $\frac{1}{310}$.

Martis, 1° die Junij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *David Aher*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. David Aher.

(June 1.)

WHAT is your profession?—A civil engineer.

How long have you been engaged in the profession of a civil engineer?—About 28 years.

In what school of engineering were you originally brought up?—In the French school of Rocque.

Under your father?—Yes.

Were you employed under major Taylor, in Ireland?—I was.

In what service?—In laying out roads and canals, particularly mail coach roads.

Were you employed under the Grand Canal company?—I was, as one of their engineers, in the years 1803, 1804 and 1805.

Were you also employed under the authority of the commissioners for draining bogs

bogs in Ireland?—I was one of their engineers, employed in the years 1810, 1811 and 1812.

Are you now engaged as engineer in any of the mines and collieries?—I am engaged as the engineer of the Castlecomer collieries.

Have you been engaged in any considerable territorial surveys, under the authority of the grand juries of Ireland?—I have, in the county of Kilkenny, under the authority of the grand jury of that county.

State when you commenced the survey?—I commenced it in the year 1812; it is not yet finished, but very considerable progress is made in the survey.

How soon do you anticipate its termination?—I should think, in the course of another year it may be completed.

What was the agreement you made with the grand jury for the execution of the work?—The sum I contracted with the grand jury to execute the work for was 2,480*l.* being about 2*d.* the Irish acre.

Was this raised altogether by presentment, or partly by private subscription?—Partly by presentment, and partly by private subscription.

What civil boundaries does your map of the county of Kilkenny embrace, beginning from the highest down to the lowest?—Baronies, parishes and townlands.

What was the purpose for which the survey was undertaken by the grand jury of Kilkenny?—Their object was to have a good map of the county, and ultimately for the purpose of adjusting the mode of levying the local taxation.

Have you known any instances of unjust inequality to arise out of the present system of applotting the local taxation, which would render it necessary that a new survey and valuation should take place?—I have known many.

Do you conceive that any survey, the object of which would be the procuring a remedy for such inequalities, would be complete, without the division of townlands being designated upon it?—It would not be complete without the division of townlands.

Can you state, from your experience in Kilkenny, what may be the average size of the townlands which you have surveyed?—The average size of the townlands is about 300 acres, varying from 100 to 2,000 acres; but there are few of the latter description.

Does the survey you have undertaken return to the grand jury an account of each townland?—It does.

How do you compute the area; did you give a survey of individual fields?—No; the outlines of the townlands.

Have you found that the division of townlands was, generally speaking, a territorial division which was well known and recognized in the county?—In general, the townland divisions are well known and recognized.

When cases of doubt and difference of opinion arose, was that chiefly on bog and mountain ground?—It was chiefly on bog and mountain ground.

Did you find any considerably greater difficulty in tracing the boundary of townlands than you had to contend with in tracing the boundary of parishes?—I found the boundary of townlands less difficult to trace, with regard to showing the bounds, than the boundary of parishes.

Are the boundaries of townlands conterminous with the boundaries of estates?—Generally speaking, they are; sometimes it happens, that when a townland is joint property, the parties enter into a deed of partition, and then each division usually takes the name of the family to whom it is apportioned.

Can you give any specimen, any example of this?—I am not prepared with the names; I know there are many, but I am not immediately prepared with the name.

In cases where such divisions of lands have taken place, in remote antiquity, are not such divisions of lands considered as two separate townlands?—They are generally considered as separate; I can now state the name of one townland, so divided.

State it?—Moanamuck Ormond; the other is Moanamuck Stafford.

What steps did you take in order to acquire a knowledge of the civil boundaries of the townlands?—I applied to the proprietors, who instructed their bailiffs to show me the boundaries.

And did the local assistance, which you was enabled in this way to procure, give you the means of ascertaining the boundary in most cases with precision and accuracy?—It did.

In cases of doubt or controversy, what course did you take?—I surveyed the two lines and made a separate calculation of the quantity, and called it disputed

Mr. David Aher.

(June 1.)

land; I then mentioned in whose possession it was; supposing two adjoining townlands occupied by A and B, I mentioned *disputed* between A and B, but now in the possession of B.

So that for that purpose, if there had been a valuation concurrent with your survey, such a mode of ascertaining the contents would, without interfering with the right of property, equalize the taxation?—It would, by charging the taxes to the occupant for the time, till the right was legally ascertained.

In ascertaining the boundary of townlands, did you make use of the existing Down survey?—I did not.

What are the contents in acres of the county of Kilkenny?—About 300,000 Irish acres.

How many assistants had you in the execution of this work?—I had three, and occasionally four, one of whom, Mr. Clements, was my partner in the work; two of Mr. Clements's sons were also assistants.

Did they execute the detailed work, or had they subordinate servants under them?—We employed but few others; Mr. Clements and I preferred executing the details as well as the general survey.

Why did you not employ an additional force for the purpose of the completion of this work?—In consequence of having made the contract for an inadequate remuneration, we wished to do the entire work ourselves, as well as to have it done under our own immediate superintendence.

Will you inform the Committee on what principle you have executed this survey, whether you proceeded by a triangulation of the whole county, or whether you applied a system of triangulation subsequently, to ascertain the accuracy of the preceding work?—It was my intention to have commenced the survey by triangulation, but not having at the time an instrument of sufficient accuracy, I entered upon the detailed survey in the first instance, and about two years ago major Taylor, Chief Commissioner of the Paving Board, Dublin, had the kindness to lend me his portable astronomical circle, made by Troughton; the verniers were graduated to read off angles to five seconds, the micrometers to one second.

Was your detailed survey in a considerable state of forwardness at the time you acquired the possession of this superior instrument?—It was.

Have you proceeded to observations to enable you to correct any possible existing inaccuracies in your detailed survey by means of this instrument?—I have laid out a base line, but have not yet measured it with the steel chain; its length has been ascertained by a common chain, for the purpose of approximating the distances; I have measured most of the triangles with major Taylor's circle, and intend measuring the base line with a steel chain.

Supposing that you had in the first instance been in possession of major Taylor's theodolite and sufficient instruments, would you not have inverted the order of your proceedings?—I would.

Should you have been aided in your details by a previous triangulation?—By a triangulation of the county, which I consider secondary triangulation, I should have been aided in the details of townlands.

What is the scale on which you are executing your survey?—For the barony maps four inches to an Irish mile.

And for county maps?—Two inches to an Irish mile.

Has the baronial scale been found in practice sufficiently large to enable you to fix with accuracy the boundary of the townlands?—It has.

When you referred to the proprietors of land and to their agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the boundary of these townlands, did they themselves act in pointing them out, or did they refer you to any other person?—They referred me to their own authorized bailiffs, or as we call them, drivers.

Is that a word which is generally used in Ireland in expressing bailiffs?—It is.

Explain it; is it the duty of the driver to collect the rents and drive the cattle?—It is the duty of the driver to drive the cattle, but not to collect the rents, to refer then to the agent.

Did these or any other persons and their bailiffs assist you in tracing out the boundary?—They did; I got every assistance.

State how they did it?—They often accompanied me themselves; sometimes appointed a boundsman, whom I remunerated for his trouble.

In the field-notes you made, have you preserved the names of the boundsmen?—I have.

Do you conceive, that for the purpose of ascertaining these boundaries of townlands, if

Mr. David Aher. (June 1.)

if the individual proprietors interested on each side were called on to join in the appointment of boundsmen, that the return of such boundsmen to the engineer would enable the line to be laid down with sufficient accuracy?—It would.

In cases of dispute, do you think an appeal to the quarter sessions would be a sufficient check upon the accuracy of the information so given?—I should consider such an appeal a sufficient check, as applicable to local taxation, but not to regulate the rights of property.

Have you had occasion to act in Ireland as a commissioner in ascertaining the value of any property there?—I was appointed a commissioner under the new tithe act, on behalf of the Rev. Henry R. Dawson, rector of the parish of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny, containing upwards of 12,000 acres.

In proceeding with this valuation, did you employ the survey which you had precedently taken of the townlands of the parish?—I did.

Did you find it satisfactory for the purpose?—I did.

Were any complaints made by any of the parties interested, of any irregularity or inequality arising out of the survey?—No complaints of inequality arising out of the the survey. In addition to my survey of the townlands, I had access to the proprietors detailed maps of the small farms, by which I was enabled to form an accurate applotment of the tithes of the said parish.

Were the farmers always willing to produce their maps?—In some instances they were unwilling to produce their maps, until we sent persons to make surveys of the small farms; in a few days after this the other occupiers gave us every information, and produced their maps and leases.

In the execution of this valuation, did you find it necessary to make distinct valuations of every field, and then to add up the values of the respective fields, so as to compute the value of the particular farm, or did you proceed on more general principles?—I proceeded on more general principles.

Describe how?—I did not find it necessary to make distinct valuations of every field, unless where such fields were of different quality; where I found two or more contiguous fields of like quality on the same farm, I valued them as one field.

In point of fact, are not the inclosures in Ireland extremely variable, altering from year to year, and so precarious and uncertain in their nature, as to render it indesirable to have any reference to them in the new survey, except where they coincide with townlands?—Many of the fences in Ireland are variable.

In the baronial survey which you have undertaken, of four inches to the mile, you do not represent any boundary of fields?—I do not.

In the event of undertaking a national survey on a scale of six inches to an English mile, would you consider it useful or expedient to bear any reference in the survey to the division of fields?—Not for the purpose of taxation, except in the neighbourhood of towns.

Suppose that the local surveyor did not go below townlands, how would you be able to check the survey?—I should have no difficulty in checking it from the triangulation, in the same way as a survey of separate fields may be checked, but not with so much expedition.

In the neighbourhood of towns, where the value of property is greater, and the sub-divisions more minute, would you not consider it expedient that the scale should be larger too?—I would recommend that towns and the neighbouring fields should be laid down upon a scale of 16 perches to an inch, or 20 inches to a mile.

Does your survey comprehend the altitudes of the hills or levels of the rivers?—It does both.

Do your field notes comprehend notes of the size of farms?—Nothing below the denomination of townlands, except the distinction of bog and mountain.

Would the labour of your survey have been considerably augmented had you been required to furnish the grand jury with a return of the number and size of the farms in actual occupation in the country?—The labour would have been doubled thereby.

The question does not allude to a survey of the separate farms, but merely a return of their number in computed acres in each townland?—That would not be attended with much trouble, provided a survey was not required.

In the original undertaking of your survey, had you any difficulties in fixing upon stations, preserving your stations, by reason of the character of the people; their interference?—In carrying on the trigonometrical survey, I found very great difficulty in preserving the marks at the different stations.

What did this arise from; was there any misapprehension as to the object of your survey, or the principle upon which you was going on?—It happened unfortu-

Mr. David Aher.

(June 1.)

nately, that I commenced my operations at a period when the minds of the lower classes were much agitated.

In what way, how were they agitated?—From the unfortunate political feeling which exists throughout a considerable part of Ireland.

What political feeling do you allude to, that interfered with the progress of your work?—It was about this time twelvemonth; the peasantry imagined that it was some military operation that was preparing against them.

And did those delusions induce them to interfere in any way, so as to cramp or fetter your operations?—They did.

Did that feeling subsist for any length of time, so as materially to affect the progress of your work?—When the people understood what my object was, that feeling subsided.

Did you take pains to explain to them what your object was?—I did.

You have stated, that if the trigonometrical survey had proceeded, it would have considerably abridged your labour; would it have enabled you to obtain greater accuracy?—I stated that it would have facilitated the labour.

Would it have enabled you to attain greater accuracy?—Not ultimately; as I was determined to examine it by my trigonometrical survey.

Suppose the trigonometrical survey had proceeded; do you think you would have obtained a sufficient number of points to render your triangulation available to the local surveyors?—That depends on the minutiæ to which the local surveyors would descend.

How many points would you have fixed on every 200 or 300 acres?—I would not think it necessary to fix more than about two points on a square mile, upon an average.

Then how would your triangulation be of use to the local surveyor, who was limited to a farm of two hundred acres, or townlands?—I would not give the triangulation to the local surveyor until I had first obtained his survey.

Still I do not understand; if you did not furnish him with a sheet of points, of what use would it be to allow the trigonometrical survey to precede the territorial?—In the event of my not furnishing the local surveyor with a sheet of points, it would not be of any use to allow the trigonometrical survey to precede the territorial or detailed survey; but as the greater part of the detail has been executed by my partner and self, we did not find it necessary to employ these local surveyors, and therefore we have made use of our own triangulation.

How could you have availed yourself of the trigonometrical survey?—When I had the points fixed, with my own field notes before me, I should have had frequent opportunities of trying the work.

Then the triangulation is merely of use for the purpose of verification?—Yes.

In your opinion, would the trigonometrical survey be of any use to a person who was about to map 100 acres?—If the local surveyor had to make a map of 100 acres alone, without connection with any other survey, the trigonometrical survey in that case would not be of use.

Do you apprehend any difficulty if the local surveyor is limited to 100 acres, his beginning the survey at once, and not completing his map till the trigonometrical survey should be finished?—I do not.

Suppose territorial surveys to be commenced on the face of the country, of a number of townlands averaging 100 acres, should you conceive that the trigonometrical survey subsequently carried on would enable you to detect, with accuracy, not only that errors existed, but in which of those smaller surveys the errors were to be found?—I could discover where the error lay by extending the triangulation to all the necessary points.

Suppose the townlands were to consist of 300 or 400 acres, instead of 100, how would you be able to make the trigonometrical survey available to the local surveyor?—It is difficult to draw the line as to what number of acres the local surveyor should be entrusted to survey, independent of the triangulation, much depending upon the skill and integrity of the surveyor.

The difficulty which has been suggested to the witness, is one arising out of the supposition, that the local surveys were to be in themselves of a very limited extent; supposing them to extend to parishes, in that case, would not the trigonometrical observations furnish a sufficient check on the accuracy of the local survey, which goes to 4,000 or 5,000 acres; you know sometimes a great deal more?—It would.

Supposing the local survey to follow, and to be made subservient to the general triangulation, would it not be an easy matter for a local surveyor to deduce, from

points

points properly scattered over the face of the country, as many subordinate bases as might be stated, to the extent of the survey, acting on the principle, that a deduction from generals to particulars has a tendency to diminish error in a contrary force to that of multiplying?—That is practicable, and the trigonometrical survey should be detailed in proportion to the minuteness of the territorial survey. *Mr. David Aher.* (June 1.)

Mr. *James Gardner*, called in; and Examined.

WHAT has been your employment?—I have been employed in the trigonometrical survey under the honourable board of ordnance, under general Mudge and major Colby. *Mr. James Gardner.*

How many years?—Sixteen years.

On what part of the work chiefly?—On the principal and secondary triangles.

Are you now employed?—Yes, I am.

Have you turned your attention to the consideration of the projected survey of Ireland?—Yes.

From your experience of the proceedings of the ordinary survey in Great Britain, what would be the number of great stations that you conceive would be required in Ireland?—About eighty.

How many points do you conceive would be required?—For local surveys of from one hundred to five hundred acres, three or four, provided the trigonometrical survey is to be made to townlands.

You are acquainted with the local subdivisions of Ireland from what you have heard here?—I have been in the country.

Do you think that the difficulties of the trigonometrical survey would be very much augmented, if it was made to include the subdivisions of townlands?—They would be augmented considerably.

Have you calculated what time it might require for completing the triangulation?—I have calculated that, if the trigonometrical survey was to reach townlands of one hundred acres, it would require an individual 188 years to complete the triangulation, reckoning him to determine and complete 1,000 triangles per annum; this would give one triangle in every hundred acres: in regard to the computation, it would require an individual eight years and a half to put down the figures alone, were he to write at the rate of 18,000 per day.

Supposing that this triangulation is not carried to that extent of minuteness, but applied only as far as to enable you to fix two points on an average on every square mile, have you made a calculation as to the time that would be requisite?—I have calculated a scale that would include all the minutiæ required without distortion, viz. twelve inches to a mile, then 5,166 triangles would be required in Ireland.

Have you considered the practical difference that might arise from the measurement of base lines with the improved instruments, in the most scientific manner, as compared with measurement by the ordinary chain?—The error by the common chain would not be 15 times that of the most improved instrument, both being supposed to be used on level ground.

Suppose a course taken to proceed in the first instance with the survey of townlands in Ireland, and to follow with your triangulation, how could that be carried into effect?—By experienced surveyors; by surveyors well acquainted with trigonometrical calculations; not by a common field surveyor.

What means would you take to ascertain the correctness of such local surveys?—By an examination on the spot, surveying a line across the place, intersecting points, getting particular objects in a straight line, &c.

Would the effect of such a survey be any thing more than a detection that an error existed, and could you thereby, without going over the same work, ascertain where the error lay?—It would merely ascertain that an error existed, but would not correct it.

Then, in the event of any differences between the local survey and the general survey, the latter being subsequent, it would be necessary to re-survey the whole?—To re-survey the erroneous parts.

Then, do you conceive that there would be practically any considerable benefit, saving of time, or diminution of expense, in a preceding local survey?—The great advantage of a trigonometrical survey would be to combine the detached surveys into one general map.

Would not the purpose be better answered by giving the precedency to the trigonometrical survey, and founding on your great triangulation the more minute local

Mr. James Gardner. (June 1.)

surveys?—Small portions of country, such as 100 acres, would not be benefited; when a certain number of these small surveys came to be placed together, there would be found points, which points would be determined trigonometrically, and would tend to compromise small differences, if any such existed.

Do you see any particular advantage that could be derived from giving precedency in point of time to the local survey, over the scientific measurement, in the first instances of the primary and secondary triangle?—There would be no advantage, except saving of time; by accurate surveyors, small portions of ground might be measured with accuracy, and might be incorporated in the general map.

Have the goodness to state how the local surveyor, who is limited to 100 or 200 acres, would avail himself of a previous trigonometrical survey?—He could not avail himself in such a small portion.

Then, in point of fact, do you think there would be any difficulty in connecting maps of separate townlands by aid of subsequent triangulation, so as to form a correct map of the kingdom?—No difficulty, provided the surveyor was correct.

But supposing inaccuracies to exist in one or more of these surveys, would not the effect of such a mode of proceeding be the summing up of the errors of all the surveys?—If they were inaccurate surveys, it would lead to distortion.

But with a view to a great and national work, you conceive that such a mode of proceeding would furnish sufficient data to complete your operations?—Sufficient for the survey of townlands. A general map could not be made with accuracy without the triangulation.

If two points were determined trigonometrically in every townland, how could mapping townlands lead to distortion?—The distortion might arise from the survey being inaccurately performed, from expansion and contraction of paper, &c. notwithstanding this trigonometrical base.

Would not every townland be exactly in its proper position by this mode of proceeding?—Provided every part of the boundary had its true position in respect to the base.

Mercurii, 2° die Junij, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *James Gardner*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. James Gardner. (June 2.)

IN what time do you think the primary triangulation of Ireland could be completed in a masterly manner?—In eight or ten years.

In what time do you think the triangulation of Ireland, which would fix two points on every 100 acres, could be completed, supposing as many persons to be employed as may be consistent with uniformity of execution and accuracy?—I think it would take ten persons about 35 years; but I do not think above half the number could be employed, in order to give an equal accuracy in the execution: if a great number were employed in a triangulation, and any error should arise in the observation or calculation made by one, a mistake would run through a portion of the map, which might be some time after the execution of the work before it could be detected.

In point of fact, would such a triangulation give rise to errors, from the difficulty of laying it down on paper, and other circumstances?—In some cases it would give rise to errors, because on paper the process of laying down points is, in some degree, liable to error, as well as common surveying; this error is in proportion to the number of distances between the great stations and the points to be determined; by calculation this error may, in some cases be diminished, by computing distances between points which were not in immediate connection with each other; but it would require an immense mass of calculation, in some cases, in a triangulation so minute; a short distance may be determined more accurately by measuring than by angles, particularly where the intersections are very acute.

If time was out of the question, would not the application of such a minute triangulation to any useful purpose, be rendered very difficult from the circumstances of the liability to which artificial marks are exposed, of being removed from their stations?—

stations?—Admitting that proper objects were to be erected on every 100 acres, such objects as would remain until the local survey was completed, they would be of no use whatever.

Mr. James Gardner. (June 2.)

Unless the triangulation was as minute as that to which I have alluded, could it be of use to the local survey which was limited to a map of townlands?—No use whatever; we could not bring down a triangulation so minute without removing the inclosures, or erecting platforms to make the observations from.

Did it ever enter into your contemplation, or that of any body else you ever heard, to carry down triangulations so minutely as to fix two points on every 100 acres?—Never by trigonometrical calculation.

Then, in point of fact, you obtain as much accuracy by allowing the territorial survey to precede as by allowing the trigonometrical?—As much accuracy for a townland.

Suppose that the triangulation, the primary and secondary, proceed first, and according as the work was completed, that a certain portion included in the triangulation was to be delivered over to the local surveyors, do you not think the ascertainment of the fixing point on which the triangulation was founded, would tend to the perfection of the accuracy of the subsequent local survey?—I do not think it would tend to the accuracy, when such a small portion as 100 acres were to be measured.

Supposing that the survey of Ireland was to be completed by parishes, comprehending in average from 6,000 to 7,000 acres, do you conceive that the parochial survey would be more accurate by being preceded by the trigonometrical observations?—The accuracy would be in proportion to its extent, although the trigonometrical survey could not take cognizance of so small a portion as 100 acres, in which a small error would hardly be visible; yet in this case, the error would be augmented 60 or 70 times.

Suppose that the trigonometrical operations enable the parochial survey to be laid down more accurately, would not the subsequent survey, dividing the parochial survey into the respective townlands, also partake of the superior accuracy of the parochial survey itself?—The horizontal distances between the remote points would be more accurately delineated, but the area as accurately determined by measuring with the chain and theodolite.

Could you obtain the map of a townland, with more accuracy from the map of a county well surveyed, than by making a distinct map of itself, with the common chain, each survey being on the same scale?—If the portion of country which composed the map, was accurately surveyed, it would give the area correct, of course.

Supposing the scientific survey to embrace the division of boundaries and parishes only, and the boundary of townlands to be subsequently laid down by local surveyors, acting independently of the first operation, would not the local survey comprehend all the difficulties and expense of an ordinary property survey on the same scale?—It would not.

Would any expense be saved in consequence of the preceding scientifical survey?—I could not see that there would be much difference in expense.

Supposing two modes of survey to be proposed, the one wholly under the board of ordnance, and carried downward to the boundaries of townlands, the other a combined operation, the ordnance only executing the triangulation, and the civil divisions being executed by local surveyors; what advantages would result from each?—The maps would be equally accurate, but time would be saved.

Would not the expense be increased by the double operation?—The expense might be in some degree increased.

When you say that it would be equally accurate, I ask you how you would unite the local survey made by the chain, to the trigonometrical survey?—I would mark all the points on the local plans which were determined trigonometrically; I would lay down the projection of the general map; I would then reduce and add a number of the local plans together on one sheet, then place the points on the reduced local plan on the corresponding points in the general map; if the work were accurately surveyed they would agree; the boundaries of these plans so connected, would agree with the boundaries of the adjoining plan; should any inaccuracies appear, the trigonometrical survey would not correct such error, but only show that it existed in the fitting of the edges or boundaries; these plans would be a great check as to the accuracy with which each surveyor had performed his work, and the triangulation would serve to connect them.

Mr. James Gardner. (June 2.)

As the townlands must be mapped whether the trigonometrical survey proceeds or not, could the trigonometrical survey be of any use except in connecting them?—It would not in small portions.

Do you mean to state to the Committee, that the expense and difficulty of effecting the survey of townlands by two separate and independent operations, one by the ordnance scientifically, the other by local surveyors on the ordinary principles of surveying, would not be greater than if the whole were under the ordnance?—Certainly.

Mr. *William Edgeworth*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. William Edgeworth.

SUPPOSING the scientific survey to embrace the division by boundaries and parishes only, but the boundary of the townlands to be sought for and ascertained by local surveys, would not the latter survey comprehend all the difficulties and expenses of an ordinary property survey on the same scale; would any thing be saved by reason of the operation that preceded?—Certainly.

What?—As much as so many points determined in or near their parish or boundary.

The saving would not take place if the local survey was to precede the trigonometrical survey?—Certainly not.

Supposing the whole to be undertaken and executed under the same authority, not only the scientific part, but the boundary of the respective townlands, do you conceive the single operation would be more or less expensive than a combined operation by a scientific and a distinct local survey?—If the ordnance could spare an adequate time for the determination of the boundaries, and for surveying the natural features of the country, it would certainly be a saving of expense.

Major *Thomas Colby*, again called in; and Examined.

Major Thomas Colby.

SUPPOSING the boundaries of townlands separately surveyed by local surveyors, would you, having the responsibility of the ordnance survey, adopt such local surveys, as parts of your general scientific surveys?—Certainly not.

Suppose you were willing to accept them, would it be practical to adapt points laid down by the chain, to the more scientific operations?—It would be possible by ascertaining the exact points previously made use of in the townlands.

In other words by a re-survey?—Not a complete survey.

Mr. *William Bald*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. William Bald.

SUPPOSING the scientific survey to embrace the division by parishes only, and the boundaries of townlands to be afterwards independently laid down by local surveys, would not the latter survey comprehend all the difficulties and expenses of an ordinary property survey?—I think so.

Would it not diminish the expense if the two operations were combined?—Of course; for there would be only one establishment.

Mr. *David Aher*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. David Aher.

SUPPOSING the scientific survey, under the ordnance, to comprise the division of the parochial or baronial division only, and that a second and independent operation were necessary to survey by townlands, would not the combined operation be more difficult and expensive, than if the whole was executed under the direction of one force?—It would.

Jovis, 10 *die Junij*, 1824.

THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQUIRE,

IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Adam Murray*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. Adam Murray.

(June 10.)

WHAT is your profession?—Land surveyor.

Have you been employed under the Land Revenue Commissioners?—Yes.

How long have you been employed?—About five or six years.

How long have you been engaged in the survey and valuation of land?—These thirty years.

Have your operations been confined exclusively to England, or have they extended to other parts of the empire?—They have been principally extended to England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland; I only made one survey in Ireland.

What was that survey?—It was a survey of all Mr. Locke's estate in the county of Kerry.

Can you inform the Committee what the extent of that estate is?—The extent of the estate is 13,831 acres 1 rood 22 perches.

In what year was that survey completed?—On the 31st October 1823.

Was it accompanied with a valuation?—Yes; a valuation of every piece of ground upon the whole extent of the survey.

For what purpose was that valuation undertaken; was it as between landlord and tenant, or for any other purpose?—It was for the information of the landlord alone, as to the value of his estate.

Can you inform the Committee into what denominations of land that estate is divided, whether townlands or any other local subdivision?—I cannot exactly concerning the townlands; the way that I divided the land was, I put it into four classes.

What were those classes?—Four different denominations of land.

Was the bog included in the first class that you have mentioned?—The bog was included in the last class of rough land.

What distinction did you make between the two species of arable land?—There was a species of arable land that would do for green crops; there was another species of arable land that would not answer that; it was too wet for green crops; I knew turnips were not cultivated in the country, and therefore I did not put that value upon the turnip land as if it had been cultivated; but as there was no cultivation of turnips, I thought it was of no use to put a value upon that quality to the full extent, as if turnips were in cultivation in that part of the country.

What time did you take in effecting the survey of the thirteen thousand acres?—I took about six weeks.

The acres are Irish?—The acres are all Irish.

Without referring to the mode in which you effected your valuation, can you inform the Committee whether the division by townlands is known upon the property to which you refer?—No; I did not take into consideration the townlands, because I could not get people to point out where the townlands were.

You do not know whether, in point of fact, there is a division by townlands or no?—I do not know; the maps that I had were ancient surveys, and very deficient in pointing out the boundaries of land; on account of the short time that I had, I had not an opportunity of making a regular measurement of the whole of this property, and subdividing it; as it stood at present it was impossible to point out much more than the boundaries.

Then the Committee are to understand, that you did not make a new survey, but that you availed yourself of surveys already existing?—I made my valuation from surveys that had been made, ancient surveys that had been made of the place; as I was not directed by my employer to make a survey and measurement of all his estate, I did not make it, because surveying may be put under two denominations; you must survey an estate to value it, but there is a difference between that and measuring; it is often considered that a survey is not made unless you make a measurement, but you cannot make a valuation without making a survey.

Do you think it would be possible to proceed to a valuation without having the

Mr. Adam Murray.

(June 10.)

actual survey laid down on paper?—It might be done, but not so accurate; as without having an accurate and correct survey of the whole country, and a survey by the theodolite, as counties are surveyed, is not accurate enough for making a valuation of the country, because to make an accurate and correct valuation of the country, it should be done both by the assistance of the theodolite and the chain, because I never saw a theodolite survey that would stand the test with a chain survey as to accuracy; when you come to put a rate upon land, you must have accurate data to go by.

In what particular do you conceive that a theodolite survey is less accurate than the ordinary survey by chain?—There is such a great nicety in taking the angles; it requires such attention to the instrument, and the instrument being liable to be attracted, that I never saw an instance yet; when the quantities were cast up, there was a considerable difference, and on proof, the chain measurement was found most correct.

Assuming the case to be as you have stated, if the mere object be the proportionate rate, would not an entire survey of Ireland by the theodolite give the proportionate rate, as well as an entire survey by the chain?—A survey cannot, in my opinion, be made entirely with the theodolite to answer the purpose required; it would not give you the accurate quantities of the land; it would not give you to that nicety to which it ought to be taken; because if you are going to make a rate, for instance, a poor's rate, the grand object, in my opinion is, to have the thing as equally laid on as it is possible for human understanding to do it.

Will it require more accuracy for such purposes, than a landlord would require for the apportionment of his own rent upon land?—Certainly not.

Do you not conceive that the necessity for accuracy will be in proportion to the amount of the charge, that a greater degree of accuracy will be necessary for the apportionment of a heavy charge than for a light one?—Certainly,

Do you not conceive that rent is a heavier charge upon land than the mere local taxes?—Yes, it is.

Then do you not conceive that the mode which will be sufficient to ascertain the value of land between landlord and tenant, will be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of apportioning the local taxes?—Yes; because they both require great accuracy.

Have you seen the ordnance survey of Great Britain?—I have seen a part of it.

Supposing that such a survey as that, upon the same principle, were completed of Ireland, would that assist you, in any degree, towards effecting a valuation?—It would be of great assistance towards the valuation; but I do not think that it would be sufficiently accurate to assist in the entire valuation without local maps which might be obtained from the gentlemen of different counties, to assist; I neve, saw any of the ordnance surveys of any county that would assist entirely in vluingr a parish.

If you have not seen any ordnance surveys that would assist you entirely in valuing a parish, in what respects do you think it would be useful towards effecting the valuation of Ireland?—It would be of great assistance upon the general scale, but I do not think it would be sufficiently accurate to make the valuation of parishes; it is not subdivided in that way.

Would it be necessary for the valuer of a parish to effect for himself a second mapping, in order to carry his valuation into effect?—Yes, it would require a second mapping to give you the general subdivisions, for the ordnance survey does not go to that nicety; there may be a piece of land that is worth probably 3*l.* an acre, and there is a piece of land that is close to it that is not worth 10*s.* an acre; and therefore if you have not the general division of the land, it is more difficult to estimate the value to that degree of accuracy it should be.

Then in point of fact you would consider it necessary to have a second mapping of the parish for the purposes of valuation?—Yes, I should think so, except the ordnance has got directions to put in general subdivision of farms, which might answer.

You are aware that part of the ordnance survey of England is executed on a scale of six inches to a mile?—Yes.

Do you think that part of the survey would answer for the purposes of valuation?—It does not matter what scale it is put upon if the subdivision is pointed out accurately, the quantity of acres put in each; it does not matter the scale, because if the scale is ever so small it is probably more convenient for making the valuation, because you have less paper to carry with you into the field; therefore if it is on ever

so small a scale it would not affect it, if you got all the land laid down; because a piece of land may be worth 3*l.* and if you go over a ditch you may find a piece of land not worth 10*s.* *Mr. Adam Murray.* (June 10.).

Are you aware, whether the ordnance survey of six inches to the mile could be, in its present state, made use of for the purposes of valuation?—Yes, I think it could, if it is sufficiently accurate to show the general subdivision; the subdivisions should be put in the maps.

Supposing a survey of Ireland, upon a scale of six inches to a mile, but containing the boundaries of all the townlands in Ireland, which are stated to this Committee to average from two to three hundred acres each, would that be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of forming the basis of the valuation of each respective townland?—No.

Why not?—Because it takes in the whole boundaries of the townland, but no subdivision, as to the quality of the soil. A surveyor could not value the land so accurately without there was a separation as to the soil, except that he knew the particular quantity. I went into a field, and this was bad land; I went into another, and this was good land.

You will observe, that the object is only to gain the value of each individual townland, leaving the subdivision of it amongst the inhabitants of the townland themselves, according to the qualities of the soil; in that case would the division by townlands, upon a six-inch scale, be sufficient for the purposes of such valuation?—I think so.

If a townland consisted partly of bog and partly of upland, and that you did not know the relative proportion of those two species of soil, how would you ascertain the value of the whole townland?—There would be a difficulty as to the division, it would have to be averaged; a person that is accustomed to surveying could come very near it.

Supposing skeleton maps of parishes to be provided upon a scale of six inches to the English mile, setting forth the boundaries of all the townlands, and the contents in acres of each; could you not upon that basis form your valuation?—Yes.

Would it be necessary, in order to give you the relative value of one of those townlands, as compared with another, to make a new mapping of the separate fields?—It would be more accurate.

Would it be necessary for the purpose of a relative valuation?—Yes, I think it would.

Why do you think it would be absolutely necessary?—Because it would make it more accurate.

But as the object is not positive value but relative value, if you applied the same mode of valuation to townland A as you did to townland B, although each may not be positively accurate, will not the relative value be given?—I do not think it would be so accurate as if the divisions were contained.

Have you been concerned in any of the valuations of the parishes of this country?—Yes.

Will you state what course you pursued?—I generally go and take each field by itself; and when I find a difference in soil, I put down what I conceived to be the value, one field at such a price, and another field at such a price; because in different fields it is impossible to value all the good land by itself, and all the bad soil by itself; and therefore it must be done by judgment.

In a parochial valuation, do you make a map of the separate fields?—Where there is not a map we make a map; but where there are maps, we go by those maps.

Supposing the ordnance survey merely to include the boundaries of counties and of parishes, in what mode would you conceive it necessary to proceed for the purpose of valuation?—I would proceed, as I mentioned before,' to class the land by guess.

What is the next step in mapping; would the county and parochial boundaries be sufficient, or would you require more mapping?—It would require more mapping.

What mapping would you require?—It would require the subdivisions of the parish.

By the subdivisions of the parish do you mean the boundaries of every field?—The boundary of every field would be the correct way.

Do you think it would be actually necessary to go so low as the boundary of every field, or that a sufficiently accurate survey for taxation might be gained without it?—Yes.

How low would you then go down; what boundaries would you get if you did not

Mr. Adam Murray.

(June 10.)

not get the fields; the boundaries of farms, or what else?—The boundaries of farms; and in those farms having the accurate quantity, I would class them according to the qualities of the soil.

Supposing that it was necessary to form a new mapping of the boundaries of farms, would the acquisition of that map be as expensive to you without the preceding ordnance survey as with it; would any portion of the expense be saved by reason of the ordnance survey?—Yes, a very great proportion.

In what respects could the ordnance survey be made useful for a subsequent survey, giving you the separate farms?—It would give all the boundaries, and then you would only have the subdivisions to put in, which could be done at very little expense.

Might not you avail yourself of the maps which all gentlemen possess of their property, for the purpose of obtaining the extent of farms?—Yes, if the gentlemen would give the use of them.

When you state that a subsequent survey, giving the boundary of every farm, could be obtained at a very little expense, have you calculated at what expense those boundaries could be surveyed in a parish of 4,000 acres, divided into farms of 300 acres each?—If the boundaries were to be furnished, I think it could be subdivided at the rate of about a penny or three-halfpence an acre; but much would depend upon the number of subdivisions.

Such subdivision would give you the contents?—Yes; I do not think it could be done at the same expense in England; but I think it could be done at that expense in Ireland, because you can obtain assistance at a much cheaper rate.

Are there any facilities for the field surveys in Ireland which do not exist in this country; if there are any, will you state what they are?—You can get assistance in Ireland at a lower rate than you can in England.

Do you allude to the wages of surveyors, or merely of men to carry your instruments?—They are men to carry your instruments; in every parish there are surveyors; people, that if they are not accurate surveyors have been accustomed to survey land, which would be a great assistance in running your lines, and you measure a line much cheaper than if you could only get people that have never had any practice.

Did you employ any of those persons in your surveys in Ireland?—I employed men for some small subdivisions that I wanted.

Was their conduct such as to satisfy you of their skill for that purpose?—Yes, I was satisfied that the survey was accurate.

Will you have the kindness to state the names of the persons?—I must refer the Committee to Dr. Church, for I have forgotten the man's name now.

[*Mr. Murray referred to a statement of the valuation of the property in Kerry, in which he had been concerned, in which it appeared that the accounts were headed in the following manner: "Names of Divisions; The Quality of Land; The Quantity of Land; and The Yearly Value."*]

In what mode did you ascertain the quantity of land in a subdivision?—According to the survey map I had in my possession.

Did you survey it yourself?—No; by the existing maps.

Then having obtained the number of acres from those maps, what course did you take to ascertain the yearly value?—By apportioning the lands in separate classes, according to the quantities contained in their maps.

Did you for that purpose go over every individual field, and make a distinct survey of every field?—There was a great part of this land that was subdivided, but the general proportion was not; I went over a great part of the land, to ascertain the quality of the land, and to apportion it according to the quality of the soil.

How did you ascertain the number of acres of each class?—By going into the centre of those pieces that I went to.

It was not by actual survey of each of those classes, but by computation?—By computation.

Then, in point of fact, if you had been provided by the ordnance, or by any other competent authority, with the number of acres contained in this farm, (N° 1,) namely, 147, you could have proceeded by computation to the ascertainment of the yearly value?—Yes.

That was the step you took?—Yes.

Was that the course you pursued with regard to the twenty-five denominations of land

land which are comprehended in this survey, the course you have just described?—Exactly so. *Mr. Adam Murray.* (June 10.)

Did that enable you to obtain a sufficiently close valuation to satisfy your object, namely, the ascertainment of rent between landlord and tenant?—Yes.

Then you conceive that that course would be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the regulation of the county rates, and the tithe chargeable upon that land?—Yes, I should think so; because this survey was made on account of the very great distress that that part of the country was in, and to ascertain the relative value between landlord and tenant; and I have not the least doubt, from the pains and accuracy with which I took that, that it is perfectly correct, sufficient to satisfy every person; and my employer is so well satisfied with my valuation, and the survey that I made, he appointed me his agent to manage his whole concern.

Were the people satisfied with the survey and the valuation?—They were satisfied, because they were very glad to take it at what I had put upon the land; and in a number of instances, the people were writing letters to me, that they would take the land, and leave the rent to my valuation entirely.

Supposing a general geographical survey to be undertaken of the country, upon a scale as large as six inches to a mile, would it not be cheaper to comprehend, in that geographical survey, the subdivision of the townlands, containing, on the average, 300 acres, than to make the subdivision of the townland another and a totally distinct operation?—Certainly, it would be cheaper to do it in the first instance.

Major *Thomas Colby*, again called in; and Examined.

SUPPOSING civil engineers, or other authorities in Ireland, do undertake small local surveys, prior to the commencement of the ordnance survey, do you conceive that those local surveys could be in any respect made available for your purposes in the ordnance survey with regard to the map?—I should think not, without considerable examination and additional expense. *Major Thomas Colby.*

But assuming that you were able to give them the fullest examination, would they either diminish the time, or the expense of the operations of the ordnance?—It would depend entirely upon the accuracy and extent of those surveys; if one of those surveys were found by examination to be tolerably accurate, it would probably require little time to revise it, and perhaps not cost more than half the expense of a resurvey to replot it to the points, &c.

Supposing such surveys to be carried on on the principles which have been communicated to you of the surveys of Mayo and Roscommon, do you think such local surveys would assist in attaining the objects you have in view in the general survey?—I am not aware of the degree of accuracy with which those surveys have been effected; it is probable that any county survey would require to be replotted for the ordnance before they could make use of it. There might be a twist in the different parts of the work, from the points not being properly fixed in the first instance.

Supposing those local surveys to be of divisions of land more minute than the counties, as the parishes, or even the townlands, could those local surveys be made available for the purposes of the ordnance?—In some particular instances they might; where a townland contained a great number of roads and minor divisions, if they were found correct, they might be reduced and put into the ordnance map.

Would such a mode of proceeding be one which you should recommend with reference to the general survey of Ireland?—I should certainly not recommend it, because it would entail a considerable extra expense.

Have you ever been under the necessity of executing such territorial surveys previous to the performing of the trigonometrical survey?—I do not recollect any instance.

In the event of the ordnance survey only representing the divisions by parishes, and assuming it to be necessary to obtain a subdivision by townlands, if that subdivision were to be attained by a second operation, wholly independent of the ordnance, ought such operation, in your mind, to precede or to follow the ordnance survey?—I should conceive that for separate surveys, of spaces of 100 acres, or 200 acres, it would be of very little consequence whether they preceded or followed the ordnance survey.

Then for such an operation, you do not conceive the ordnance survey can, in any respect, be made available, unless it comprehended the subdivision of townlands themselves?—It might, in several instances, be rendered available, because the

Major Thomas Colby.

(June 10.)

boundaries of the townlands would be cut by the roads and other lines, which would be shown in the ordnance survey.

Then you limit the first answer by the second; because, wherever the ordnance survey could be made available, or could assist the second operation, would it not be desirable that it should precede the second operation?—The second operation would, in some degree, be checked by the ordnance survey, from the boundaries being cut by the roads, &c.

Upon the whole, do you think it a matter of indifference, in the event of the object being attained by two separate operations, which of the two has the precedence, the object being to divide the face of Ireland into its townlands?—If several townlands are to be collected together on one plan, it would be necessary that the trigonometrical survey should precede the local survey; if the townlands are to be on plans by themselves, it would be of very little importance.

Supposing they were taken separately, would there be afterwards any means of combining them with precision and accuracy?—It would be requisite to survey the country again, but not to resurvey the boundaries of those townlands.

Do you think the Committee could rely upon the coincidence of the boundaries of townlands, if made independently of each other?—You could not construct a map by fitting them together.

Therefore you could not apply them to the purposes of a map?—*We could not apply them so as to construct an accurate map from a combination of them.*

Supposing the subdivision by townlands to be a distinct operation, would not the two operations, namely, the topographical survey and civil survey by townlands be more expensive taken together, than if the geographical survey comprehended the boundary by townlands?—I should think it would be cheaper to comprise the boundaries of the townlands in the topographical survey.

In every case would it not only be cheaper to combine the operations, but quicker in point of time?—I should think quicker in point of time to combine the operations.

Can you form any estimate of the time in which you would be able to complete the survey, upon a scale of six inches to a mile, distinguishing the boundaries of townlands, supposing you received every possible assistance?—I should think about seven years.

Suppose the scale was twelve inches to the mile, and that subdivision of fields formed part of the survey, would that greatly increase the time necessary for the survey?—I should think it would either increase the time very much, or be attended with another inconvenience, namely, the creating a large body of surveyors, who would, when the work was completed, be thrown entirely out of employ.

If you were told, that in France, in the space of six years, a survey and valuation was made equal to the extent of Ireland, on a scale of twelve inches to a mile, comprising every field, can you state why the same thing could not be performed in Ireland in the same space of time?—It is probable that the French made previous preparations for that work; they had a large corps of geographical engineers in their army, who could be applied to that purpose.

If you were told that the survey in Bavaria was executed in the space of twelve years, that it comprehended the division of fields, and also the contents of fields, that it is a country greatly exceeding Ireland, why could not the survey of Ireland be completed in a much smaller portion of time than was employed in executing the survey of Bavaria?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the general nature of the surface of Bavaria to answer the question.

Can you state to what degree of accuracy you would be able to ascertain the area or contents of a townland, or of any other subdivision, of the extent of about two or three hundred acres, on a scale of six inches to the mile?—I should suppose within less than an acre.

Two modes of proceeding have been suggested to the Committee; the first, the beginning the survey on scientific principles, and continuing it downwards to the most minute details, which may be found necessary, under one general superintendence of military or other official persons; the other, that of making two distinct operations, the one by the military surveyors, comprehending the great geographical features, the other to be made by local surveyors, and afterwards those local surveys to be adapted as well as they might be to the scientific survey; have you any doubt that the former of those modes would on the whole be the cheapest, the most rapid, the most accurate, and the most satisfactory?—I should have no doubt

on

on the point, from the experience I have had on the British survey; the local surveys would require to be replotted from the field books, before they could be applied to the points given by the trigonometrical survey. *Major Thomas Colby* (June 10.)

Suppose Ireland was divided into five or six districts, and a civil engineer at the head of each district, and suppose that he had under him local surveyors, who are to be limited to mapping to the extent of 200 or 300 acres, suppose also these civil engineers were responsible for the accuracy of these surveys, do you think there would be afterwards any difficulty in correcting those surveys, by the aid of your subsequent triangulation, so as to form an accurate map?—It would be necessary to replot those surveys to the points given in the map.

Can you not ascertain the accuracy of any map; suppose a map not exceeding 200 or 300 acres, by merely going to two different extremes, and ascertaining the bearings of the different points; if it appeared that those points had the true bearing, would not it be a sufficient presumption of the accuracy of the whole points?—I should think it probable that, in most instances, you would not be able to see the bearings of all the points from any one point, and therefore that it would be necessary to go over a good deal of the ground again.

Could not you, by measuring a line across any extent of country, and ascertaining the points at which this line was intersected by the different hedges and fences, ascertain in that way the accuracy of the map?—I could only get a probable guess at its accuracy in that way; I could not ascertain its accuracy in toto, because it might be inaccurate in directions different from that in which I had measured the line.

Will you state how you can ascertain the accuracy of any of your territorial surveys in any other way but by what affords strong presumption?—If we had any doubt respecting the accuracy of a territorial survey, we should walk over it, and observe if those objects which were in a line in the country, were also in a line in the map, and also if they had similar bearings; if from this examination we had a doubt of its accuracy, we should resurvey a portion of it, and compare it with the original.

Why would not that mode of correction be applied with equal ease and precision and accuracy to surveys performed before the trigonometrical survey?—Because it is probable, that they would be twisted in a great variety of directions, so much so, that in applying this test, we should find almost every part of them inaccurate.

Then it is, because you think that the small territorial surveys would not be so accurate, that you would prefer having a trigonometrical survey go first, rather than because you think you would lose by this mode of proceeding an efficient check?—If the territorial survey were performed by an engineer capable of directing it properly, he would himself commence by a triangulation, which triangulation might possibly agree with that of the ordnance; without such a previous operation, the territorial survey must necessarily be twisted in a variety of directions,

In what way would the triangulation be of use in insuring a greater accuracy of the territorial survey, provided that the local survey did not map more than three or four hundred acres?—I should not conceive, for separate surveys of 300 or 400 acres, that a triangulation would be required; it is in connecting larger portions of country together, that a triangulation is necessary.

Then supposing that maps, not exceeding 300 or 400 acres were accurately executed, could not they then be connected by a subsequent triangulation, as you have said the triangulation is of no use, except for connecting those maps?—Not for connecting the maps, but for making an original survey in the country. The expansion and contraction of paper, and the little inaccuracies those maps contained, would render the work excessively inaccurate when they were put together in large portions. It would be less trouble to replot them altogether, than to reduce them.

The Right Honourable *William Vesey Fitzgerald*, a Member of the Committee; Examined.

WITH a view to the attainment of the ultimate object of this Committee, namely, such a survey and valuation of the surface of Ireland, as may enable the grand juries to apportion justly the public burthens, what civil divisions do you conceive that the survey should comprehend?—I conceive, that a survey of a county ought to comprehend divisions of baronies, parishes and townlands, or correspondent subdenominations, where other denominations are in use, as is the case in some parts of Ireland. With a view to the most pressing object which this Committee has in view, namely, a fair and equal valuation of land, with a reference to the public assess- *Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.*

Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald. (June 10.)

ments, I conceive, that the division by townlands is indispensably necessary, and that any division less minute would not answer the objects of this Committee. I may take this opportunity of stating to the Committee, that the grand jury of the county of Clare, having long felt the inequality and injustice of the present mode of assessment, came to an unanimous resolution in the last year to provide funds by presentment for a new survey and map of the county, requiring the above named distributions; and that the work has been suspended only on account of the proceedings of this Committee, which we hope will give to us not less than we contemplated when our presentment was made.

Should you recommend the completion of the survey by townlands to take place under the authority of the board of ordnance, or to be made the matter of local and separate operation?—I have no hesitation in saying, that I should recommend it to be undertaken under the authority of the board of ordnance; and that I think, the evidence taken before this Committee, has completely established the importance of doing so.

Dominick Browne, Esquire, a Member of the Committee; Examined.

Dominick Browne, Esq.

WITH a view to the attainment of the ultimate object of this Committee, namely, such a survey and valuation of the surface of Ireland, as may enable the grand juries to apportion the public burthens, what civil divisions do you conceive, that the survey should comprehend?—Baronies, parishes and townlands; the latter, I consider, to be absolutely necessary.

In point of fact, has there not been a survey completed of the county of Mayo, accurate in all respects, but not comprehending the boundary by townlands nor parishes; is that survey available for the purpose of valuation?—Certainly not.

Is it of avail for any county purposes whatever, except the laying out of roads?—None whatever.

Should you recommend the completion of the survey by townlands to take place under the authority of the board of ordnance, or to be made the matter of local and separate operation?—By the board of ordnance, by all means.

Lord Oxmantown, a Member of the Committee; Examined.

Lord Oxmantown.

WITH a view to the attainment of the ultimate object of this Committee, namely, such a survey and valuation of the surface of Ireland, as may enable the grand juries to apportion the public burthens, what civil divisions do you conceive, that the survey should comprehend?—The civil division of counties, baronies, parishes and townlands. I am decidedly of opinion, that if the survey did not extend so minutely as to comprehend townlands, we should have great difficulty in making it available for the purposes of equal taxation. I am further of opinion, that a correct valuation in any case, or even a very wide approximation to it where the townland is large, cannot be obtained without a minute territorial survey, which shall comprehend the boundaries and areas of fields, and be laid down on a scale of twelve inches to the English mile, which is nearly the same scale as the cadastre of France and the Bavarian survey.

Should you recommend the completion of the survey by townlands to take place under the authority of the board of ordnance, or to be made the matter of local and separate operation?- Under the authority of the board of ordnance; but I think it right to state, that, in my opinion, we have sufficient evidence to justify us in undertaking the territorial survey by townlands, independent of the ordnance, should the ordnance survey be attended with great delays, or should its details not be executed with sufficient minuteness or accuracy.

James Grattan, Esquire, a Member of the Committee; Examined.

James Grattan, Esq.

WITH a view to the attainment of the ultimate object of this Committee, namely, such a survey and valuation of the surface of Ireland, as may enable the grand juries to apportion the public burthens, what civil divisions do you conceive, that the survey should comprehend?—Unquestionably, baronies, parishes and townlands, and where townlands are not, with the sub-denominations, or the divisions corresponding thereto.

Should you recommend the completion of the survey by townlands to take place under the authority of the board of ordnance, or to be made the matter of local and separate operation?—Certainly by the board of ordnance.

Richard Wellesley, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, stated :— *Richard Wellesley, Esq.*

THAT from having attended the Committee, and heard the evidence, he had no hesitation in giving the same answer. (June 10.)

Thomas Spring Rice, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, made the following statement :—

FROM the best consideration I have been able to give the subject, as well as from the evidence which has been detailed before the Committee, I have no hesitation in stating, that any survey which did not comprehend the divisions by townlands, or other analogous territorial boundaries, would be utterly incomplete for the purposes for which the Committee has been appointed; and that if such survey were to be made a matter of separate and local operation, it would involve a necessity for a greater expenditure, and it would probably be attended with less accuracy. *T. S. Rice, Esq.*

The Right Honourable *Sir John Newport*, Baronet, a Member of the Committee; Examined.

WITH a view to the attainment of the ultimate object of this Committee, namely, such a survey and valuation of the surface of Ireland, as may enable the grand juries to apportion the public burthens, what civil divisions do you conceive that the survey should comprehend?—Not only from my own observation, and from the evidence laid before this Committee, but also from the whole tenor of the evidence adduced to the Committee of 1816, of which I was the Chairman, I am decidedly of opinion, that it is necessary to proceed to a subdivision of townlands, or divisions corresponding thereto, to form any thing like an accurate ground for grand jury assessments. *Right Honourable Sir John Newport.*

Should you recommend the completion of the survey by townlands to take place under the authority of the board of ordnance, or to be made the matter of local and separate operation?—I am decidedly of opinion, that the measure should be committed entirely to the board of ordnance, with a view of effecting its speedy, accurate, economical and perfect completion.

John Wilson Croker, Esquire, a Member of the Committee; Examined.

WITH a view to the attainment of the ultimate object of this Committee, namely, such a survey and valuation of the surface of Ireland, as may enable the grand juries to apportion the public burthens, what civil divisions do you conceive that the survey should comprehend?—I originally contemplated the divisions into provinces, counties and baronies only; but the evidence which has been given before this Committee satisfies me, that for the object of valuation, it is absolutely necessary to comprehend the divisions into parishes and townlands. *J. W. Croker, Esq.*

Should you recommend the completion of the survey by townlands to take place under the authority of the board of ordnance, or to be made the matter of local and separate operation?—I am decidedly of opinion, that the whole operation will be best conducted by being placed under one head; but I am not sure that it may not be necessary to call in the assistance of local surveyors, and even of the local magistrates, for the ascertaining the boundaries of parishes and townlands.

When the boundaries of parishes and townlands are so ascertained, you would still recommend the laying down of those boundaries under the authority of the ordnance?—Certainly.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

EXTRACTS from the Report of the Select Committee on Grand Jury Presentments of Ireland; June 1815.

From the Evidence of *Thomas Lanigan*, Esquire, a Magistrate of the County of Tipperary.

6 May 1815: p. 14. BY what survey, in your county, is the money levied?—By a very erroneous and unfair mode of calculating the taxes by the Down survey.

At what period was that made?—It was made by Sir William Petty, in Charles the Second's time.

Have you sufficient information to know, whether the Down survey is used for great part of Ireland?—Not in general; it is used in some parts of the country, I know.

Are you taxed by the acre in the county of Tipperary?—We are supposed to be taxed by the acre, but it is a very unfair survey; I know some persons who do not pay half the taxes they ought, and others who pay much more.

The person who has the Presentment, goes to the treasurer with an order for the money?—Yes; the order from the foreman of the Grand Jury, that is his authority to get the money; I speak to the county of Tipperary.

p. 15. You mentioned that the Down survey you thought a very unfair measurement, and that there should be some other mode adopted for the collecting of the taxes?—Yes.

Is not the map of the Down survey considered as conclusive evidence between proprietors of land in the courts of Ireland?—I do not think it is taken as conclusive evidence.

From the Evidence of *Daniel Mussenden*, Esquire.

8 May. pp. 24, 25. DO you think any inequality of assessment arises from the present mode of applotment?—Certainly there does, but I do not see how it is to be remedied; we have had a great deal of difficulty in our county about it; in my neighbourhood, they would not pay the cess, in consequence of an inaccuracy in the Act of Parliament; they were obliged to take the opinion of lawyers; at last, when we determined to go to law with them, they submitted, but we could not levy the cess for two or three years, and there was an arrear; and we were obliged to lay on the arrear; there was an arrear in the barony next to me, for 7 or 800*l.*

Do you applot by the acre?—They applot differently in different baronies in the same county; they applot by the townland in my neighbourhood, in two baronies I am concerned in.

Are the townlands of the same size?—No, they are not; they are very unequal; they probably were of the same value when that division of the country was made, of which we know nothing; but from the improvement of the county, they are now very unequal.

Was that done by the Down survey?—No, we do not know when it was done; it was done by the old Irish, before the English went to Ireland, I believe.

From the Evidence of *Charles Powell Leslie*, Esquire, Member for the County of Monaghan.

p 28. IS it by the acre that they lay on the cess?—The applotment in the county I belong to, is laid on by what we call the townland.

Do the townlands differ much in quantity?—They do.

And the same cess is levied off the small as the large?—The applotment was made in the reign of William the Third; it was then regulated according to the value of the land, consequently land at that time not so valuable, has since become very valuable, and paid scarcely any thing in proportion.

Then in your opinion, the tax now is very unequal?—Very unequal.

When a person is applied to for the tax, who thinks he is charged more than he ought, has he any remedy?—I know of none.

From the Evidence of the Right Honourable *Denis Browne*, Member for the County of Mayo.

May 9. p. 34. WHAT is the opinion of the taxation of your county, is it very equal or unequal?—Ridiculously unequal.

Would

Would it be of great advantage to have that tax equalized?—It would do away half the grievance; it would do away three parts of the complaints, and then there would be a great deal of work done, and nobody to complain of it; our assessment is made upon the Strafford Survey, which took place in the reign of Charles the First, since which the surface of cultivated land has been increased in the proportion, I believe, of twenty to one or more. Appendix (B.)

Is there any remedy for a person who thinks himself unequally taxed, so as to get redress?—None; it is very often attempted in the Grand Jury of our county, but there is no relief except in the court of Exchequer; there are some cases where a man pays more than he ought; Mr. Harry King has a farm from which he gets no rent, because by some strange jumble, the whole tax of a great part of the district is thrown upon it; and there is a large surface of fine land adjoining it, which pays nothing.

He cannot relieve himself by the present law?—Not at all, except by application to the court of Exchequer, and the cure is worse than the disease.

What part of the county is Mr. Harry King's farm in?—In the barony of Burrisoule in the county of Mayo, and the name of the place is Glanlarna; I find at every assizes, there are some attempts by persons to get the Grand Jury to relieve them; and in the barony of Tyrawly, I have known the High Constable bring a Presentment for more acres charged upon him than he could find in the books, and at the same time that there were more acres of arable land in the barony, than were in the whole levy, that were fairly taxable.

From the Evidence of *Alexander Stewart*, Esquire, Member for the County of Londonderry.

DO you conceive there is any inequality of assessment, from the present mode of applotment?—I conceive there may be inequalities, just as there are inequalities in the land tax in England. May 11. p. 41.

Are you of opinion, that the tax is equally levied in those counties you are particularly acquainted with?—Certainly it is not more than the land tax in England; one part of the country pays more or less than another, according to the old established way.

From the Evidence of Sir *Henry Parnell*, Baronet, Member for Queen's County.

HAVE you heard the inequality of the taxation complained of in the Queen's County?—Frequently. p. 45.

Have you any doubt, that if a more equal taxation could be adopted, it would remove a part of the grievance of the people?—Yes, I think it would.

From the Evidence of Colonel *James Crosbie*, Member for the County of Kerry.

IS there any complaint as to the unequal taxes in the county of Kerry?—There is, and there is great ground for it. I know of my own knowledge, farms of 100 acres pay as high a tax as those of above 500, and the land at present of an equal quality. May 12. p. 50.

Is the tax an acreable tax?—No; the tax is levied upon what they call Ploughed Lands.

And that plough land differs from 100 to 500?—Yes, and much more.

Every ploughed land is taxed alike?—Yes; there is a certain lot of land called a plough land, which in some instances consists of only 60 acres, and in others of 500.

Do you know by what survey they are levied?—I do not.

Is the county of Kerry very much increased in cultivation within these few years?—It is wonderfully increased.

From the Evidence of *William Odell*, Esquire, Member for the County of Limerick.

ARE you aware that the taxation is often very unequal in your county?—Very much so; some townlands pay little or nothing, and others pay for more land than they contain. May 18. p. 55.

Is the cess laid on as an acreable cess, or in what other way?—By the acre, and by ploughlands; and there are some ploughlands contain a great deal of mountain and bog; there are others where they contain two or three thousand acres, which pay only for 130, the rest being mountain and bog.

Appendix (B.)

From the Evidence of *General Archdall*, Member for the County of Fermanagh.

May 18. p. 55.

IS the assessment in the county of Fermanagh very irregular?—Yes, they are very different.

Will you state in what way?—I suppose it is a great number of years ago; I dare say much more than a century, since the lands were divided by what was termed Tates, at that time, and they were classed in four numbers, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4; No. 1 payed the lowest cess, and consequently No. 4 payed the highest cess: This is now extremely oppressive to a great part of the county: for instance, there is a great part of the lands now that were originally assessed as No. 4, that are much inferior to those which are now No. 1; it is most likely the land was covered with wood.

What occasions that difference?—I cannot say; the valuation is higher by the acre, as you rise to No. 4.

Are the contents of the Tates the same, or are some larger and some smaller? They are not at all the same in point of number of acres.

Can you state the highest and the lowest number of acres?—I cannot take upon myself to do so; but the difference is so very extensive in the sum total of the cess, for the same number of acres, it is astonishing almost.

Are you acquainted with any land that pays a great cess, and any land adjoining that pays very little?—I am.

Can you state any remarkable instance of the kind?—I know there are very remarkable instances, but I cannot say precisely what they are; but it rises five or six times the value of it, from 1 to 4; it rises considerably; in fact, I know some gentlemen that pay very little, I know others that pay a vast deal, but I do not know what the number of acres are; I know there are great complaints on the subject; I am not capable to enter into it very particularly.

From the Evidence of the Right Honourable *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, Member for the County of Kerry.

May 23. p. 72.

HAVE any other alterations presented themselves to you, in relation to the Presentment Laws, which you think would tend to their amendment?—I consider it an extremely desirable object to render this tax equal by the adoption of a correct Survey of Ireland, the landed properties as at present exempted from the taxation, being chiefly of that description which have been most benefited by the expenditure of the money under the Grand Jury system, the original exemption applying to land, which at the period of the Down survey was not penetrated by roads, or easily accessible, having been improved to great value by an access to markets being afforded through means of this expenditure of the public money, I considered land of that description a fit subject for taxation.

Appendix (C.)

[*From the Third Annual Report on Irish Records.*]

II.

To His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland.

The Report of the Committee on the Down Survey.

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Committee on the Down Survey

WE, the Committee, to whom it was referred to inquire and report to the Board, whether the proceedings taken in the late Irish Parliament, for making General Vallancey's copy of the barony maps of the Down Survey, evidence, ought not to be revived, by bringing forward a Bill in Parliament for that purpose, have met on Tuesday the 6th and Wednesday the 7th of April; and the existing maps of the Down Survey, as well as the copies of maps made from them in the library of the King of France, by General Vallancey and Major Taylor, being laid before us, we proceeded to examine all such witnesses as were stated to us, or that we could discover, to be likely to give us any material information on the subject of our inquiry; and we have, in an Appendix, inserted the evidence given before us by the several witnesses examined. With respect to the occasion and manner of making the Down Survey, and its present condition, arising as well from length of time, as to the existing parts, as also the destruction of great part of that Survey by an acci-

dental

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Committee on the Down Survey.

dental fire in the year 1711, the Board is already sufficiently informed; and we shall therefore confine ourselves to matters which appear to us to fall directly within the object of our inquiry.

We find that the existing parts of the Down Survey, and we presume that such parts as were destroyed by fire in the year 1711, consisted of two sets of maps; one set containing a map of each barony into which the several counties are divided, and the other a separate map of each parish. Those baronial maps are in general on a scale of 160 perches to an inch, but in some the scale is so small as 320 perches to an inch. The parochial maps existing are in general on a scale of 80, but some on a scale of 40 perches, to an inch. In addition to these maps, there are to each of them now existing, and probably the same plan was followed through the whole work, manuscript pages of references, giving the contents of each denomination of land, stating the names of the former proprietors who had forfeited them, in the instances where they had been forfeited, in the rebellion of 1641, and the names of the persons to whom new grants of them were made by the crown.

From the difference of the scale on which the baronial and parochial maps are formed, there are in almost all, if not in every one, of the parochial maps, numerous names of denominations of lands, which are not mentioned in the baronial maps of the existing Down Survey, the baronial maps noticing only the parishes, and most considerable denominations of the lands.

The copies made by General Vallancey and Major Taylor, are faithful transcripts of those in the French King's library; from which they were copied by them and their assistants. Of this fact we have no reason to doubt. And these maps we have in some instances, and some of the witnesses have in many more, compared with the existing maps of the Down survey; and from their general agreement with the existing parts of the Down Survey (from which very few and slight differences appear, in the examinations made by the witnesses, and shown to us, between these copies and the baronial maps existing, as to the boundaries marked in each), we are led to believe that a similar agreement existed between these copies and the parts of the Down Survey, which have been destroyed; and that the whole of the maps, from whence General Vallancey and Major Taylor have made these copies, agreed as closely with the baronial maps of the Down Survey as could be expected in manuscript maps, made from the same materials, or copied the one from the other. This difference however ought to be observed, that the maps in the French King's library are only the baronial and not the parochial maps, and are, in every instance we have observed, on the same scale with the baronial maps existing, except one, where the scale of the French map was larger than the corresponding map existing in the Down Survey; and the person who drew the French maps, appears to have inserted, in most instances, numerous names of parcels of land, in these baronial maps, not found in the baronial maps of the Down Survey, existing now in the castle; but which names appear to have been taken from the parochial maps. The person who drew the French maps, thus appears to have endeavoured to make the baronial maps contain all that was contained in the baronial and parochial maps of the Down Survey; but this object, from the smallness of the scale of the baronial maps, compared with those of the existing parochial maps, cannot be supposed to be equally well attained as in the existing parochial maps, which, we must also observe, are those which have been almost always called for, when it is necessary to give in evidence any copy from the Down Survey.

We find that the subject now referred to us by the board, was before the Parliament of Ireland in the year 1790; when a Bill passed the House of Commons, for making these copies of the maps in the French King's library, taken by General Vallancey and Major Taylor, evidence in like manner as the remaining part of the Down Survey now is, and as the part destroyed would have been, if it had not been destroyed; that is, in fact, to make this copy an original record.

Upon that occasion, it appears that considerable apprehension was entertained that public inconvenience might be occasioned by passing this Bill into a law, and the session was allowed to close, without the Bill passing the House of Lords; and notwithstanding the importance of the subject, neither House of Parliament ever thought fit afterwards to take any steps upon it.

It cannot but be lamented that the Down Survey, so important a document to this country, should have suffered so much injury, as from time and accident it has sustained; but whatever objections lay in the year 1790, to making the copies of the French maps evidence, these seem to us rather to have increased in force by the time that has since elapsed, certainly not to have diminished, save so far as

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Committee on the Down Survey.

the stat. 48 Geo. 3. c. 47, may, in respect to the crown, be considered to have diminished apprehensions of danger to the subject from this measure.

The principal argument in favour of making these copies evidence, that seems to us to have any apparent force, is, that as we cannot but think that the destruction of so much of the Down Survey as has been unfortunately burned was a great public loss, so the restoration of it must be a proportionate public benefit.

But to this it may be answered, that if, recently after the destruction of the burned parochial maps, others had been formed as competent to supply their places as the copies made by General Vallancey and Major Taylor would have been, if then made, to supply the places of the baronial maps, we should think that it would have been a public benefit to have had them thus restored: but these copies, from the smallness of the scale on which they are drawn, do not appear to us competent to supply the places of the lost parochial maps, even if the loss were perfectly recent; and the parochial maps appear to us, from the largeness of the scale on which they were drawn, and also from the evidence we have had before us, to be much more valuable documents, and much more frequently used in evidence than the baronial maps: and if these copies could more perfectly than from their scale it is possible, supply the loss of the parochial maps which have been burned, we conceive it would be a great and important question of public policy, whether it would now be prudent, after the lapse of a century from the time of their destruction, to put these copies on the footing of original records? or whether it ought now to be desired, if it were possible, that the maps destroyed should be now actually restored?

If indeed these public documents had continued to be preserved without injury, their effect in evidence would have been gradually produced; and in whatever degree they could influence the right or possession of property, that influence could not have been complained of by any body. They were the evidence of rights existing at the time of their formation; and, from their nature, not likely to have occasioned any sudden change in the rights of individuals, or the evidence of those rights, or any unexpected claims. But if, when a great part of the Down Survey has been actually out of existence for a whole century, a sudden restoration of it, or a substitution of a document to supply its place, were to be effected, however well authenticated the restored maps might be, or however well satisfied we might be of the accuracy of the maps restored or substituted; we cannot undertake to say that we can clearly foresee all the consequences that might follow from such becoming evidence, or pronounce decisively, that those consequences would be plainly beneficial to the public; and that in opposition to the implied opinion of the House of Lords in the year 1790, in suffering the Bill to drop, and what may also be reasonably inferred to have been the opinion of the King's government, and of Parliament afterwards, by the subject being suffered to rest without being again brought before Parliament. The Statute of Limitations, in cases between individuals, might perhaps in many cases prevent any apprehended mischief. But we have not before us, nor can we expect satisfactory evidence, that claims to which such statutes would not apply, might not originate from the measure of making those maps original records, and property be thus disturbed, which has been long quietly and peaceably enjoyed, and transmitted from man to man in all the modes of legal purchase, without apprehension of any such claims being made, or of any defect in the title.

We therefore cannot bring ourselves to advise, that an application should be made to Parliament to substitute those copies of the maps in the French King's library, as evidence in the place of those parts of the Down Survey which have been destroyed.

We further report it as our opinion that much of the remaining parts of the Down Survey is in very bad condition, and likely to grow rapidly worse, and perhaps at no very distant period to be almost destroyed. One of the witnesses examined before us, Mr. Brownrigg, an experienced surveyor, upon being asked, Whether the remaining maps might not be better preserved by being pasted in books, consisting of large strong sheets of paper? expressed his apprehension, that as they must, for this purpose, be made damp by the paste with which they must be attached to the paper, this might affect the Scale on which they are drawn; and recommended rather, that the edges of the existing maps and of the remaining pieces of those partly burned should be pasted on such sheets of paper, cutting away so much of the paper as the map or piece would cover, with the exception of a small portion, perhaps about an inch, wherever the edges of the map should be fastened, and then leaving a broad margin on the paper to which the map may be fastened.

This

This mode, so suggested by Mr. Brownrigg, we apprehend would not be well calculated for the preservation of the maps, but on the contrary would, from the weakness of the paper on which the maps are drawn, expose them, more readily than at present, to be broken and torn at the edge of the part which would be pasted on the fresh paper, and within the hollow part of the paper on which they should be so placed; and besides, if from damping the paper with paste any variation of the scale should be produced, this objection would lie to the mode proposed by Mr. Brownrigg. But we do not feel the objection of Mr. Brownrigg with much force, as we apprehend, that if the damping the paper should produce any alteration of the scale, it would be restored to its former state on becoming dry. We therefore recommend that, unless some better mode should be suggested, the remaining maps and pieces be carefully pasted on strong paper, in books, for their better preservation.

All which is submitted, the 15th day of April 1813.

Meath. (L. S.)
Charlemont. (L. S.)
Norbury. (L. S.)
William Downes. (L. S.)
Standish O'Grady. (L. S.)

An APPENDIX to the foregoing Report, containing the Evidence given before the Committee.

Major Taylor.

THE copies made under the direction of General Vallancey are shewn to him; and he says, they are copies of the Down Survey, from two books in the library of the French King at Paris: the witness copied one of those books, the other volume was copied by a Frenchman, in the presence of General Vallancey and of the witness. That copy which witness made, is an accurate copy; and he believes the copy of the other book to be accurate. General Vallancey compared both. Witness was examined before a Committee of Parliament to the authenticity of these copies; believes he was sworn. These copies are made on the same scale with the maps from which they are taken; in copying them, a frame with glass was used.

The existing baronial map of the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, is now shewn to Major Taylor; and, as it appears to have very few names of denominations of lands, and the copy made from the French map of the same barony contains very numerous names of lands, Major Taylor is also asked, How he accounted for that difference?—He says, he supposes that those names were inserted in the French barony maps from the parochial maps, and that the maps in the King of France's library were made originally for private use.

An existing parochial map (part of the Down Survey) viz. the parishes of Aghabog and Edergale, barony Dartry, county Monaghan, was compared in our presence with the copy of the French map of the barony in which that parish is situate: the names of the parcels of lands, and the numbers serving for references correspond, and are the same in the copies from the French maps and in the parochial map existing; but the parochial map contains the number of acres in the different divisions of the lands, which are not noticed in the copy from the French map.

This witness was asked, Whether he knew the grounds upon which the measure of making these copies of the French maps evidence was given up, after having been before Parliament and passed one House?—He answered, that an ecclesiastical person of high rank in the church, and since deceased, had taken some notes from the new copy, which seemed to affect some property of the church in his diocese, and he was thought likely to form a claim on these notes: that this, the witness considered as the cause of preventing the measure proceeding; as Government became apprehensive that the measure would affect individuals, if carried into execution. But all this, he says, he has only from report, not from actual knowledge.

Being asked by us his opinion, whether putting these maps on the same footing, in point of evidence, as the existing parts of the Down Survey, would be beneficial? He says, he thinks that it would disturb a great deal of property, if made evidence

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Committee on the Down Survey.

now; it would particularly strengthen the claims of the church, and occasion great litigation. He said, that nothing occurred during the time the measure was before Parliament, to induce witness then to form that opinion of the effects and consequences of these maps being made evidence; but from the objections made then, and subsequent reflections, and what he since heard of the opinion of the then government, and of the law officers of the crown, who were apprehensive of the effects of the measure, with respect to claims which might be made by the church, he has formed his present opinion. But he still thinks, that if the effects of the measure were to be confined to individuals only, and the ascertainment of boundaries between them, it might be useful.

Mr. Brownrigg,

An experienced surveyor was next examined. He said, that he has often seen the existing Down Survey; and on the new copies coming from France, he examined them twice, on understanding that it was in contemplation for Parliament to make them evidence: and he was desirous of seeing whether they were true copies of such as were existing here, and from thence to form an opinion whether the French maps were true copies of the whole. They are not on the same scale with the parochial maps. The original Down Survey was in thirty-one volumes, baronial and parochial maps; and those copied by General Vallancey, were in two.

When the business was before Parliament, the witness had apprehensions of the consequences of making them evidence, and mentioned his apprehensions to Lord Clare. The witness has never known the baronial maps called for in evidence, but the parochial maps only; and the parochial maps are not in these copies, but the baronial maps only. The witness does not mean to impeach the veracity of these copies, but his idea went to the necessity of great caution. Without a minute and careful examination of the existing baronial maps with the copies of the French maps, and without their being thus found accurate, there would be danger of clashing; and it would not be safe to make the whole evidence without such comparison. The witness said, that he has had recourse, forty years ago, to another set of the Down Survey, at Shelburne House. It would take much time to make the necessary comparison; and the witnesses supposes it impossible that there should not be considerable variations. This witness further stated, that he had no doubt that Major Taylor's copies from the French maps were very accurately made; but that, if the French maps were actually procured, they ought to be submitted to the same comparison he has mentioned with respect to these copies, before they should be made evidence.

Mr. Brownrigg being asked, Whether the remaining maps might not be better preserved by being pasted on large strong sheets of paper, bound in books, expressed his apprehension, that as they must for that purpose be made damp by the paste which must be used to fasten them to the paper, this might affect the scale on which they are drawn; and said, that he would prefer to have the edges of the existing maps, and of the remaining pieces of the map partly burned, pasted on such sheets of paper, cutting away so much of the paper as the maps or pieces would cover, with the exception of a small portion, perhaps about an inch, whereon the edge of the map or piece should be fastened, and then leaving a broad margin on the paper, to which the map should be fastened.

Mr. Handcock was then examined.

Said, That in the year 1790, when the subject was under the consideration of Parliament, he was examined before a committee, and was employed the whole of the session in comparing the existing part of the Down Survey, with the copies taken by General Vallancey in France: the witness had at that time been in the surveyor general's office, as deputy surveyor general, about 20 years. He compared General Vallancey's copies with the existing baronial maps, but not with the parochial maps; the comparison shewed some, but not a great many inaccuracies; and the witness thought Vallancey's copies so defective, from the smallness of the scale, that no use could ever be made of them: he thought then that it would be dangerous to make them evidence, and thinks so still. The law lords, Lord Clonmell and Lord Carleton, opposed the bill. The baronial maps, in general, are on a scale of 160 perches to an inch, and some are 320 perches to an inch. The parochial maps, in general, are on a scale of 80, in some 40 perches, to an inch.

Mr.

Mr. Handcock then read some observations of his own, made at the time that the subject was before Parliament; of which a copy is set out, after his verbal evidence.

He said, that these copies of Vallancey's, he thought, might be of some little use, where, in some instances, parts might be defaced in the originals; but declines giving any opinion on the general utility or inconvenience of making them evidence.

Copy of Mr. Handcock's written observations, above referred to.

"Down Survey.—Vallancey's Copy.—Particulars.

"When Colonel (late Lord de) Blaquiere attended Lord Harcourt in France, after the peace of 1763, he took notice of certain copies of Sir William Petty's Down admeasurement of the lands forfeited in Ireland during the rebellion of 1641. These maps were copies of the baronial maps only, which were, with others hereafter mentioned, lodged, pursuant to Act of 14 and 15 Chas. II. in His Majesty's surveyor general of lands, and auditor general's offices, 'there to remain of record.' These copies were taken, for his own use or advantage, by Sir William Petty, and were by him forwarded to England, but were intercepted on their passage by a French privateer, carried into France, and deposited in the French King's library: therein they were seen by Colonel Blaquiere, who, when Irish secretary to Lord Harcourt, in or about 1774, interested government to apply to France for their restoration; and, as I was informed, so far succeeded (apparently) with the French ministry, that they were ordered to be given up; but, either from accident or design, had in the interval 'been mislaid.' (It was privately said, they were put into the hands of French artists, to enable them to perfect a map of Ireland therefrom, for the use of that country.)

"In perusing a catalogue of the French King's library, some years after, General Vallancey found them there enumerated. He made his discovery known to government, and teased them into a renewal of the former application, representing to them the necessity of having at least copies from them, if the originals could not be procured, as he said, 'to perfect the defective surveys, 13 folio books of which, by an accidental fire in 1711, were entirely or in part destroyed.'—N. B. The whole baronial maps recovered by his perseverance, were contained in two folio books.

"I must observe, that the original Down Surveys (previous to this fire in 1711) which were lodged in the surveyor general of lands' office, under the Act of Charles II. consisted of 31 folio volumes, comprising survey maps of all the lands forfeited by the rebellion in 1641 (except some, indeed almost all, of the province of Connaught) detailing in one or more books, the forfeitures of each county distinctly; the respective baronies of each (of those baronial maps only are Vallancey's composed), upon a small scale, including as well as they could the denominations of lands therein; and, upon a more useful and extensive scale, the various denominations contained in the space of the respective parishes; to each parish of which a folio sheet was given, that the trace might be correct; also, with the content of acres, the situation of churches, castles, glebes, and other ecclesiastical lands, were noted; the scales by which laid down, and bearings of the magnetic needle. To all these were added another folio sheet to each parish, describing its site, bounds, particular denominations, content, forfeiters' names. And in the auditor general's books, which were transcripts of references only, without maps, the names of those adventurers (who came over with Cromwell to settle the kingdom in 1649) to whom those forfeited lands were subsequently adjudged, and confirmed by the Act of Settlement: this is known by the title of, 'The Book of Distribution.'

"General Vallancey's copy is a transcript of the copy of the original baronial maps only, defective of every other likeness or means of information; too minute in many instances to afford the strong contour by which original boundaries, if defaced by time, could be accurately defined: too confined sometimes in space to declare the quantity, or ascertain landmarks, such as castles, churches, &c. &c.; in some instances, not very many indeed, erroneous, and differing from the originals as to figure, but totally deficient as to every other source of information afforded by the originals. To authenticate them generally and entirely as records, might be dangerous; partially, where the originals have been destroyed, some use may be safely made of them; but, in no instances should they be admitted to serve as proofs on trials of boundaries, unless when none of the originals can be had.

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Committee on the Down Survey.

" Those surveys (Vallancey's copy) underwent a long and troublesome comparison with the existing parts of the original recorded maps of Sir William Petty, before, and by order of, the House of Lords, in 1790; and after a session had been employed in the investigation, the law lords and chief officers (Lord Chief Justices, the Earl of Clonmell, Lord Carleton, Earl of Farnham, and others) prevented their authentication at that time, avowing their opinions, that to establish them as records, would open a field for endless litigation between the old and new interests; that the Statute of Limitation sufficiently protected the crown, the church, and the possessors undisturbed, for 20 years of undisputed tenure; therefore they deemed it inexpedient to legalize these copies. This opinion of these lords suspended further proceedings thereon at that time. N. B. The copies were taken in France by General Charles Vallancey, assisted by his lieutenant, Alexander Taylor (who, jointly with Skinner, had in 1777 published maps of the roads through Ireland), and a French engraver; these were employed for two years in Paris, at a considerable expense to the Irish government, in perfecting those maps.

" Similar copies of them were in the possession of the Shelburne family, and deposited in Shelburne House in St. Stephen's Green, where I saw them about the year 1777; and I have been informed, that another copy was held by Sir Thomas Taylor, the first Lord Bective, at that time.

" The Honourable Robert Rochfort, surveyor general of lands, about the year 1787, had copies made for himself (by O'Brien, whom I appointed) of all such original books and references as were then perfect, and also of as much of the burned records as would admit of copying. These were afterwards bound up in volumes, are tolerably accurate, and on his death were given by Mrs. Rochfort to the executor, Gustavus Hume Rochfort, representative for the county of Westmeath, in whose custody they now lie."

The foregoing observations were made by Mr. Handcock, entered in a private book of remarks applicable to the occurrences of the surveyor general of lands' office, wherein the Down Surveys are lodged, and in which Mr. Handcock served as deputy from April 1773. In referring to those memorandums, in aid of his recollection (having left the office since 1798), Mr. Handcock found the preceding note, and as a part of his evidence handed it in to be copied, stating, that he retains the same opinion therein given.

Mr. Fowler was next examined.

He took considerable pains in examining and comparing Vallancey's maps with the existing baronial maps of the Down Survey, with which they agree; but both differ in some respects from the parochial maps. The conclusion he formed from his examination is, that the maps from which Vallancey's copies are taken, are true copies of the baronial maps of the Down Survey, save that they are fuller of names of lands, and that Vallancey's maps are true copies of them. Thinks that the cause of the maps, from which General Vallancey copied, being fuller of names than the existing baronial maps of the Down Survey, is, as he conceives, that the French maps are a compound of both the baronial and parochial maps.

Mr. Harding examined.

He joined with Mr. Fowler in the same examination: the maps copied by Vallancey are fuller of names than the existing baronial maps of the Down Survey, and these names are taken, as it appears, from the parochial maps. There is one instance, in which the scale of Vallancey's map is much larger than that of the corresponding barony map in the existing part of the Down Survey.

Mr. Neville,

Is a surveyor: some years ago he surveyed the estate of the Blue-coat Hospital, in the county of Tipperary, the lands of Nodstown. One half of the mearing of those lands, in the Down Survey existing, is destroyed; the witness, from General Vallancey's copy, made out a complete map of the lands. The Blue-coat Hospital have lost all that part which was destroyed in the Down Survey. These lands in the Down Survey, are stated to contain 668 acres 1 rood and 24 perches, and so stated on Vallancey's map; and by supplying the boundary by Vallancey's map, that quantity is included. Thinks it would be serviceable to the public to make these copies evidence; as to individual right, they might in some instances be ser-

viceable;

viceable; but as to the general benefit of the public at large, he cannot undertake to give an opinion. In particular cases, which he has examined, it would have been beneficial to individuals.

Mr. Bower, of the Auditor General's Office,

WAS examined before Parliament; he had previously examined some of Vallancey's maps, thought them accurate. Thinks that it might be productive both of utility and of mischief, to make them evidence.

Meath,
Charlemont,
Norbury,
Wm Downes,
Standish O'Grady.

III.

To His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland.

The Report of the Sub-Commissioners on the Surveyor General's Office; made pursuant to an Order of the Board of Public Records.

Report of the Sub Commissioners on the Surveyor General's Office.

THE Sub-Commissioners having received from the Secretary the following Order of the Board, bearing date the 3d of August 1811, viz.

" Ordered, That Messrs Harding and Fowler, Sub-Commissioners on the " auditor general's office, laying aside their evening occupation in matters of record, " do proceed immediately, under the authority of this Board, to make a general " inventory of all the books, maps and papers preserved in the surveyor general's " office: and the said Sub-Commissioners are hereby directed to notice particularly " the arrangement, condition and security of such documents, and to report fully " thereon to this Board, at their next meeting." The Sub-Commissioners accordingly proceeded forthwith to examine the documents preserved in said office; and find and report as follows:—

The Records and Muniments contained in the Surveyor's General's Office, consist of,

I. The Maps of the Down Survey.
II. A Copy of the Barony Maps of the Down Survey, taken by General Vallancey from the Originals in Paris.
III. Certain Maps of Lands in various parts of Ireland, surveyed by order of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, at different periods, from the year 1722 to the present time.
IV. Twelve Volumes of rough Distribution Books, belonging to the Down Survey.
V. A large collection of Reports, &c. addressed to the Court of Claims, in the reign of Charles II.
VI. A small lot of Miscellaneous Books, of various dates: for particulars of which vide Appendix.

The maps of the Down Survey were taken by Sir William Petty, about the years 1655 and 1656, under the authority, and by the orders of government. They consisted, originally, of books containing the barony maps, the maps of the parishes in each barony, an abstract or sheet of reference to each map, and a certificate at the beginning of each volume, signed by Sir William Petty.

In the year 1711, a number of those volumes were nearly, and some totally, destroyed by a fire, which took place in a house in Essex-street, where the surveyor general's office was then kept. The remaining books of maps, and the fragments of the burned ones, are now carefully preserved in the surveyor general's office; for the present state of which, see the following " Catalogue of the maps of the Down Survey."

In order to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the fire abovementioned, General Vallancey, by command of His Majesty, and with the permission of the French King, was employed to take copies from a set of barony maps of the Down Survey which had been captured by a French Privateer, on their passage from Ireland to England, and deposited in the French King's Library in Paris; which copies are

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Sub Commissioners on the Surveyor General's Office.

much more explicit and comprehensive than the barony maps now in the surveyor general's office, and annexed to those of the parishes; these containing but the parochial subdivision of the baronies; whilst those copied from the set in Paris contain not only the same, but also the boundaries and title of each denomination, and other particulars, besides a reference by number, which corresponds with the number and particulars contained in the books of survey and distribution preserved in the auditor general's and surveyor general's offices; as the Sub-Commissioners found in several cases, where they had occasion to refer to those books for the elucidation of difficulties,

These copies by General Vallancey are, with one or two trivial exceptions, in very good order. But they do not appear to be well situated for future preservation, being deposited at the bottom of a deep chest or box in the surveyor general's office, in two large portfolios, each containing upwards of one hundred maps; a number by much too great to be removed at once: as, every time they are examined they are liable to injury, from the weight of the portfolios, the depth of the chest, and the want of room and convenience in the office to open and make use of a large set of maps with safety.

The Sub-Commissioners are therefore of opinion, that they should be divided into counties or other subdivisions, with a separate portfolio to each, by which means only a small number of maps need be removed for a single search; and that they should be placed in appropriate shelves, instead of a box, where all the upper maps must of necessity be removed before one near the bottom can be procured.

The maps of the Down Survey are well situated, in convenient shelves, in two presses, each shelf containing for the most part but a single book, or a lot of burned maps, arranged according to the convenience of the officer who has them in charge. But the Sub-Commissioners are of opinion that the records in this office, in general, are neither well secured, nor safe from the danger of fire.

The burned maps should be carefully pasted or laid down on blank sheets of paper, under the inspection of some person qualified to superintend the operation, the detached parts placed in their proper situation, the original order restored, and then bound in volumes, to correspond with the unburned maps. The restoration of that original order has been attempted by the Sub-Commissioners, in the following catalogue, to which they have annexed the present arrangement of the office in a separate column, which is often extremely irregular, in consequence of those burned fragments having been found at different times, and then arranged according to the skill or fancy of the officer for the time being; by which means there are frequently, not only two, and even three or more, repetitions of the same number, but the parishes contained in different baronies are intermixed through each other, with the most indiscriminate confusion. Vide burned maps of the county of Tipperary, and others.

The rough distribution books preserved in the surveyor general's office, appear to have been formed from, and are perhaps coeval with, the maps of the Down Survey. The twelve volumes which remain, extend to twenty counties, and contain the division of the baronies into their respective parishes, with a reference by number to the denominations in the maps, the acreable contents thereof, and the distribution or partition of the forfeited lands to various individuals by grants from the Crown.

One of these volumes, intituled "Waterford and Galway," contains the following maps; viz.

No. 1. Part of the half barony and parish of Loughrea.
No. 2. The liberties and town of Athenry, and other lands in the parish and half barony of Athenry.
No. 3. The west liberties of Galway, and part of the east; a parcel of Roscan, in the parish of Oranmore; and other lands in the parish of Raghoone and barony of Mocullen, all in the county of Galway.

N. B.—To these maps there is prefixed a certificate by Sir William Petty.

The Reports addressed to the Court of Claims, which are deposited in the press next the door, in the surveyor general's office, consist of a large number of bundles or parcels of papers, tied separately, and labelled A. B. C. &c. according to the initials of the parties' names to whom they refer. They contain, in general, schedules of lands in various counties, with the contents in acres, roods and perches, besides a column

a column in which sundry observations are made, apparently by an officer of the Court of Claims in 1666, under the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement and Explanation. In one bundle is the claim itself, signed by the party, the Duke of Ormond, as guardian to the Earl of Clancarty, a minor, and sealed on every sheet; but the others are in general without signatures. In another bundle is contained the statement of the debts of his Royal Highness the then Duke of York, and the lands of the regicides. This collection may perhaps contain many other curious and interesting papers; but the Sub-Commissioners, conceiving the great object of their instructions to be the investigation of the maps, have hastened to complete their Report thereon, without opening each of the bundles in the above-mentioned collection of Reports, which, from the labels and indorsements thereon, appear to be of the same description, until they shall receive the further instructions of the Board on that subject.

Appendix (C.)

Report of the Sub Commissioners on the Surveyor General's Office.

All which is respectfully submitted, the 25th day of January 1812.

Henry Harding.
J. Fowler.

Appendix (D.)

CADASTRE OF SAVOY.

LE cadastre de la Savoie fut terminé en 1738 sous le regne de Victor Amedée 2. Ce roi ordonna le cadastre général de ces états. Les operations commencèrent en Savoie vers l'annee 1729, et s'étendèrent ensuite au Piémont. Le travail fut conduit avec beaucoup d'exactitude et de precision, sa justesse fut vantée par tous les ingénieures géographes, son utilité par tous les économistes, et les habitans confirmèrent par leur assentiment les suffrages des artistes et des hommes d'état. Le gouvernement et les peuples en receuillirent les fruits pendant près de cinquante années. Il servait de base à la repartition des impôts fonciers et de regulateur aux contestations qui s'élevaient entre les perticuliers sur les limites de leurs héritages. Les raisons précédentes et ce fait qui les confirme, rendent sensibles les inconveniens des cadastres partiels, et demontrent tout à la fois l'utilité d'un cadastre général.

Appendix (D.)

Pommier Manuel, de l'Ingénieur du Cadastre.

Appendix (E.)

EXTRACT FROM SAXON CHRONICLE RESPECTING THE DOOMSDAY BOOK.

A. D. 1085.—After this had the King a very large meeting, and very deep consultation with his council about this land, how it was occupied and by what sort of men. Then sent he his men over all England into each shire; commissioning them to find out "How many hundreds of hides were in the shire, what land the King "himself had, and what stock upon the land, or what dues he ought to have by the "year from the shire." Also he commissioned them to record in writing, "How "much land his archbishops had and his diocesan bishops and his abbots and his "earls;" and though I may be prolix and tedious, "What and how much each man "had, who was an occupier of land in England, either in money or in stock, and "how much money it was worth." So very narrowly indeed did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not a single hide nor a yard of land (the fourth part of an acre), nay, moreover (it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it) not even an ox, a cow, or a swine was there left, that was not set down in his writ. And all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him.

Appendix (E.)

Saxon Chronicle, by *Ingram, p.* 289.

Appendix (F.)

PLAN for executing the proposed Survey and Valuation of Ireland.

(Delivered in by Mr. Griffiths, 12 May 1824.)

Appendix (F.)

1.—THAT the engineers of the Board of Ordnance should make a detailed trigonometrical survey of Ireland, so as to fix, at least, *two* points in every square mile, and ascertain the heights of the mountains and principal station points. That they should survey the boundaries of the island, the rivers and streams, the roads of every class, and the towns and villages.

2.—That Parliamentary Commissioners be appointed to act as general directors of the valuation, and the detail of the survey of the civil divisions connected with it.

3.—That to carry the object into effect with the least possible delay, it will be necessary to divide Ireland into three districts, north, middle and south, each of which should extend across the country from east to west.

4.—That three Commissioners to be civil enginers should be appointed to act as a body in cases of difficulty; but each to have the particular direction of the detailed survey of the civil divisions of one of the districts; these divisions to consist of the boundaries of the counties, baronies, parishes and townlands, and when necessary, the internal divisions of townlands.

5.—That to avoid confusion and diminish the expense, the district engineers should also have the direction of the valuation, by this means, all unnecessary detail in the survey of the internal divisions of townlands would be avoided; as the directing engineer, acting also as valuator, or at least one of the commission of valuators, could easily determine in each townland what extent of detail in the internal survey, would be requisite to enable him to form a correct judgment of the acreable value of the whole or different portions of a townland.

6.—In respect to scales, the barony maps should be laid down to a scale of six inches to a statute mile, and that no map should be more than in height; but that its breadth should, if possible, comprehend the east and west boundaries of the barony.

But as in some cases, townlands would present so much intricacy of detail, and such variety of value in its different parts, that a map laid down on a scale of six inches to a statute mile, would be found insufficient; in such cases, *two maps* should be made of the townland, one to be included in the barony map on a scale of six inches to a mile, and one a townland map, on a scale of 20 inches to a mile.

The large scale would be requisite in making the survey of every town and village and the townlands immediately adjoining.

NOTES respecting the duties of County Surveyors, written in the month of January 1819, by Richard Griffith, Civil Engineer.

THE office of County Surveyor being a very arduous one, and requiring great personal exertion, it is an object of the first importance, that he should be made acquainted with the several duties he will be required to perform, and the manner in which they are to be performed.

Formation of Barony Maps.

As a ground work, it is absolutely necessary, that he should possess *an accurate map of each barony* of the county of which he is Surveyor, laid down on a *scale of eight inches to an Irish mile.*

These maps should show the boundaries of all the *parishes* and *townlands* contained in it; also all the roads and bye roads; all bridges and *waterpipes*; the courses of all rivers and streams; the situations of all quarries, gravel pits and sand pits; the undulations of the surface, caused by mountains or hills, should also be shown with great accuracy; also all towns, houses, gardens, plantations and trees. The boundaries of all bogs and lakes should be measured, as also the boundaries of the different varieties of land, so as to determine in each townland, the extent of the arable and pasture land which is inclosed, of heathy pasturable mountain land, and of rocky or boggy mountain land. The distinguishing these varieties of land, though at the present moment not absolutely necessary to the County Surveyor, will at the time of making the survey, give little additional trouble; but great benefit will be derived from it, should a new applotment of the land take place so as to equalize the county cess or tax that each landholder should pay per *acre*, according to the value of his land, and not according to the unequal and very unjust system at present practised in most counties.

As

As no baronial maps have yet been made in Ireland, showing the detail above mentioned, it will be necessary that the County Surveyor, as soon as possible after his appointment, should commence the survey, by making a trigonometrical measurement of the county, in which at least, *two points* should be fixed in every square mile. He should then employ assistants to carry on the detail of the survey, the accuracy or inaccuracy of whose work will be determined by comparison with the trigonometrical fixed points.

The barony maps being thus completed, *skeleton maps of each* showing only the roads and the courses of the rivers and streams should be formed; but all the boundaries of parishes and townlands *where they cross the roads*, should be marked, and the parish and townland written within; also all the towns and villages, and the houses adjoining the roads should be shown, and all bridges, waterpipes and county walls. And as it will be requisite for the purposes of correct reference, that all bridges, water pipes, county walls, &c. should have names by which they may be distinguished; the names of all bridges that have any, should be written on the map, and where they have received no particular name, the name of the townland they occur in may be given them; and where two or more occur in the same townland they may all bear the name of the townland, with the addition of a number prefixed to them.

When the skeleton barony maps thus formed are finished, they should be engraved in the least expensive manner, and then the county maps, as far as relates to the *County* Surveyor will be complete.

Books of Reference for Public Buildings, Bridges, &c.

As soon as possible after his appointment, the County Surveyor should make an accurate examination, and take the dimensions of all public buildings, bridges, &c. belonging to the county, so as to enable him to make an accurate plan and elevation of each.

These plans are to be inserted in a large book to be kept for the purpose, and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor to enter in the book, on the leaf or leaves, immediately following the plan and elevation of any building, the state of the building at the time it was examined, when it was erected, and if within the last 10 years, by whom.

The bridges are to be all named and numbered in the book, according to the names and numbers on the skeleton map. And when it may be necessary to make any repair, alteration, or new erection of a bridge, the Surveyor is to enter the same in its proper place, with the plan and elevation of the alteration or new building. This book will thus afford a history of each bridge or public building in the county.

Manner in which the County Surveyor should perform his duty in examining the Roads, &c.

On applications for presentments being sent to the office of the County Surveyor, he should take a printed copy of the skeleton map of the barony under consideration, and as he proceeds in his examination of the roads, &c. he is to mark, in pencil, on the skeleton map, the exact situation of every proposed work; and having carefully examined the place, note his opinion on the *spot*.

Afterwards at the sessions, having given his opinion respecting each of the proposed works to the assembled magistrates, he is to mark in ink all that are approved of by them; and finally, at the assizes, he is to wash in, with some distinguishing colour, the situations of those presentments that have been determined on by the grand jury.

The next year, a similar process is to be gone through, the Surveyor taking care to vary the colour of the granted presentments on the skeleton map, from that of the preceding year.

By this means, the magistrates assembled at the sessions, and afterwards the grand jury, will be enabled at once, to ascertain the precise situation of a presentment, and how long the repairs made in any one year had lasted.

On the presentments being granted, the County Surveyor is to advertize, in the usual manner, by posting notices on the places appointed by law, that he is ready to receive proposals for executing the several works, the specifications for which can be seen at his office. And the contractors for each, shall be afterwards named in *open court*, at the next quarter sessions. Their qualifications and the prices at which they have undertaken the work being publicly announced.

When the works have been completed and previous to any payments being made, the County Surveyor is to declare, in *open court*, that he has carefully examined them, and that the specifications have been complied with in every particular.

Appendix (G.)

I.--STATE OF THE MAGISTRACY

COUNTIES.	Contents in Irish Plantation Acres.	Contents in Square Miles.	Population.	Number of Magistrates on Record.
LEINSTER:				
Carlow	137,050	214	81,000	76
Dublin	142,050	221	160,000	222
Kildare	236,750	369	100,000	100
Kilkenny	300,350	469	157,000	115
King's County	282,200	440	127,000	114
Longford	134,150	209	93,000	67
Louth	110,750	173	83,000	68
Meath	327,900	512	167,000	154
Queen's County	235,300	367	129,000	134
Westmeath	231,550	361	128,000	140
Wexford	342,900	535	169,000	115
Wicklow	311,600	486	115,000	72
	2,792,550	4,356	1,509,000	1,377
MUNSTER:				
Clare	476,200	744	203,000	140
Cork	1,048,800	1,638	702,000	315
Kerry	647,650	1,012	205,000	142
Limerick	386,750	604	214,000	187
Tipperary	554,950	867	353,000	281
Waterford	262,800	410	135,000	127
	3,377,150	5,275	1,812,000	1,192
ULSTER:				
Antrim	387,200	605	261,000	136
Armagh	181,450	283	199,000	128
Cavan	301,000	470	181,000	102
Donegall	679,550	1,061	250,000	149
Down	348,550	544	330,000	199
Fermanagh	283,450	448	130,000	75
Londonderry	318,500	479	194,000	135
Monaghan	179,600	280	178,000	72
Tyrone	463,700	724	242,000	192
	3,143,000	4,894	1,965,000	1,188
CONNAUGHT:				
Galway	989,950	1,546	313,000	272
Leitrim	255,950	400	106,000	80
Mayo	790,600	1,235	293,000	170
Roscommon	346,650	541	208,000	175
Sligo	247,150	386	128,000	83
	2,630,300	4,108	1,053,000	780
Leinster	2,792,550	4,356	1,509,000	1,377
Munster	3,377,150	5,275	1,812,000	1,192
Ulster	3,143,000	4,894	1,965,000	1,188
Connaught	2,630,300	4,108	1,053,000	780 *
IRELAND	11,943,000	18,633	6,339,000 *	4,537

* This Total does not include the Population of the Counties of Cities

Appendix (G.)

- - - - OF IRELAND IN 1820.

Dead.	Number now Living.	Non-resident.	Resident but not acting.	Acting though not resident.	Resident and acting.	Comparative View of the res. and act. Magistrates in Proportion to the Contents of Ireland in sq. Miles.			Comparative View of the res. and act. Magistrates in Proportion to the Population.		
6	70	26	5	7	32	1	to	7	1	to	2,531
60	162	55	30	11	66	1	to	3 ½	1	to	2,424
10	90	47	4	6	33	1	to	11	1	to	3,030
9	106	18	3	30	55	1	to	8 ½	1	to	2,854
6	108	31	13	11	53	1	to	8 ¼	1	to	2,396
13	54	27	1	–	26	1	to	8	1	to	3,576
2	66	25	5	1	35	1	to	5	1	to	2,371
29	125	61	–	8	56	1	to	9	1	to	2,982
17	117	49	8	2	58	1	to	6 ½	1	to	2,224
14	126	50	4	9	63	1	to	5 ¾	1	to	2,031
19	96	27	6	2	61	1	to	8 ¾	1	to	2,770
–	72	30	7	6	29	1	to	17	1	to	3,965
185	1,192	446	86	93	567	1	to	7 ¾	1	to	2,661
5	135	42	4	2	87	1	to	8 ¾	1	to	2,333
23	292	55	1	31	205	1	to	8	1	to	3,424
10	132	27	2	14	89	1	to	11 ¼	1	to	2,303
14	173	51	11	18	93	1	to	6 ½	1	to	2,301
51	230	101	5	8	116	1	to	7 ½	1	to	3,043
26	101	49	2	11	39	1	to	10 ½	1	to	3,461
129	1,063	325	25	84	629	1	to	8 ¼	1	to	2,880
14	122	54	7	2	59	1	to	10	1	to	4,423
14	114	66	5	6	37	1	to	8	1	to	5,378
9	93	28	3	13	49	1	to	9 ½	1	to	3,694
52	97	45	4	6	42	1	to	25	1	to	5,952
45	154	61	5	4	84	1	to	6 ½	1	to	3,928
16	59	25	–	8	26	1	to	17	1	to	5,000
20	115	49	3	4	59	1	to	8	1	to	3,288
12	60	20	1	–	39	1	to	7	1	to	4,564
23	169	92	7	4	66	1	to	11	1	to	3,666
205	983	440	35	47	461	1	to	10 ½	1	to	4,262
35	237	120	15	3	99	1	to	15 ½	1	to	3,161
7	73	39	5	11	18	1	to	22	1	to	5,888
23	147	54	7	1	85	1	to	14 ½	1	to	3,505
12	163	98	10	12	43	1	to	12 ½	1	to	4,837
13	70	25	–	15	30	1	to	13	1	to	4,266
90	690	336	37	42	275	1	to	15	1	to	3,829
185	1,192	446	86	93	567	1	to	7 ¾	1	o	2,661
129	1,063	325	25	84	629	1	to	8 ¼	1	to	2,880
205	983	440	35	47	461	1	to	10 ½	1	to	4,262
90	690	336	37	42	275	1	to	15	1	to	3,829
609	3,928	1,547	183	266	1,932	1	to	9 ½	1	to	3,281

and Counties of Towns, which are each under a peculiar Jurisdiction.

II.—TABULAR DIGEST OF THE ENUMERATORS' QUALIFICATION RETURNS.

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	1.—CARLOW COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Carlow	11	—	54 *a*	13,487	8	9	1	—	25
2.	Idrone, East	6	5	107	28,840 *b*	9	8	—	1	27
3.	Idrone, West	4 *c*	1	19	4,910	5	3	—	—	10
4.	St. Mullen's	3	—	68	16,908 *d*	2	4	—	—	15
5.	Forth	6	—	80	21,601 *e*	2	5	—	—	14
6.	Ravilly	10 *f*	—	56	28,815 *f*	5	13	—	—	16
		40	6	384	114,561	31	42	1	1	107
	2.—DROGHEDA TOWN.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	7	13	1	2	21
2.	St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
3.	Ballymakenny *g*	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	9	15	1	2	24
	3.—DUBLIN COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Rathdown, Half Barony	13	—	63	12,437	11	5	—	—	26
2.	St. Sepulchre's	1	2	4	— *h*	6	1	—	2	3
3.	Donore	1	1	4	194	1	—	—	—	6
4.	Newcastle	11	—	58	14,800	11	8	—	—	17
5.	Coolock	20	—	54	16,352 *i*	17	11	—	—	20
6.	Balrothery	13	—	—	23,845 *k*	10	12	—	—	23
7.	Nethercross	3	2	99	13,511	2	7	—	—	8
8.	Castleknock	7	—	74	10,109	7	6	—	—	8
9.	Uppercross	9	1	—	19,042	5	4	—	—	15
		78	6	356	110,290	70	54	—	2	126
	4.—DUBLIN CITY.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	St. Andrew's	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
2.	St. Audeon's	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	5
3.	St. Anne's	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	14
4.	St. Bridget's	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12
5.	St. Catherine's	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3
6.	St. James's	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	5
7.	St. John's	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	3
8.	St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	6	14	1	—	26
9.	St. Mary's, Donnybrook	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3
10.	St. Michan's	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	26
11.	St. Mark's	—	—	—	—	24	7	1	—	12
12.	St. Michael's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
13.	St. Nicholas within	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
14.	St. Nicholas without	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
15.	St. Paul's	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	18
16.	St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	38	6	—	—	24
17.	St. Thomas's	—	—	—	—	11	2	1	1	8
18.	St. Werburgh's	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	6
		—	—	—	—	109	86	3	2	187

(*a*) Only 50 in Treasurer's Book.——(*b*) Only 15,579 according to County Record.——(*c*) Only 4 Parishes stated in Peace Clerk's Return.——(*d*) The Number of Acres in County Records is less than here stated.——(*e*) 8,761 Acres in County Record.——(*f*) Only 9 by P. C. Return: 18,100 Acres in County Record.——(*g*) Part of this Parish is in Co. Louth.——(*h*) The County Dublin is divided by a special Act into 114,657 Parts, of which this Barony contains ——.——(*i*) Parts, see preceding Note.——(*k*) Parts or Acres.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	5.—KILDARE COUNTY:									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Carbery	11	1	85	30,907 *a*	2	3	–	–	10
2.	Ikeathy and Outerany	8	–	45	14,471	–	4	–	–	7
3.	Salt, South	5	4	33	9,350	5	4	–	–	4
4.	Salt, North	5	–	51	12,906	7	3	–	–	11
5.	Clane	7	–	33	18,736 *b*	2	2	–	–	14
6.	Kilcullen	1	1	18	4,748	1	1	–	–	2
7.	Naas, North	7	1	38 *c*	15,027	4	4	–	–	10
8.	Naas, South	5	2	30	10,397	4	–	–	–	8
9.	Narragh, East	1	5	43	12,471	4	2	–	–	11
10.	Narragh, West	4	1	41	11,126	2	4	–	–	10
11.	Kilkea and Moone	1	4	74 *d*	28,219	1	2	–	–	19
12.	Ophaley, East	8	4	19 *e*	17,158	1	3	–	–	11
13.	Ophaley, West	10	–	13	18,749 *f*	6	4	–	–	13
14.	Connel	5	2	59	15,150	4	6	–	–	5
		78	25	582	219,415	43	42	–	–	135
	6.—KILKENNY COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Gowran	22	–	170	47,069 *g*	13	15	–	–	41
2.	Cranagh	9	–	115	28,467 *h*	7	5	–	–	25
3.	Fassadining	9	–	88	25,066	5	12	–	–	33
4.	Ida	13	–	158	24,363	4	8	–	–	19
5.	Galmoy	8	–	62	21,117	4	11	–	–	22
6.	Kells	9 *i*	–	58 *i*	23,822 *i*	5	13	–	–	25
7.	Shillelogher	10	–	32	18,099	3	3	–	–	17
8.	Iverk	7	–	78	18,257	5	9	–	–	19
9.	Knocktopher	7	–	101	15,150	4	11	–	–	32
		94	–	862	221,410	50	87	–	–	233
	7.—KILKENNY CITY.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	St. Mary's	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	11
2.	St. Canice's	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	16
3.	St. John's	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	7
4.	St. Patrick's	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	7
		–	–	–	–	9	18	–	–	41
	8.—KING'S COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Ballybritt	5	4	99	21,600	8	5	–	–	17
2.	Ballyboy	2	–	58	11,517	3	5	–	–	5
3.	Ballycowan	3	1	71 *h*	12,320 *l*	5	6	–	–	20
4.	Clonlisk	4	4	88	20,824	4	3	–	–	9
5.	Coolestown	3	–	71	12,880	5	3	–	–	14
6.	Eglish	2	–	85	8,774	2	1	–	–	6
7.	Geashill	–	1	47	11,800 *m*	3	3	–	–	18
8.	Garrycastle	7	–	167	23,548	6	5	–	–	48
9.	Kilcoursey	1	3	48	7,608	2	3	–	–	10
	To be carried forward	27	13	734	130,871	38	34	–	–	147

(*a*) Including 10,000 Acres Bog.——(*b*) According to Taylor's Map.——(*c*) Besides Five sub-denominations.——(*d*) Four Townlands in dispute whether they belong to this County or to Carlow.——(*e*) 30 sub-denominations.——(*f*) 24,070 Acres according to Taylor's Map.——(*g*) The number of Acres variously stated, but most of the Enumerators agree in asserting that the number is under-rated.——(*h*) This is the number of Acres as assessed: the observation in the preceding Barony holds good as to this.——(*i*) The Returns from this Barony are defective; the number of each of these varies considerably in the several accounts.——(*k*) 50 sub-denominations: one Townland pays no Taxes.——(*l*) Taxable, besides 3,000 untaxed.——(*m*) Liable to Taxes.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	8.—KING'S COUNTY—*continued.*									
	BARONIES—*Brought forward.*	27	13	734	130,871	38	34	–	–	147
10.	Philipstown, Lower	4	1	35	7,748	2	2	–	–	7
11.	Philipstown, Upper	4	1	43	12,493	2	1	–	–	13
12.	Warrenstown	1	2	38	5,800	–	1	–	–	7
		36	17	850	156,912	42	38			174
	9.—LONGFORD COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Abbeyshruel	2	4	70	9,252	1	1	–	–	8
2.	Ardagh	2	8	183	24,400 *a*	3	6	–	–	41
3.	Granard	2	3	162	38,430	3	10	–	–	51
4.	Longford	1	4	159	34,860	4	3	1	–	33
5.	Moydow	2	5	137 *b*	15,330 *c*	3	5	–	–	17
6.	Rathcline	3	1	142	13,950	5	5	–	–	23
		12	25	853	136,222	19	30	1		173
	10.—LOUTH COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Ferrard	20	1	167	26,467	11	8	2	–	24
2.	Ardee	18	–	216	26,059	8	9	–	–	28
3.	Louth	7	1	81	13,502	4	4	–	–	14
4.	Dundalk, Lower	3	–	72	12,278	2	5	–	–	24
5.	Dundalk, Upper	11	–	80	15,855	5	10	2	–	25
		59	2	616	94,161	30	36	4	–	115
	11.—MEATH COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Deece, Upper	9	1	73	16,232	3	2	–	–	5
2.	Deece, Lower	9	–	42	10,881	3	1	–	–	2
3.	Demifore	6	–	70	23,000	6	2	–	–	18
4.	Duleek, Upper	10	1	115	17,181	1	5	–	–	10
5.	Duleek, Lower	9	–	95	19,140	6	6	–	–	12
6.	Dunboyne	2	–	69	10,000 *d*	1	2	–	–	3
7.	Kells, Upper	9	–	123	21,452 *e*	4	6	–	–	21
8.	Kells, Lower	7	2	121	12,916 *f*	4	5	–	–	13
9.	Lune	4	–	64	15,019 *g*	2	3	–	–	11
10.	Morgallion	8	–	50	15,845	3	2	–	–	16
11.	Moyfenragh, Upper	5	–	37	1,138	3	5	–	–	10
12.	Moyfenragh, Lower	4	–	85	20,437 *h*	4	6	1	–	8
13.	Navan, Upper	7	1	40	8,689 *i*	4	2	–	–	10
14.	Navan, Lower	10	1	73	15,270	7	5	–	–	13
15.	Ratoath	11	–	106	18,806 *j*	3	4	–	–	6
16.	Skrine	11	–	89	20,698 *k*	2	2	–	–	9
17.	Slane, Upper	7	7	55	9,163 *l*	3	4	–	–	10
18.	Slane, Lower	7	2	33	11,943 *m*	2	2	–	–	13
		135	15	1390	267,810	61	64	1		190

(*a*) According to Edgeworth's County Map.——(*b*) Divided into 140 Cartrons for Assessment.——(*c*) According to County Map.——(*d*) By Computation—8000 by County Docket.——(*e*) Taxable.——(*f*) By County Docket.——(*g*) By County Docket.——(*h*) By County Docket.——(*i*) By Down Survey and County Docket.——(*j*) By County Docket.——(*k*) By County Docket.——(*l*) By County Docket.—13,463 Acres by Calculation.——(*m*) By Down Survey.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY. Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	School Masters.
	12.—QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Stradbally	3	4	47	11,099	5	2	—	—	3
2.	Tinnehinch	4	—	66	30,586	3	5	—	—	20
3.	Maryborough East	3	3	55	10,319 *a*	6	4	—	1	21
4.	Maryborough West	2	—	51	11,979 *b*	3	4	—	—	16
5.	Portnehinch	2	—	53 *c*	19,730 *d*	7	3	—	—	13
6.	Ballyadams	1	2	51	10,704 *e*	1	4	—	1	15
7.	Slieumargy	3	3	50	12,879 *f*	1	3	—	—	13
8.	Cullinagh	2	3	65 *g*	19,161 *h*	6	3	—	1	24
9.	Clondonagh } Cantreds	3	2	94	19,459	6	3	—	—	16
10.	Clarmalagh } in	5	6	104	21,944	3	1	—	—	13
11.	Upper-woods } Ossory	1	—	67	32,814	1	3	—	—	18
		29	23	703	200,674	42	35	—	3	172
	13.—WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Clonlonan	2	2	130	12,561	3	6	—	—	21
2.	Brawney	1	—	37	3,287	1	2	—	1	11
3.	Kilkenby, West	4	—	87	14,652	3	4	—	—	11
4.	Moycashel	6	1	118	21,876	5	4	—	1	7
5.	Rathconrath	8	—	165	22,752	4	6	—	—	20
6.	Corkaree	8	—	72	10,500 *i*	4	3	—	—	11
7.	Delvin	6	—	81	17,303	2	2	—	—	15
8.	Demifore	8	—	94	18,394	2	4	—	—	22
9.	Farbill	1	—	76	13,545 *j*	3	1	—	—	10
10.	Fartullagh	8	2	72	15,068	4	2	—	—	11
11.	Moygoish	4	2	106	16,249	4	4	—	—	13
12.	Moyashel and Magheradernon	3	—	85	20,210	3	3	—	—	21
		59	7	1,123	186,397	38	41	—	2	173
	14.—WEXFORD COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Ballaghkeen *k*	20	—	—	38,000	5	5	—	—	12
2.	Bantry *k*	13	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	7
3.	Bargy	13	—	191	20,791	3	10	—	—	18
4.	Forth	22	—	332	19,880	9	15	—	1	30
5.	Gorey	10	4	222	31,541	10	5	—	—	25
6.	Scarewalsh *k*	10	7	—	44,000	8	15	—	—	26
7.	Shelburne	6	1	104	27,119	7	6	—	—	22
8.	Shelmalier *k*	18	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	13
		112	12	849	181,331	54	69	—	1	153
	15.—WICKLOW COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Arklow	11	2	223	35,400	5	5	—	—	34
2.	Newcastle	6	1	135	32,403	7	3	—	—	17
3.	Rathdown	2	2	63	14,346	7	3	—	—	13
4.	Ballinacor	3	6	216	64,951	5	6	—	—	35
5.	Shillelagh	4	4	65	27,500	3	5	—	—	14
6.	Talbotstown, Lower	10	1	100	72,000	3	4	—	—	25
7.	Talbotstown, Upper	7	3	97	16,683	5	5	1	—	22
		43	19	899	263,283	35	31	1	—	160

(*a*) According to the County Book; but the County contains more Land and more Denominations than therein stated.——(*b*) According to County Book—18,000 Acres by Computation.——(*c*) 75 Sub-denominations.——(*d*) By Computation—14,604 Acres by County Book.——(*e*) By County Book—more by Computation.——(*f*) By Down Survey—19,680 by Computation.——(*g*) There are 10 more than in County Book.——(*h*) 22,160 Acres by Computation.——(*i*) According to the Down Survey—13,399 by Estimation.——(*j*) According to the Down Survey, but it contains 3,000 Acres more, exclusive of Bogs.——(*k*) The Returns of these Baronies are inaccurate and defective.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY. Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	School Masters.
	16.—CLARE COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Bunratty	18	—	299	38,357.	8	11	—	—	32
2.	Clonderelaw	7	—	94	43,514	2	8	—	—	18
3.	Burren	11	—	120	7,484	1	5	—	—	7
4.	Corcomroe	6 *a*	—	199	16,663 *b*	3	6	—	—	19
5.	Ibrickane	3	—	72 *c*	13,473 *d*	1	4	—	—	25
6.	Inchiquin	5	—	253	49,817	2	4	—	—	19
7.	Islands	4	—	170	31,528	4	7	—	—	28
8.	Moyferta	5	—	93	40,557	3	8	—	—	34
9.	Tulla	15	—	236	51,847	8	10	—	1	33
		74	—	1,536	293,240	32	63	—	1	215
	17.—CORK COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Beer, *(no Return)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bantry	—	2	84 *e*	—	2	2	—	—	10
3.	Barretts	—	9	85	40,000	5	5	—	—	8
4.	Barrymore	24	—	202½	80,000	14	13	—	—	48
5.	East Carbery, E. Division	7	9	174	56,000	9	7	—	—	41
6.	East Carbery, W. Division	8	—	241	—	5	8	—	—	39
7.	West Carbery, E. Division	7	2	212½	—	9	9	—	2	27
8.	West Carberry, W. Division	4	3	372	—	3	6	—	—	34
9.	Condons, and Clongibbons	6	8	92	—	14	9	1	—	5
10.	Courceys	2	1	33½	6,700	1	1	—	—	4
11.	Duhallow	7	5	262½	105,748 *f*	6	13	—	2	51
12.	Fermoy, *(no Return)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Ibane and Barryroe	7	6	144	30,000	3	4	—	—	15
14.	Imokilly	23	—	204	80,000	13	15	—	—	38
15.	Kerrycurrihy	10	3	53	—	2	3	—	—	13
16.	Kinnelea	10	7	157	—	8	5	—	—	16
17.	Kinnalmeaky	4	4	63	19,273 *f*	7	5	1	—	28
18.	Kinnatalloon	2	5	43	21,375	4	2	—	—	5
19.	Kinsale, T. & Lib.	2	4	33	6,846	9	4	—	—	10
20.	Muskerry East	6	9	167	80,000	12	13	—	—	35
21.	Muskerry West	10	—	173	—	8	13	—	—	26
22.	Orrery and Kilmore	10	1	142	40,033 *f*	8	14	—	—	18
23.	Bandon, T. & Lib.	2	—	2	45	6	—	1	—	8
24.	Youghall, T. & Lib.	1	—	9	6,120	9	4	—	3	13
25.	Mallow, Man.	—	2	11½	6,793	5	3	—	1	8
		152	80	2,960½	578,933	162	158	3	8	500
	18.—CORK CITY.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	St. Mary Shandon	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	12
2.	St. Catherine's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
3.	St. Anne's	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	28
4.	St. Anne Shandon	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
5.	Curricuppane									
6.	White Church pt.	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3
7.	Kilculley									
8.	Rathcowney, pt.									
9.	St. Nicholas'	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	17
10.	St. Finbar's	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	18
11.	Douglas									
12.	Inskinny, pt.									
13.	Carrigrohane, pt.	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	4
14.	Ovens, pt.									
15.	Ballinhassig or Ballinaboy, pt.									
16.	Passage, pt.									

South Lib.

(*a*) There are eight Ecclesiastical Parishes.——(*b*) According to Strafford's Survey and the County Book.——(*c*) These are Plowlands, in which are many sub-denominations.——(*d*) which pay Cess.——(*e*) The denominations of this County are all named Ploughlands, and the measure generally English.——(*f*) Irish measure.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	18.—CORK CITY—*continued.*									
	PARISHES—*continued.*									
17.	Trinity or Christ Church	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	3	17
18.	St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	1	12
19.	St. Paul's	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	7
		—	—	—	—	41	35	2	5	123
	19.—KERRY COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Truaghnackmy	19	—	429	7,248 *a*	10	15	—	1	87
2.	Corkaguinney	20	—	402	3,853 *a*	4	9	—	—	36
3.	Iraghticonnor	9	—	223 *b*	47,718	3	5	—	—	38
4.	Clanmaurice	15	1	292	5,946 *a*	6	10	—	—	30
5.	Glanerough	4	—	241	—	1	6	—	—	7
6.	Magonahy	10	2	312	4,595 *a*	5	11	—	—	37
7.	Iveragh	6	—	231	—	5	5	—	—	23
8.	Dunkerrin	3	—	326	300 *c*	4	6	—	—	19
		86	3	2,456	69,660	38	67	—	1	277
	20.—LIMERICK COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Conello, Upper	11	—	263	53,446 *d*	7	12	—	—	61
2.	Conello, Lower	21	—	271	42,649 *e*	10	13	—	—	65
3.	Costlea	14	—	140	29,966 *f*	5	12	—	—	36
4.	Coshma	9	7	102	24,568	5	11	—	—	22
5.	Small County	8	11	106	24,679	4	7	—	—	32
6.	Clanwilliam	4	10	90	17,825 *g*	3	5	—	—	24
7.	Pobblebrian	2	7	62	11,020	1	2	—	—	16
8.	Kenry	5	1	94	12,000 *h*	5	3	—	—	20
9.	Coonagh	4	3	69	15,224 *i*	3	4	—	—	21
10.	Owneybeg	1	2	37	5,605 *j*	3	3	—	—	13
11.	Kilmallock, Lib.	1	—	22	1,800	1	1	—	—	3
		80	41	1,256	238,782	47	73	—	—	313
	21.—LIMERICK CITY.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	St. Michael's	—	—	—	—	10	12	1	1	29
2.	St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
3.	St. John's	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	14
4.	St. Munchin's pt.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
5.	Cahiravalla	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
6.	Cahirnerry	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
7.	Kilmurry	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
8.	Derrygalven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9.	Donoghmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10.	Mungret	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
11.	Carrigaparson, pt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12.	Knocknegaule, pt.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
13.	Stradbally, pt. and Kilnegariff, pt.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14.	St. Patrick's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
15.	St. Laurence's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Creacora	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17.	Killeely, pt.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
18.	Kilkeedy, pt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	St. Nicholas	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
		—	—	—	—	19	34	1	1	81

(*a*) Reduced Acres that pay Cess.——(*b*) Besides 87½ Plowlands.——(*c*) Reduced gneeves.——(*d*) Many more Acres which are not stated in the County Book.——(*e*) 81,160 Acres by Neville's Survey.——(*f*) Many more Acres which are not stated in the County Book.——(*g*) 20,825 Acres by Computation.——(*h*) According to the Down Survey.——(*i*) Many more Acres which are not stated in the County Book.——(*j*) As in preceding.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School-Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	22.—TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Iffa and Offa, East	11	4	136	27,546	11	16	1	–	50
2.	Iffa and Offa, West	15	–	249	37,811 *a*	6	11	–	–	45
3.	Middlethird	23	–	213	59,106 *b*	7	24	1	–	45
4.	Slievardagh	13	–	115	43,939	8	19	–	–	42
5.	Clanwilliam	22	–	198	50,761	11	12	–	–	68
6.	Kilnemanagh	14	4	245	35,178	6	11	–	–	53
7.	Eliogarty	14	2	154 *c*	37,954 *d*	7	12	–	1	41
8.	Ormond, Upper	13	1	674	32,128 *e*	5	4	–	–	25
9.	Ormond, Lower	16	1	164	53,825	12	11	–	1	33
10.	Owney and Arra	9	–	173	24,916	5	8	–	–	38
11.	Ikerriu	9	–	99	25,122	5	4	–	–	27
		159	12	2,420	428,286	83	132	2	2	467
	23.—WATERFORD COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Glenhaheiry	1	1	36	11,536	–	–	–	–	4
2.	Decies without Drum	15	1	297	75,471 *f*	7	22	–	–	31
3.	Decies within Drum	7	1	127	37,695 *g*	3	6	–	–	10
4.	Gaultier	11	–	88	16,873 *h*	2	2	–	–	10
5.	Coshmore and Coshbride	7	–	92	55,241	9	11	–	–	24
6.	Upperthird	9	4	151	54,655	4	9	–	–	21
7.	Middlethird	10	–	113	25,642	5	4	–	–	14
		60	7	904	277,113	30	54	–	–	114
	24.—WATERFORD CITY.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	St. Trinity within	–	–	–	–	5	6	1	–	7
2.	St. Trinity without									
3	St. Michael's	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
4.	St. Olave's									
5.	St. Patrick's									
6.	St. Stephen's	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	7
7.	St. Peter's									
8.	St. John's within	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	1	6
9.	St. John's without									
10.	East Passage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Kilculleheen	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1
12.	Kilbarry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Killoteran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		–	–	–	–	11	19	1	2	27
	25.—ANTRIM COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Antrim, Upper	4	1	65	23,432 *i*	3	2	5	3	25
2.	Antrim, Lower	6	–	93	42,876	2	1	3	–	41
3.	Belfast, Upper	4	2	60	19,421	6	3	8	5	64
4.	Belfast, Lower	8	1	107	46,499	4	–	4	4	33
5.	Carey	6	1	184	–	8	3	3	1	28

(*a*) Besides a large quantity of Mountain.——(*b*) Besides the Corporations of Cashel and Fethard.——(*c*) Besides 32 sub-denominations.——(*d*) The number of Acres returned is much less than the actual number.——(*e*) Besides upwards of 2,000 Acres of Mountain.——(*f*) Besides 2,153 Acres Strand.——(*g*) Besides 35,000 Acres of Mountain, and large tracts of Commonage.——(*h*) Besides a large tract of Strand.——(*i*) The measurements of this County are taken partly in English and partly in Irish measure, and in many instances the quantities of Mountain Land are omitted.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Town-Lands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Esta-blished.	Roman Catholic.	Presby-terian.	Other Dissen-ters.	
	25.—ANTRIM—*continued.*									
	BARONIES.									
6.	Dunluce, Upper	3	–	152	40,320	2	4	2	4	29
7.	Dunluce, Lower	1	4	129	16,000	4	2	1	–	20
8.	Glenarm, Upper	3	–	52	10,775	1	1	3	1	15
9.	Glenarm, Lower	3	–	201	24,175	2	2	1	1	13
10.	Kilconway	3	5	124	38,569	3	2	3	1	21
11.	Massareene, Upper	9	–	123	48,939	12	–	3	1	50
12.	Massareene, Lower *a*	2	2	44	14,769	2	1	1	–	26
13.	Toome, Upper	4	3	131	29,286	3	2	2	2	18
14.	Toome, Lower	1	1	78	19,127	5	2	3	6	32
		56	20	1,543	374,188	57	25	45	29	414
	26.—ARMAGH COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Armagh	–	6	155	47,556	8	6	4	5	42
2.	Fews, Upper	1	2	78*b*	47,146	4	5	1	2	32
3.	Fews, Lower	1	2	91	30,000	4	3	1	3	7
4.	O'Neiland, East	2	2	84	15,340	4	2	1	–	10
5.	O'Neiland, West	3	6	205	53,731 *c*	6	5	2	2	51
6.	Orior, Upper	3	2	90	29,426	5	5	2	–	26
7.	Orior, Lower	1	5	109	33,238	7	4	7	3	26
8.	Turaney	–	4	107	27,074	4	2	–	1	5
		11	29	919	283,511	42	32	18	16	199
	27.—CARRICKFERGUS TOWN.									
	PARISH.									
	Carrickfergus	–	–	–	–	5	1	2	1	13
		–	–	–	–	5	1	2	1	13
	28.—CAVAN COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Castleraghan	4	4	244	36,253	5	7	1	–	37
2.	Clonkee	2	3	218	32,000	8	4	2	3	46
3.	Clonmoghan	4	3	136	19,574	5	4	–	–	10
4.	Loughtee, Upper	4	4	308	58,327	11	11	–	–	52
5.	Loughtee, Lower	1	2	159		1	2	–	–	16
6.	Tullaghgarvey	2	3	268	36,083	7	4	–	1	37
7.	Tullaghagh	3	1	286	38,463	7	7	–	–	19
8.	Tullahonoho	2	–	159	24,562	6	4	1	–	35
		22	20	1,778	245,262	50	43	4	4	252
	29.—DONEGAL COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Boylagh	2	2	337	–	4	6	–	–	16
2.	Banagh	5	3	479	–	7	8	–	–	45
3.	Innishowen	10	–	180	–	14	14	7	–	65
4.	Kilmacrenan	2	–	767	–	13	12	6	1	84
5.	Raphoe	9	2	550	75,680	15	7	8	1	87
6.	Tyrhugh	4	1	350	60,344	6	6	1	1	42
		42	8	2,663	136,024	59	53	22	3	339

(*a*) The Returns from this Half Barony are defective.—(*b*) Many of the Townlands are subdivided.—(*c*) The Lands in this Barony are returned partly according to English Measure and partly according to Irish.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	30.—DOWN COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Ards	4	2	107	22,592	6	4	14	1	46
2.	Castlereagh	10	6	200	62,788	7	7	11	2	79
3.	Dufferin	—	2	39	11,764	4	—	2	—	14
4.	Iveagh, Upper	11	4	232	17,512	14	13	12	7	111
5.	Iveagh, Lower	5	6	174	47,666	14	6	13	7	51
6.	Kinalearty	1	3	34	14,109	2	1	1	1	14
7.	Lecale	11	1	198	35,339	14	13	2	4	47
8.	Mourne	1	—	48	3,000	1	1	1	1	10
9.	Newry, Lordship	—	1	36	9,636	2	3	1	1	18
		43	25	1,068	224,406	64	48	57	24	390
	31.—FERMANAGH COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Clonkelly	—	2	251	—	1	2	—	—	17
2.	Coole	1	2	136	11,300	1	2	—	—	23
3.	Glenawley	1	4	354	44,250	4	2	—	—	32
4.	Knockininny	—	3	146	11,845	1	4	—	—	12
5.	Lurg	3	3	347	13,010	5	4	—	—	47
9.	Magheraboy	2	4	313	48,020	11	3	1	—	29
7.	Magherastephana	1	3	323	34,625	3	2	—	—	30
8.	Tyrkennedy	1	4	215	32,250	4	3	—	1	39
		9	25	2,085	195,300	30	22	1	1	229
	32.—LONDONDERRY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Coleraine, H. Bar.	6	2	236	61,000	6	3	4	6	42
2.	Coleraine, Town & Lib.	4	—	131	11,022	3	—	4	1	10
3.	Kenoght	8	—	265	—	7	4	6	1	34
4.	Loughinsholin	13	4	315	100,000	19	12	6	5	82
5.	Tirkeeran	4	1	242	—	5	5	5	1	19
6.	Londonderry, City & Lib.	1	—	—	—	4	3	2	2	10
		36	7	1,189	172,022	44	27	27	16	197
	33.—MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Cremourne	3	2	360	43,200	4	6	2	3	65
2.	Dartree	4	1	362	31,160	7	8	3	3	61
3.	Monaghan	6	2	365	—	9	6	2	1	34
4.	Treugh	2	—	121	22,851 *a*	2	3	2	1	29
5.	Farney	3	2	378	36,774	7	8	—	—	53
		18	7	1,586	133,985	29	31	9	8	242
	34.—TYRONE COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Clogher *b*	3	—	310	—	9	5	3	2	12
2.	Dungannon	15	3	812	—	24	14	18	5	119
3.	Omagh	8	—	499	—	13	11	5	1	25
4.	Strabane	8	—	479	—	14	7	5	4	48
		34	3	2,100	—	60	37	31	12	204

(*a*) This measurement is uncertain.——(*b*) This return is defective.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	35.—GALWAY COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Aran, H. Bar.	1	–	15	1,540	–	2	–	–	6
2.	Athenry	3	4	77	12,072 *a*	2	14	–	–	13
3.	Ballimoe	6	4	237	21,581	1	6	–	–	24
4.	Ballinahinch	3	1	268	10,658 *b*	1	5	–	–	10
5.	Clare	11	5	–	45,864	10	9	–	–	23
6.	Clonmacnoon *c*	4	3	54	40,150	3	5	–	–	18
7.	Downamore *c*	3	4	106	24,027	–	3	–	–	7
8.	Dunkellin	19	–	189	34,555	3	11	–	–	22
9.	Killconnell	6	7	153	23,889 *d*	4	7	–	–	20
10.	Killian	3	4	93	12,513	2	3	–	–	14
11.	Kiltartan	6	6	172	22,106	2	4	–	–	19
12.	Loughrea	1	17	78	17,324	2	4	–	–	11
13.	Longford	8	4	360	35,855 *e*	5	11	–	–	11
14.	Moycullen	3	1	208	15,324	1	9	–	–	15
15.	Leitrim	10	–	241	22,865	3	10	–	–	41
16.	Ross	1	2	814	7,599 *f*	–	2	–	–	5
17.	Tyaquin	4	7	198	29,413 *g*	7	10	–	–	20
		92	69	2,533	377,335	46	115	–	–	279
	36.—GALWAY TOWN.									
	PARISHES.									
1.	Oranmore	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
2.	St. Nicholas	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	35
3.	Rahoon	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	9
		–	–	–	–	2	19	–	–	45
	37.—LEITRIM COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Carrigallen *no return*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Dromahaire	5	2	187	23,240	7	9	–	–	38
3.	Leitrim	2	3	347	1,708	7	8	–	–	36
4.	Mohill	–	4	300	16,307	3	8	–	–	54
5	Rossclogher	1	2	307	7,349	4	5	–	2	42
		8	11	1,141	48,604	21	30	–	2	170
	38.—MAYO COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Burrishoole	3	3	451	12,892 *h*	3	11	–	–	36
2.	Carragh	8	6	337	21,237 *i*	5	12	1	–	28
3.	Clonmorris	4	3	500	20,700 *j*	2	8	–	–	12
4.	Erris, H. Bar.	2	–	212	12,000 *k*	1	8	–	–	18
5.	Gallen	9	1	357	26,642 *l*	½	16	–	–	24
6.	Kilmaine	7	2	314	34,586	6	11	–	–	21
7.	Morish	2	1	227	9,654 *m*	1	6	–	–	30
8.	Tyrawley	16	–	542	33,792 *n*	10	17	1	–	66
9.	Costello	7	1	320	24,646	1	13	–	–	47
		58	17	3,260	196,149	31	102	2	–	282

(*a*) By Treasurer's Book: 13.332 Acres by Estimation.——(*b*) By Treasurer's Book: 150,000 by Estimation.——(*c*) Defective.——(*d*) By Treasurer's Book.——(*e*) Cunningham Measure.——(*f*) By Strafford's Survey: 22,421 Acres by Estimation.——(*g*) By Treasurer's Book.——(*h*) By Strafford's Survey: 96,215 Acres by Ball's Survey in 1816.——(*i*) 86,990 by Survey of 1816.——(*j*) 40,951 by Survey of 1816.——(*k*) 142,031 by Survey of 1816.——(*l*) By Strafford's Survey.——(*m*) 75,441 by Modern Survey.——(*n*) 158,712 by Modern Survey.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School-Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	39.—ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Athlone	14	—	342	48,483	8	11	—	—	47
2.	Ballimoe, H. Bar.	3	1	58	8,399	1	2	—	—	11
3.	Ballintobber	13	—	428	51,003	10	18	—	—	93
4.	Boyle	13	—	434	41,817 *a*	9	16	—	—	78
5.	Moycarne	2	—	33	8,759	—	4	—	—	7
6.	Roscommon	11	—	335	31,911	5	6	—	—	27
		56	1	1,630	190,372	33	57	—	—	263
	40.—SLIGO COUNTY.									
	BARONIES.									
1.	Carbery	6	—	317	26,699	5	9	1	1	53
2.	Corran	7	—	213	24,181	1	5	—	—	13
3.	Liney	4	1	348	59,048	7	10	—	—	42
4.	Tiraghrill	11	1	265	35,994 *b*	4	7	—	—	26
5.	Tyreragh	7	1	250	33,531 *c*	6	11	—	—	43
6.	Coolavin, H. Bar.	1	2	121	14,658	1	2	—	—	7
		36	5	1,514	194,121	24	44	1	1	184

(*a*) By Strafford's Survey.——(*b*) Besides Mountain and Bog.——(*c*) According to the County Book.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING TABLES.

THE preceding Tables have been digested from the Returns made by the Enumerators, when called upon to prove themselves qualified by their local information, to execute the duties prescribed for them under the Population Act. The first two columns, intituled Parishes and Parts of Parishes, are corrected by a return previously received from the Bench of Magistrates, through the Peace Clerk, specifying the names of the Baronies, Parishes and Townlands, or other subdivisions of their respective Counties. The returns of the Peace Clerks differ in several cases from those of the Enumerators, as the former was drawn up according to the civil divisions of the County by which the assessments for local taxation are made; and the latter, partly according to the same divisions, and partly according to the Ecclesiastical arrangement. In some cases also, the Enumerators returned the Parishes according to the Roman Catholic divisions, which frequently differ from those of the Established Church. Several Parishes are also at times returned under the single name of the Union of which they form a part. Difficulties likewise occurred in cases in which Parishes were situated in different Baronies. It has been therefore found useful to refer to other authorities for reconciling these differences; and it is thought that the precautions thus taken, have rendered this part of the Table generally accurate.

The Table of Townlands also presented similar difficulties. In some Counties, the minor sub-denominations are mixed up with the Townlands; in others, Ploughlands, or other names are substituted for them; and in some Counties no information of any division less than that of Baronies could be obtained. The statement of acres was often made in the same County, by some Enumerators, according to those taxed, but by others according to a modern Survey. Sometimes they are estimated by the Irish, and sometimes by the English, or by the Cunningham measure; the difference was therefore great, and frequently irreconcileable.

In making the return of Clergymen, the Enumerators were instructed to confine themselves to those actually resident, one object of the inquiry being to procure the names and addresses of that class, whose influence and local information were hoped to be (and actually in many instances proved to be) highly valuable towards effecting the objects of the Legislature. The instructions were generally adhered to, though a few instances occurred in which the Enumerators returned the names of the Incumbents of the Parishes, or of those generally though not actually resident. It is however, conceived, that the inaccuracies thence arising are inconsiderable.

In the returns of Schoolmasters, some omitted the names of the itinerant and hedge Schoolmasters; whenever these omissions were discovered, means were taken for their correction; so that, in this case also, dependence may be placed on their general accuracy.

Notwithstanding the inaccuracies that must occur in consequence of the causes above stated, the results will, in most cases, particularly with respect to the Clergy and Schoolmasters, be sufficiently correct for deducing practical conclusions of immediate utility; until more accurate information be furnished from the Returns of the Enumerators, which contain the Name, Age and Occupation of every individual in Ireland, and are now arranging and digesting in order to be laid before Parliament. With respect to the topographical divisions of the country, the deficiencies in the Tables serve to point out the necessity of an accurate survey being formed, by means of which these important points may be satisfactorily and definitively ascertained.

II.—Tabular Digest of the Enumerators' Qualification Returns—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

No.	COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Parts of Parishes.	No. of Townlands.	No. of ACRES.	RESIDENT CLERGY.				School-Masters.
						Established.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Dissenters.	
	LEINSTER.									
1.	Carlow	40	6	384	114,561	31	42	1	1	107
2.	Drogheda Town	—	—	—	—	9	15	1	2	24
3.	Dublin County	78	6	356	110,290	70	54	—	2	126
4.	Dublin City	—	—	—	—	109	86	3	2	187
5.	Kildare	78	25	582	219,415	43	42	—	—	135
6.	Kilkenny County	94	—	862	221,410	50	87	—	—	233
7.	Kilkenny City	—	—	—	—	9	18	—	—	41
8.	King's County	36	17	850	156,912	42	38	—	—	174
9.	Longford	12	25	853	136,222	19	30	1	—	173
10.	Louth	59	2	616	94,161	30	36	4	—	115
11.	Meath	135	15	1,390	267,810	61	64	1	—	190
12.	Queen's County	29	23	703	200,674	42	35	—	3	172
13.	Westmeath	59	7	1,123	186,397	38	41	—	2	173
14.	Wexford	112	12	849	181,331	54	69	—	1	153
15.	Wicklow	43	19	899	263,283	35	31	1	—	160
		775	157	9,467	2,152,466	642	688	12	13	2,163
	MUNSTER.									
16.	Clare	74	—	1,536	293,240	32	63	—	1	215
17.	Cork County	152	80	2,960½	578,933	162	158	3	8	500
18.	Cork City	—	—	—	—	41	35	2	5	123
19.	Kerry	86	3	2,456	69,660	38	67	—	1	277
20.	Limerick County	80	41	1,256	238,782	47	73	—	—	313
21.	Limerick City	—	—	—	—	19	34	1	1	81
22.	Tipperary	159	12	2,420	428,286	83	132	2	2	467
23.	Waterford County	60	7	904	277,113	30	54	—	—	114
24.	Waterford City	—	—	—	—	11	19	1	2	27
		611	143	11,532½	1,886,014	463	635	9	20	2,117
	ULSTER.									
25.	Antrim	56	20	1,543	374,188	57	25	45	29	414
26.	Armagh	11	29	919	283,511	42	32	18	16	199
27.	Carrickfergus Town	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	1	13
28.	Cavan	22	20	1,778	245,262	50	43	4	4	252
29.	Donegal	42	8	2,663	136,024	59	53	22	3	339
30.	Down	43	25	1,068	224,406	64	48	57	24	390
31.	Fermanagh	9	25	2,085	195,300	30	22	1	1	229
32.	Londonderry	36	7	1,189	172,022	44	27	27	16	197
33.	Monaghan	18	7	1,586	133,985	29	31	9	8	242
34.	Tyrone	34	3	2,100	—	60	37	31	12	204
		271	144	14,931	1,764,698	440	319	216	114	2,479
	CONNAUGHT.									
35.	Galway County	92	69	2,533	377,335	46	115	—	—	279
36.	Galway Town	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	45
37.	Leitrim	8	11	1,141	48,604	21	30	—	2	170
38.	Mayo	58	17	3,260	196,149	31	102	2	—	282
39.	Roscommon	56	1	1,630	190,372	33	57	—	—	263
40.	Sligo	36	5	1,514	194,121	24	44	1	1	184
		250	103	10,078	1,006,581	157	367	3	3	1,223
	LEINSTER	775	157	9,467	2,152,466	642	688	12	13	2,163
	MUNSTER	611	143	11,532½	1,886,014	463	635	9	20	2,117
	ULSTER	271	144	14,931	1,764,698	440	319	216	114	2,479
	CONNAUGHT	250	103	10,078	1,006,581	157	367	3	3	1,223
	TOTAL	1,907	547	46,008½	6,809,759	1,702	2,009	240	150	7,982

III.—RETURN of the Number of Houses and Inhabitants in the several Counties of Ireland, as collected from the Enumerators' Periodical Returns of Progress, and from the Reports of the Magistrates; together with a Comparative View of the Number of Houses and Inhabitants, as taken in 1813.

No.	COUNTIES.	Number of Houses in 1813.	Number of Houses in 1821.	Number of Inhabitants in 1813.	Number of Inhabitants in 1821.	Increase of Inhabitants since 1813.
	LEINSTER.					
1	Carlow	12,090	13,854	69,566	81,287 *p*	11,721
2	Drogheda Town	3,086	3,463	16,123	18,118 *p*	1,995
3	Dublin County	16,633 *d*	21,987	110,437 *d*	160,274 *p*	49,837
4	Dublin City	15,104	16,005	176,610	186,276 *p*	9,666
5	Kildare	14,564	15,875	85,133	101,715 *m*	16,582
6	Kilkenny County	23,414	26,479	134,664	157,096 *m*	22,432
7	Kilkenny City	no return.	4,321	no return.	23,230 *m*	—
8	King's County	19,705	23,032	113,226	132,319 *m*	19,093
9	Longford	16,348	17,320	95,917	107,702 *m*	11,785
10	Louth	no return.	17,428	no return.	101,070 *m*	—
11	Meath	25,921	30,432	142,479	174,716 *m*	32,237
12	Queen's County	19,932	23,067	113,857	129,391 *p*	15,534
13	Westmeath	no return.	23,478	no return.	128,042 *p*	—
14	Wexford	no return.	29,513	no return.	169,304 *p*	—
15	Wicklow	13,445	18,419	83,109	115,162 *p*	32,053
		—	284,673	—	1,785,702	—
	MUNSTER.					
16	Clare	29,301	36,312	160,603	209,595 *m*	48,992
17	Cork County	91,447	—	523,936	702,000 *p*	-
18	Cork City	7,652 *d*	12,175	64,394 *d*	100,535 *m*	36,141
19	Kerry	31,749	34,612	178,622	205,037 *p*	26,415
20	Limerick County	17,897 *d*	36,089	103,865 *d*	214,286 *p*	110,421
21	Limerick City	no return.	8,268	no return.	66,042 *p*	—
22	Tipperary	50,224	60,200	290,531	353,402 *m*	62,871
23	Waterford County	19,342	21,493	119,457	127,679 *m*	8,222
24	Waterford City	3,581	4,052	25,467	26,787 *p*	1,320
		—	—	—	2,005,363	—
	ULSTER.					
25	Antrim	42,258	—	231,548	261,601 *m*	30,053
26	Armagh	21,944 *d*	37,714	121,449 *d*	196,577 *p*	75,128
27	Carrickfergus Town	1,166	1,444	6,136	8,255 *p*	2,119
28	Cavan	no return.	34,744	no return.	194,330 *m*	—
29	Donegal	no return.	46,000	no return.	249,483 *m*	—
30	Down	53,310	62,425	287,290	329 348 *p*	42,058
31	Fermanagh	19,291	22,912	111,250	130,399 *p*	19,149
32	Londonderry	31,287	33,913	186,181	194,099 *p*	7,918
33	Monaghan	27,066	33,197	140,433	178,183 *p*	37,750
34	Tyrone	46,213	—	250,746	259,691 *m*	8,945
		—	—	—	2,001,966	—
	CONNAUGHT.					
35	Galway County	21,122 *d*	51,484	140,995 *d*	286,921 *p*	145,926
36	Galway Town	3,353	4,185	24,684	27,827 *p*	3,143
37	Leitrim	17,899	19,123	94,095	105,976 *p*	11,881
38	Mayo	43,702	53,940	237,371	297,538 *m*	60,167
39	Roscommon	30,254	38,289	158,110	207,777 *p*	49,667
40	Sligo	no return.	24,246	no return.	127,879 *p*	—
		—	191,267	—	1,053,918	—

SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF 1821.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
LEINSTER - - - - - -	284,673	1,785,702
MUNSTER - - - - - -	—	2,005,363
ULSTER - - - - - - -	—	2,001,966
CONNAUGHT - - - - - -	191,267	1,053,918
TOTAL IN IRELAND - - -	—	6,846,949

N.B.—In the foregoing Tables the letter (*d*) annexed to the returns of houses and inhabitants in 1813, denotes a deficiency of some of the returns of the counties to which it is annexed.—The letter (*p*) annexed to the amount of the population of 1821, denotes that the totals of houses and inhabitants have been collected from the returns of progress, made every fortnight, by the Enumerators, during their progress; and therefore, though generally accurate, they are in some instances defective, but not to such a degree as materially to affect the results.—The letter (*m*) denotes, that in these cases the totals are taken from the reports of the Magistrates, on the final examination of the Enumerators' returns after they had completed the census of their respective districts. When the deficiencies in this Table shall have been supplied by the final returns of the Enumerators, as certified by the Magistrates, the Total number of the inhabitants will, it is thought, amount to upwards of Seven millions.

Mem.]

GENERAL SURVEY AND VALUATION OF IRELAND.

Preliminary Observations.

THE measure of a general survey of Ireland according to townlands, specifying the extent and value of each, must be deemed a work of primary importance, particularly when the defects and inequalities of the present mode of local taxation are considered. It may at first be thought, that, if the trigonometrical survey of England were extended to Ireland, it would answer all the purposes required; but were the whole of Ireland surveyed in the same manner as England has been by the Board of Ordnance, it would add nothing more to the knowledge of the grand juries of Ireland, than what they now possess by their county maps, and could afford no data for rectifying and equalizing taxation, or for other civil and ecclesiastical purposes; because the survey of Great Britain and the county maps of Ireland as yet executed, do not specify the extent, dimensions and qualities of townlands, by the knowledge of which alone the assessments of local taxation must be ultimately regulated. However, at the same time, to insure accuracy and to connect the various surveys, a triangular measurement must be extended over the whole country; and the several surveyors should have, as a basis for their respective surveys, trigonometrical data.

The machinery of the Territorial Survey and Valuation Bill for Ireland, which has been recommended in several reports of the select committee of the House of Commons, and which is shortly about to be introduced into Parliament, is thus constructed.

Popular Effect.

1. In the view of giving the measure popular effect, and to afford country gentlemen an opportunity of attending to its execution, the chief secretary's precept issues to the assistant barrister or recorder and bench of magistrates of each district, with instructions to nominate surveyors and valuators of the lands on or near which these magistrates reside, and in which they may be supposed to take an interest; subject however, to the approbation of persons properly qualified to form an opinion of the qualifications of the persons so nominated.

Accuracy.

2. With this view, and in order to ensure accuracy in the execution of the work, the chief secretary is empowered to avail himself of the assistance of such persons of science, or of general knowledge of the state of the country, as may be deemed necessary.

Uniformity.

3. For the purpose of preserving uniformity in operation and effect, all the proceedings are to be made under the superintendence of an officer, through whom the chief secretary's precept, regulations and instructions are to issue: such officer submitting to the scientific persons or others (as above) all plans of maps, instructions, &c. &c. previously to their transmission to the several surveyors and valuators in the country.

Process.

4. The surveyors and valuators, nominated and approved as aforesaid, are to act in the performance of their respective duties, in pursuance of instructions to be transmitted to them from time to time, as above, when deemed necessary. Their maps and valuations, when completed and subjected to the inspection of the incumbent of the parish and one or more of the neighbouring resident magistrates, and afterwards submitted to the magistrates assembled in sessions, are to be transmitted, with the remarks and suggestions made on them during these inspections, to the chief secretary's office; where, in order to be assured of their accuracy and conformity to the general plan, they are to undergo the necessary scrutiny by the scientific and other persons as above, who, in the mean time, are empowered to make the necessary preparations for proving the accuracy of the maps and surveys so laid before them. Copies are then to be deposited in the several parishes, and amongst the county records for public use; and the originals preserved in Dublin Castle.

Expense.

5. The expense of forming the survey and valuation of each parish, when estimated by the magistrates and approved of by the chief secretary, is laid on the several counties, to be paid by them, when the work is certified to be complete and approved of by the chief secretary: provided such expense does not exceed in any county the moderate sum or rate of three pence per acre. The incidental expenses attending the

the arrangement made under the chief secretary's directions for securing accuracy and uniformity, and for supplying the copies required for the public service, is laid on the country at large, to be paid by the collectors of excise, as under the Population Act. Lastly, in considering the question of expense, it should be kept in mind, that in taking the late census a most extensive collection of materials, indispensable towards a complete and accurate execution of the intended survey and valuation has been obtained, and is now deposited in the Record Tower, ready for use when required, without incurring any trouble or expense on this part of the process.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle, January, 1824. *W. S. M.*

APPENDIX.

Extracts from Reports of Select Committees of the House of Commons on Grand Jury Presentments.

21st May, 1816.

YOUR Committee are of opinion, that it would be most material, so soon as may be, to devise a proper mode for rendering the assessments upon the different denominations of land as equal as practicable, and making those lands liable to assessment which are at present totally exempt; but, that a measure of so much delicacy and importance should be the subject of a separate enactment, and the Committee will immediately proceed to digest some measure upon the subject.

21st May, 1822.

Your Committee consider it most essential to this very important object, that the system hereafter to be adopted should be uniform in every part of Ireland, founded on an accurate survey of the whole acreable contents of the country; on a subsequent division of the land into profitable and unprofitable, and on a subdivision of the profitable lands, so as to make them hereafter proportionably contributory to payment of these assessments.

Your Committee take leave to express to the House their confident hope, that to effecting the general survey of the island, a measure embracing so many important public objects, exclusive of the immediate subject intrusted to their inquiry, the aid of Parliament will be liberally extended by the employment of proper officers under the direction of government—and at the public charge; which survey they conceive ought to be so framed, as to distinguish baronies, parishes and townlands, with their respective acreable contents, to form a ground-work for such ulterior measures as it may be fitting to adopt.

Extract from the Preliminary Observations to the Abstract of the Population Returns of Ireland, for 1821, p. xiii.

11th July, 1823.

The original returns, therefore, now lodged for preservation and reference in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle, contain the following particulars: 1st. The name and situation of every townland, subdivision of townland, or other smallest territorial district, throughout Ireland, classed according to its parish, barony and county: with the extent of the townland in many cases. 2d. The name of every town, village and hamlet, in each county, with, in most cases, the number of houses in each. 3d. The name and situation of every street, square, lane, alley, court, or other combination of houses, in cities and corporate towns. 4th. The number of dwelling-houses in Ireland, whether inhabited, uninhabited, or building, together with the number of stories in each. 5th. The number, names and situation of all public buildings in Ireland, such as places of worship, whether perfect or in a state of decay, barracks, school-houses, hospitals, infirmaries, lunatic asylums, prisons, penitentiaries, bridewells, mills, stores, &c. &c. The subject matter of the five preceding articles, supply valuable materials towards a General Survey of Ireland.

Appendix (H.)

COUNTY RETURNS OF BARONIES, PARISHES, TOWNLANDS, &c.

To the following Circular.

House of Commons,
Irish Survey and Valuation Committee,
March 18th 1824.

SIR,

Appendix (H.)

You will be so good as to furnish this Committee, within the term of six days after your receipt of this letter, with Replies to the following Queries.—As the Committee wish to proceed without delay, you will use as much dispatch as possible.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

T. SPRING RICE.

QUERIES.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?

7.—If there be a County Book or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?

N. B.—If this Return be called for in a County of a City, or County of a Town, in reply to Queries 5 and 6, the Treasurer will make a Return of the mode in which the Grand Jury Taxes are apportioned on the several Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations.

The Returns to be addressed, under cover, to

" The Chairman of the Irish Survey and Valuation Committee,
" House of Commons, London."

Appendix (H.)—*continued.*

RETURNS OR REPLIES FROM

First, - - - DUBLIN CITY AND COUNTY - - - - p. 160

1.—ANTRIM - - - - - p. 163
(1 a) CARRICKFERGUS - - - 165
2.—ARMAGH - - - - - - ibid.
3.—CARLOW - - - - - - 181
4.—CAVAN - - - - - - 186
5.—CLARE - - - - - - 187
6.—CORK - - - - - - - ibid.
7.—DONEGAL - - - - - - 193
8.—DOWN - - - - - - 195
9.—FERMANAGH - - - - ibid.
10.—GALWAY - - - (*no Return*)
11.—KERRY - - - (*no Return*)
12.—KILDARE - - - - - - 203
13.—KILKENNY - - - - - 204
14.—KING'S COUNTY - - - 216
15.—LEITRIM - - - - - - 224
16.—LIMERICK - - - - - 236
17.—LONDONDERRY - - p. 251
18.—LONGFORD - - - - - 253
19.—LOUTH - - - - - - ibid.
DROGHEDA - - - - 257
20.—MAYO - - - - - - 258
21.—MEATH - - - - - - 280
(*N.B.—The Answers to the* Queries *came to hand after this part was printed off, and are entered at* - - p. 374.)
22.—MONAGHAN - - (*no Return*)
23.—QUEEN'S COUNTY - - - 303
24.—ROSCOMMON - - - - 309
25.—SLIGO - - - (*no Return*)
26.—TIPPERARY - - - - 341
27.—TYRONE - - - (*no Return*)
28.—WATERFORD - - - - 349
29.—WESTMEATH - - - - 351
30.—WEXFORD - - - - 373
31.—WICKLOW - - - - 374

RETURNS TO THE QUERIES FROM THE COMMITTEE.

County of the City of DUBLIN.

Appendix (H.) DUBLIN.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——Nil.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many Inches to the Mile?——Nil.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Nil.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——Nil.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?—The Grand Jury Cess is apportioned on the several Parishes according to the amount of the Minister's money payable by each Parish; that is, if £. 10,000 Grand Jury Cess was to be raised amongst all the Parishes, and that the Minister's money payable for a particular Parish was £. 600, the apportionment on that Parish would be £. 917. 10.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——No specific sum being ever presented on any particular Parish.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the date at which such County Map was made?——Nil.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23?—If there is, return a Copy thereof?——Nil.

Treasurer's Office,
York-street, Dublin,
3 April 1824.

Wm Darley,
Treasurer of the Public Money of the
County of the City of Dublin.

County of DUBLIN.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——Yes.

2.—At what time was such made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense; and on what Scale, or how many Inches to a Mile?——Made in 1821, by Mr. Duncan, principal Draftsman to the Quarter Master-General's Department in Ireland. Scale, three Inches to a Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Boundary of Baronies only.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations, adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes, so far as the same can be made up?——

BARONIES.	Scale under 26 Geo. 3d. c. 14.	New Map, not including Waste, made in 1821.
Uppercross	19,042	23,982
Nethercross	13,610	15,155
Newcastle	14,800	16,310
Balrothery	23,845	30,370
Rathdown	12,437	15,445
Castleknock	10,109	11,889
Coolock	16,352	18,542
St. Sepulchre's	1,572	109
Donore	2,890	240
Total	114,657	132,042

County of Dublin—*continued.*

Parishes in Uppercross.	Acres.
Tallaght	5,135
Clondalkin parish	2,080
d° town	1,038
Rathcoole d°	1,241
d° parish	1,359
Kevin's without south side Circular Road	1,790
Ballymore Eustace	2,000
Milltown Dunlavin	1,400
Ballybought	840
Tipper Caven	1,000
Shankill	1,001
Dalkey	158
Total	19,042

Parishes in Nethercross.	
Swords	3,535
Finglass	2,023
Lusk	3,787
Clonmelkin	2,333
Portrane	705
Town and liberty of Swords	1,227
Total	13,610

Parishes in St. Sepulchre's.	
Patrick's Close	424
Kevin's Within	306
New-street and Poddle	642
Part of Kevin's Without, north of Circular Road	200
Total	1,572

Parishes in Donore	2,890

Parishes in Newcastle.	
Newcastle	2,000
Saggart	2,000
Kilmatalway	1,500
Esker	1,500
Rathfarnham	1,200
Lucan	1,200
Kilmainham	1,200
Ballyfarmott	500
Palmerstown	700
Cruats	1,800
Crumlin	1,200
Total	14,800

Parishes in Rathdown.	
Monkstown	1,253
Donnybrook	648
Tannee	2,591
Kill	2,030
Killany	542
Killgobbin	750
Old Connaught	700

Parishes in Rathdown—*continued.*	Acres.
Whitechurch	1,500
Rathmichael	460
Tallow	1,513
Killternan	450
Total	12,437

Parishes in Balrothery.	
Balrothery	3,000
Balsadam	1,991
Holmpatrick	1,063
West Lusk	1,845
East Lusk	2,501
Ballydungan	450
Naul	1,411
Westpalstown	884
Ballymadun	1,726
Garestown	2,072
Hollywood	2,599
Ballyboghill	1,892
Palmerstown	851
Dunabate	1,560
Total	23,845

Parishes in Castleknock.	
Castleknock	3,465
Mullahuddart	2,198
Kellsillaghan	1,448
The Ward	729
Clonsillagh	1,615
Cloghnan	362
Chapelizod	292
Total	10,109

Parishes in Coolock.	
Killosary	900
Kilbeg	500
St. Margaret's	1,140
Santry	2,360
Cloghran	994
Malahide	606
Ballgriffin	540
Portmarnock	1,020
Howth	1,772
Rathenny	440
Coolock	1,199
Grange Gorman	450
Clontarf	533
Clonturk	800
Glassnevin	600
Kingsally	1,339
Balldoyle	450
Killester	150
Artain	537
Total	16,352

N. B.—The above are the Parishes in each Barony, as contained in 26 Geo. 3. c. 14.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The aggregate amount of the several Baronies (as stated in answer to the 4th Query) is estimated, and then a sum upon each Acre is assessed, so as to make up the sum required; thus, the County at large contains 114,657 Acres, according to scale of 26th Geo. III. and supposing £. 2,866. 8. 6. to be the sum required, Sixpence per Acre upon the several Baronies will exactly produce this sum.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony,

Appendix (H.)

DUBLIN.

County of Dublin—*continued.*

Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—The Collectors levys within each Parish within their Barony, according to the applotment made in pursuance of the 26th Geo. III. c. 14. sect. 41. whatever acreable Rate is assessed as above.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the date at which such County Map was made?——There is not any County Book or Key, save the 26th Geo. III. c. 14. wherein the number of Acres in each Barony is specified, according as they are set out in Query, and by that scale the Inspector of the County of Dublin apportions the respective sums directed to be levied acreably thereon, as required by that Act.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——Not any; the County of Dublin is exempt from this Act.

5, Great George's-street North, Dublin,

Arthur Baker,
Treasurer County of Dublin.

Dublin County.

I.—Rathdown (½) Barony.

No.	Parishes.	Townlands.
1.	Stillorgan	3
2.	Taney	12
3.	Whitechurch	6
4.	Kilgobbin	5
5.	Rathmichael	5
6.	Tullow	5
7.	Kilternan	6
8.	Old Connaught	4
9.	Killiney	3
10.	Kill	3
11.	Monkstown (part of)	5
12.	Donnybrook (part of)	2
		59

II.—St. Sepulchre's Barony.

1.	St. Patrick's Liberties	1
2.	St. Nicholas Without (part of)	1
3.	St. Kevin's (part of)	1
		3

III.—Donore Barony.

1.	St. Luke's	1
2.	St. Catherine's (part of)	11
		12

IV.—Newcastle Barony.

1.	Newcastle	6
2.	Kilmactalway	5
3.	Esker	4
4.	Saggart	10
5.	Lucan	8
6.	St. James (part of)	1
7.	Rathfarnham	10
8.	Crumlin	8
9.	Cruagh	5
10.	Palmerstown	5
11.	Ballyfermot	1
		63

V.—Coolock Barony.

1.	St. George's	1
2.	Clonturk	7
3.	Grangegorman	1
4.	Clontarf	4
5.	Artaine	2
6.	Coolock	10
7.	Santry	17
8.	Glasnevin	3
9.	Killester	1
10.	Raheney	5
11.	Cloghran	4
12.	Killossory (part of)	5
13.	St. Margaret's	10
14.	Malahide	2
15.	Kinsealy	1
16.	Portmarnock	1
17.	Belgriffin	1

V.—Coolock Barony—*continued.*

No.	Parishes.	Townlands.
18.	St. Doologh's	1
19.	Killeek	3
20.	Baldoyle	2
21.	Howth	1
		82

VI.—Balrothery Barony.

1.	Balrothery	37
2.	Westpalstown	6
3.	Palmerstown	5
4.	Ballyboghill	11
5.	Killossory (part of)	1
6.	Hollywood	15
7.	Naul	13
8.	Grallagh	5
9.	Ballymadun	9
10.	Garristown	9
11.	Holmpatrick	9
12.	West Lusk (part of)	13
13.	East Lusk (part of)	15
14.	Donabate	9
15.	Baldungan	1
16.	Balscaddan	16
		174

VII.—Nethercross Barony.

1.	Swords	37
2.	Portrane	7
3.	Lusk (part of)	26
4.	Clonmethan	10
5.	Killossory (part of)	1
6.	Finglas	24
		105

VIII.—Castleknock Barony.

1.	Kilsalaghan	12
2.	Ward	4
3.	Cloghran	2
4.	Mullahidart	19
5.	Clonsillagh	13
6.	Chapelizod	3
7.	Castleknock	22
		75

IX.—Uppercross Barony.

1.	Ballymore Eustace	19
2.	Ballybought	3
3.	Tipperkevin	10
4.	Milltown	6
5.	Clondalkin	30
6.	Rathcoole	14
7.	Tallaght	35
8.	St. Kevin's (part of)	1
9.	Monkstown (part of)	1
10.	Bray (part of)	1
		120

Appendix (H.)

DUBLIN.

County of Dublin—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

	BARONIES.	Parishes.	Parts of Parishes.	Townlands.	ACRES. Arable.		Total.
I.	Rathdown - -	73	14	59	15,445	1,801	17,246
II.	St. Sepulchre - -			3	349	- -	349
III.	Donore - - -			12			
IV.	Newcastle - -			63	16,310	2,723	19,033
V.	Coolock - - -			82	18,542	2,398	20,940
VI.	Balrothery - -			174	30,370	1,699	32,069
VII.	Nethercross - -			105	15,155	1,012	16,167
VIII.	Castleknock - -			75	11,889	112	12,001
IX.	Uppercross - -			120	23,982	6,446	30,428
		73	14	693	132,042	16,191	148,233
	Dublin City - -	14 *	4	- -	2,229	3,028	5,257
		87	18	693	134,271	19,219	153,490

The part of the Summary containing the number of Parishes and Townlands, is formed from the preceding Table. That of the acreable contents, from Duncan's County Survey, published in 1822. The number of Acres, according to Scale, amounts to 123,784; according to Beaufort, to 142,050 Acres.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle,
27th March 1824.

1.—County of ANTRIM.

ANTRIM.

Queries,

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There is a Map of this County, made under the direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many Inches to the Mile?——A Map was made by Mr. Lendrick, in the year 1780, at the cost of £. 400, on a scale of one and a quarter Inch to a Mile; another Map was made from this one in 1808, by Mr. Williamson, on a scale of two Inches to a Mile, at the expense of £. 168.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?—— Those Maps contain the Boundaries of Baronies and Parishes, but do not contain the Boundaries of Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——There is no document whatever in existence in this County from which a Return can be made of the Names of Baronies, Parishes and Townlands, or other sub-denominations, adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; the practicability of apportioning the Grand Jury Assessments generally at an acreable rate, never seems to have been contemplated in this County.—(A.)

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £ 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?—An integer of £. 1,675 is apportioned among the respective Baronies, according to a Key (of which further mention will be made in reply to Query 7) therefore, so often as £. 1,675 is contained in £. 10,000, will the proportion of the respective Baronies be increased, being at the rate of £. 5,971 for each £. 1 in 1675.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— The Treasurer is obliged to apportion the sum with which each Barony is charged upon the sub-divisions, in like manner as before stated, where such subdivisions appear upon the Key; if £. 1,000 were presented upon Upper Belfast, for instance, then the proportion to be paid by the sub-divisions would be £. 6. 666 on the pound, according to the proportion the subdivisions would pay of £. 1,675. It is not the duty of the Collectors to apportion the sums either upon the subdivisions, where they exist, or upon the Baronies which are not divided by the Key; that is done in either case, by sworn applotters, under the provisions of the 36th Geo. 3. c. 55. sec. 53, "according to the "manner the Tax has been heretofore apportioned," for which, custom alone is the guide; but it is to be observed, the Treasurer has no *official* knowledge upon this subject.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book; there is a Key of the County, written upon parchment, without date or signature, which has been acted upon since the year 1776; Mr. Lendrick, who came into office as Treasurer that year, found the above-mentioned document in his office, but there is no record or memorandum to shew when it was formed. A copy is enclosed.—(B.)

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——No Table of the denominations of Lands and their contents has been formed, under the 49th Geo. 3. ch. 84, sec. 33. in this County.

Henry James Stuart, Treasurer.

Appendix (H.)

ANTRIM.

(A.)—Area of the County in Irish Plantation Acres.

Dunluce Barony	56,320	Toome Barony	48,160
Carey Barony	46,360	Antrim Barony	67,520
Kilconway Barony	38,569	Belfast Barony	65,920
Glenarm Barony	50,240	Massareene Barony	48,910
		Total in the County	420,999

The above appears upon Mr. Lendrick's Map.

(B.)—Key of the County of Antrim.

BARONIES.		£. s. d.	Acres.	
Upper 150,041	Belfast town and divisions	64 11 8	64.583	
150 0 10	Malone Dunmurry and Falls	39 16 6	39 825	
Belfast.	Derryvolgie	18 1 8	18.083	
	Castlenorton	27 11 –	27. 55	
Lower 185.958	Island Magee	40 16 2	40.808	
185 19 2	Maghrimorne	27 4 2	27.208	
336 – –	Ballynure	13 12 –	13. 6	
	Broad Island	28 9 –	28. 45	
	East quarter of Carrickfergus	13 – 10	13. 41	
	West quarter of D°	29 16 2	29.808	
	Ballyliney	33 – 10	33.041	
		336 – –	335.997	335.999
Upper 187.68	Killultagh $\frac{3}{6}$	187 6 8	187.333	
Massareene.	Killylaugh $\frac{1}{6}$	46 16 8	46.833	
93.665	Killmakevitt $\frac{1}{4}$	23 8 4	23.416	
Lower 93 13 4	Muckamore $\frac{1}{4}$	23 8 4	23.416	
		281 – –	280.998	280.999
Upper 132.625	Moylinny	93 12 6	93.625	
£. 132 12 6	Antrim	39 – –	39.	
Antrim.				
Lower 81.375	Hu. Colvill. Esq. land in Braid	16 2 10	16.141	
£. 81 7 6	Mr. O'Neill's land there	21 10 5	21.521	
	Glenwerry	2 15 8	2.783	
	Kert	25 9 6	25.475	
	Kells and Connor	15 9 1	15.455	
		214 – –	213.999	213.999
Upper 100.45	Montrivity	63 17 –	63.85	
£. 100 9 –	Feevagh	29 4 –	29.2	
Tome:	Grange	7 8 –	7.4	
Lower 74.55	Largie	42 11 –	42.55	
£. 74 11 –	Galgorm	12 6 –	12.3	
	Ballymena	19 14 –	19.7	
		175 – –	175.06	175.
	Total on the 4 Upper Baronies			£. 1,006 – –
Dunluce	Upper $\frac{8}{13}$ / Lower $\frac{7}{13}$	249 – –	132 16 – / 116 4 –	
Carey		165 – –	Carey.	
Killconway		88 – –		
Glenarms	Upper $\frac{1}{2}$ / Lower $\frac{1}{2}$	167 – –	83 10 10 / 83 10 10	
Total on the 4 Lower Baronies		669 – –		669 – –
	TOTAL on the County at large			£. 1,675 – –

(a true copy) *Henry James Stuart*, Treasurer.

Appendix (H.)

ANTRIM.

(1 a.)—CARRICKFERGUS.

Carrickfergus.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——None.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many Inches to the Mile?——None?

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, plough-lands, or other sub-denominations?——None.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——Parish of Carrickfergus, not sub-divided, by computation, 7,944 acres.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——Divisions.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——By Two Applotters, appointed at the April Quarter Sessions by the Grand Jury, for one year.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——A Key made out in 1793 by Six Persons appointed by the Grand Jury at the April Sessions.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——None.

2.—County of ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——A Map of the County is now making by order of the Grand Jury, and it is expected it will be finished in the course of a year.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many Inches to the mile?——Mr. William Armstrong was ordered in the year 1818, to make a Map of the County, and of each Barony separate, at the rate of four-pence per acre, and eight inches to the English mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3 Townlands, plough-lands, or other sub-denominations?——The Maps that have been finished contain an accurate specification of all Baronies, Parishes, and all other sub-divisions.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The enclosed Return contains the names of the Baronies and all the other Sub-divisions as far as can be made up at present.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——In the following manner; viz. Barony of Armagh, 4*s.* 8*d.* Tureny, 2*s.* 5½ *d.* Oneil and West, 4*s.* 7½ *d.* Oneil and East, 1 *s.* 6½ *d.* Upper Orin, 1 *s.* 8½ *d.* Lower Orin, 2*s.* 8*d.* Upper Fews, 9 *d.* Lower Fews, 1 *s.* 7 *d.* per pound on the entire sum to be raised off the County.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——The Treasurer issues his Warrant to the Collector for the sum to be raised off his Barony, which is applotted by baronial applotters; but does not know on what scale they do it.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book or Key but the one above-mentioned in No. 5, which has been in use time immemorial.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a copy thereof?——None but the one inclosed.

William Irwin,
Treas. of the Co. of Armagh.

RETURN of the Townlands in the Barony of Armagh, with contents of each Denomination, description of Land, &c. compiled from the Reference Books of the New Survey, Designed as part of the Apparatus for effecting a more equitable apportionment of the Grand Jury Cess. By Thomas K. Evans, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

PART I.—BARONY OF ARMAGH.

EXTRACT from the Grand Warrant, for Summer Assizes, 1822.

APPLOTMENT OF CESS.—"Whereas the following four Baronies in this County, viz. *Armagh*, "*Tureny*, *Upper Fews*, and *Lower Fews*, have been accurately Surveyed, Mapped, and the profitable "and unprofitable *contents of each Townland* distinctly marked; and as the principal use of such "Survey and Maps is to enable the Applotters of the Public Cess to lay the same upon the several "denominations in a *fair and equitable manner;* and as many well-founded complaints are con-"tinually made (several are stated in the Report published by order of Parliament) of unfair and "unequal Applotments, arising, as we apprehend, from *old and incorrect* Estimates of the real con-"tents of each Townland;"

"We hereby direct our Secretary to make out, as soon as may be, a correct return of the contents "of each denomination in the said four Baronies, and to have it Printed, for the use of the Grand "Jurors, Magistrates, and principal Landholders of the said four Baronies."

H. Caulfield, Foreman.

2.—County of Armagh.—*continued.*

Barony of Armagh.

The extreme length of the barony of Armagh, from the southerly part of Aughmagorgan to the northerly point of the borough of Charlemont, at the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Callan, is eighteen miles seven furlongs, English measure, in a right line. The extreme breadth, from the easterly part of Ballynahonemore to the westerly part of Derryhaw, is eight miles four furlongs, English measure. It contains 47,556 A. 0 R. 32 P. English statute measure; of which 43,880 A. 3 R. 22 P. are arable, pasture and meadow grounds; 3,425 A. 3 R. 9 P. bogs, marshes and unprofitable mountains; and 249 A. 2 R. 1 P. are covered with lakes.

This barony, exclusive of the corporation of Armagh, is divided into 161 townlands, 26 of which are fee simple estate, and contain 6,297 A. 0 R. 9 P. of arable and meadow land, 1,634 A. 2 R. 4 P. of bogs and marshes, and 56 A. 2 R. 35 P. of lakes; in all, 7,988 A. 1 R. 8 P. Seventy-one townlands belong to his Grace the Lord Primate; they contain 13,018 A. 1 R. 16 P. of arable and meadow land, 354 A. 0 R. 23 P. of bogs and marshes, and 21 A. 1 R. 21 P. of lakes; in all 13,393 A. 3 R. 20 P. Fifty-four townlands belong to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College; they contain 21,298 A. 3 R. 5 P. of arable and meadow land, 1,431 A. 0 R. 22 P. of bogs and marshes, and 171 A. 1 R. 25 P. of lakes; in all 22,901 A. 1 R. 12 P. English measure. Seven townlands belong to the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh; they contain 1,410 A. 3 R. 32 P. of arable and meadow lands. The townlands of Madden and Drummon are the glebes belonging to the parishes of Tynan and Derrynoose; they contain 759 A. English measure. The corporation of Armagh contains 1,102 A. 3 R. It belongs to his Grace the Lord Primate, Lord Cremorne and Leonard Dobbin, sen. esq.

SUMMARY.

PARISHES.	Townlands.	Arable.			Bog.			Lake.			Total.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Part of Loughgall -	10	2,078	3	29	331	1	34	-	-	-	2,410	1	23
— Clonfecle -	12	1,975	—	31	306	1	23	9	3	33	2,291	2	7
— Armagh -	85	15,501	2	3	266	1	10	13	2	35	15,781	2	8
— Derrynoose -	25	9,353	2	36	269	2	38	4	—	30	9,627	2	24
— Tynan - -	12	4,169	1	34	130	1	9	3	3	30	4,303	2	33
— Keady - -	17	10,802	—	9	2,121	2	15	217	2	33	13,141	1	17
	161	43,880	3	22	3,425	3	9	249	2	1	47,556	—	32

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure.			Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland.			Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland.			Gross Total of each Townland in English Statute Measure.		
	Parish of Loughgall.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1.	Anaghmacmanus - -	arable and pasture -	25	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2	36
2.	Donavalley and Corr -	d° - - - - -	355	—	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	2	36
		turf-bog - - - -	-	-	-	90	2	19	-	-	-			
3.	Keashabuoy - -	arable and pasture -	11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14
4.	Charlemont, borough of	arable, pasture & meadow	204	—	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	—	18
5.	Keenaghan - - -	arable and pasture -	338	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	3	34
		turf-bog - - -	-	-	-	59	1	25	-	-	-			
6.	Aughanligg - - -	arable and pasture -	412	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	2	29
		turf-bog - - -	-	-	-	82	3	12	-	-	-			
7.	Kinnego - - -	arable and pasture -	198	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	3	5
		turf-bog - - -	-	-	-	91	1	27	-	-	-			
8.	Slishslash - - -	arable and pasture -	210	3	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	3	—
9.	Mullaghmore - -	d° - - - - -	166	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	1	8
10.	Termacranon - -	d° - - - - -	155	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	2	3
		bog and marsh - -	-	-	-	7	1	—	-	-	-			
	Parish of Clonfecle.													
11.	Shanmullagh - -	arable and pasture -	231	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	1	28
12.	Tullykevan - - -	d° - - - - -	65	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	1	15
13.	Blackwatertown *alias* Lisbofin - - -	d° - - - - -	202	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	—	34
		turf-bog - - -	-	-	-	67	3	11	-	-	-			
14.	Mullynary - - -	arable and pasture -	247	—	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	—	39
		turf-bog - - -	-	-	-	34	—	2	-	-	-			
15.	Killmore - - -	arable and pasture -	203	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	2	17
		turf-bog - - -	-	-	-	176	2	24	-	-	-			
16.	Ballynick *alias* Drumash	arable and pasture -	79	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	2	29
		lake - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	33			
17.	Drumarren - - -	arable and pasture -	67	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1	22
		marsh and quagmire -	-	-	-	12	2	20	-	-	-			

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Armagh—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A.	R.	P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to or attached to each Townland. A.	R.	P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.
	Parish of Clonfecle—*continued.*													
18.	Drumcullen	arable and pasture	221	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	236	1	11
		turf-bog	–	–	–	15	1	6	–	–	–			
19.	Mullylegan	arable and pasture	178	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	2	10
20.	Tyreagarty	d°	68	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	20
21.	Ballytrodden	d°	273	2	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	2	27
22.	Creaghan	d°	135	3	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	3	35
	Parish of Armagh.													
23.	Tullygarron	arable and pasture	185	1	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	1	38
24.	Drumbee	d°	160	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	1	30
25.	Navan	d°	154	2	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	159	3	20
		part of Loughnashade	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	30			
26.	Tullynickle	arable and pasture	175	1	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	1	32
27.	Teergarve	d°	181	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	–	5
		turf-bog	–	–	–	17	2	37	–	–	–			
28.	Allistragh	arable and pasture	147	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	–	34
29.	Drumsill	d°	163	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	–	12
30.	Tullygoonigan	d°	152	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	1	12
31.	Knockaconny	d°	135	1	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	1	25
		turf bog	–	–	–	7	3	33	–	–	–			
32.	Annahaugh	arable and pasture	72	3	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	1	8
		turf-bog	–	–	–	21	1	16	–	–	–			
33.	Grangeblundels	arable and pasture	376	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	565	3	19
		turf-bog	–	–	–	189	2	34	–	–	–			
34.	Aughnacloy	arable and pasture	144	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	144	2	15
35.	Grangemore	d°	364	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	364	–	36
36.	Cloghfin	d°	190	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	190	2	18
37.	Creeveroe	d°	109	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	–	11
		unprofitable cut out bog and marsh.	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–			
38.	Tyrearly	arable and pasture	203	2	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	207	–	23
		unprofitable cut out bog and marsh.	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–			
39.	Knockagraphy	arable and pasture	24	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	2	–
40.	Tamlat	d°	163	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	–	6
41.	Ballydoo	d°	190	3	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	190	3	22
42.	Tray	d°	196	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	–	21
		cut out bog and marsh	–	–	–	6	–	11	–	–	–			
43.	Ballaghay	arable and pasture	157	3	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	3	35
44.	Ballybrawley	d°	128	2	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	3	4
		part of mill dam	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8			
45.	Tergariff	arable and pasture	27	2	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	2	34
46.	Lisadyan	d°	197	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	201	1	9
		part of mill-dam	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	30			
47.	Ballyscandal	arable and pasture	164	1	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	164	1	39
48.	Terraskean	d°	312	2	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	2	27
49.	Brackamagh	d°	165	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	2	14
50.	Cullentra	d°	245	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	1	30
51.	Tonnagh	d°	217	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	–	39
		turf-bog	–	–	–	3	3	19	–	–	–			
52.	Aughrafin	arable and pasture	216	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	219	2	32
		turf-bog	–	–	–	2	3	20	–	–	–			
53.	Lisdrumard	arable and pasture	270	2	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	3	32
		marsh	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–			
54.	Beltarron	arable and pasture	231	3	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	3	28
55.	Ballycoffey *alias* Balyhoy	d°	239	3	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	239	3	34
56.	Ballyray	d°	220	3	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	3	20
57.	Ballyrath	d°	146	3	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	146	3	28
58.	Tullymore	d°	60	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	3	13
59.	Ballycrummey	d°	76	1	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	1	35
60.	Tullylast	d°	32	1	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	1	28
61.	Annaghbouy *alias* Rosebrook	d°	42	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	2	–
62.	Abbey Park	d°	15	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	24
63.	Carrickatrodden	d°	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
64.	Drumcoote	d°	86	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	–	7
		part of Loughnashade	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7			

(*continued.*)

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Armagh—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A.	R.	P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A.	R.	P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.
	Parish of Armagh—*continued.*													
65.	Tullyargle	arable and pasture	31	3	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	34
66.	Tullywargle	d°	23	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	30
67.	Tyross and Legilly	d°	46	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	23
68.	Teeraw	d°	193	3	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	3	32
69.	Carrickaloughran	d°	20	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	29
70.	Lurgyvallen	d°	181	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	2	20
71.	Legar Hill	d°	139	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	37
72.	Aughanore	d°	138	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	2	20
73.	Tullyelmore	d°	54	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	1	19
74.	Drumcairn	d°	245	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	2	-
75.	Lisdonwilly	d°	145	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	6
76.	Ballymacelmurry	d°	142	1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	1	38
77.	Cargaghnamuck	d°	95	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	3	2
78.	Moneycree	d°	95	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	1	32
79.	Ballygasoon	d°	146	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	2	31
80.	Cabragh	d°	178	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	1	10
81.	Tullyard	d°	244	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	13
82.	Mullynure	d°	296	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	1	30
83.	Long-stone	d°	21	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	7
84.	Drumadd	d°	177	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	2	17
85.	Ballynahoneymore	d°	603	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	19
86.	Armagh, Corporation of	d° city, &c.	1,102	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,102	3	-
87.	Cavenacaw	arable and pasture	395	2	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	2	34
88.	Ballyherridan	d°	326	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	2	16
89.	Aughamoate	d°	8	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	20
90.	Parkmore and demesne	d°	225	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	1	20
91.	Drumarge and Downs	d°	154	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	3	-
92.	Umgola	d°	60	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	10
93.	Ballynahone-beg	d°	302	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	302	-	23
94.	Fermacafilly	d°	294	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	2	-
95.	Cargagh	d°	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	-
96.	Ballyards	d°	532	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	1	23
97.	Moneyquin	d°	203	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	2	19
98.	Lislea	d°	255	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	3	4
99.	Augavilly	d°	231	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	1	3
100.	Magheryarville	d°	167	2	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	2	37
101.	Killynure	d°	165	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	2	14
102.	Enagh	d°	217	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	1	19
103.	Lisbanoe	d°	173	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	1	37
104.	Kennedies	d°	199	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	2	38
105.	Killylinn	d°	222	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	2	35
106.	Ballymartrim-Otra	d°	133	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	2	18
107.	Ballymartrim-Itra	d°	130	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	3	-
	Parish of Tynan.													
108.	Killylea	arable and pasture	416	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	2	27
		turf-bog	-	-	-	30	-	3	-	-	-			
109.	Naul	arable and pasture	435	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	1	35
110.	Drum	d°	206	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	3	18
		marshy unprofitable bog nearly cut out.	-	-	-	17	1	27	-	-	-			
		lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	30			
111.	Crearum *alias* Fellows Hall.	arable and pasture	234	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	3
		turf-bog	-	-	-	28	-	26	-	-	-			
112.	Belteagh	arable and pasture	423	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	2	16
		turf-bog	-	-	-	13	3	7	-	-	-			
113.	Derryhaw	arable and pasture	697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	-	-
114.	Cavanagarvan	d°	422	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	2	3
		Cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	21	1	12	-	-	-			
115.	Drummon	arable and pasture	299	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	-	6
116.	Darton	d°	227	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	1	8
		turf bog	-	-	-	6	3	34	-	-	-			
117.	Manooney	arable and pasture	239	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	2	35
118.	Kennedies	d°	185	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	3	-
		turf-bog	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-			
119.	Marassit *alias* College Hall.	arable and pasture	381	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	3	8
		turf-bog	-	-	-	5	2	20	-	-	-			

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Armagh—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A.	R.	P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to or attached to each Townland. A.	R.	P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.
	Parish of Derrynoose.													
120.	Madden	arable and pasture	453	3	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	459	3	34
		turf-bog	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-			
121.	Tullicallidy	arable and pasture	363	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	30
122.	Cormeen	d°	360	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	2	18
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	14	-	26	-	-	-			
123.	Lisagally	arable and pasture	397	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	-	10
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	19	2	16	-	-	-			
124.	Brootely	arable and pasture	534	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	2	18
125.	Lisdrumbroughliss	d°	510	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	7
126.	Killcreevey-Itra	d°	448	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	3	23
127.	Killcreevey-Otra	d°	371	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	371	1	16
128.	Ballynagblan	d°	216	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	33
129.	Maghery Kilcraney	d°	332	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	3	9
130.	Farnaloy	d°	519	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	-	35
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	33	3	19	-	-	-			
131.	Tamlat	arable and pasture	264	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	-	15
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	14	1	1	-	-	-			
132.	Lisglin	arable and pasture	224	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	2	36
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	21	-	31	-	-	-			
133.	Drumacanver	arable and pasture	398	2	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	1	25
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	24	2	32	-	-	-			
134.	Drumgreenagh	arable and pasture	404	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	37
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	27	3	34	-	-	-			
135.	Drumgarr	arable and pasture	332	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	1	21
136.	Dernalea	d°	328	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	-	3
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	3	2	27	-	-	-			
137.	Mowillan	arable and pasture	380	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	2	-
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	9	2	22	-	-	-			
138.	Drumhirk	arable and pasture	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	-	-
139.	Rowan	d°	291	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	291	1	31
140.	Killyreavey	d°	349	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	1	29
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	7	1	5	-	-	-			
141.	Knockraven *alias* Ravenhill.	arable and pasture	309	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	2	14
		bog and marsh	-	-	-	38	2	-	-	-	-			
142.	Derryhennet	arable and pasture	386	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	6
		bog and marsh	-	-	-	4	-	24	-	-	-			
143.	Cammagh	arable and pasture	452	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	2	9
		bog and marsh	-	-	-	4	-	36	-	-	-			
144.	Corryhughes	arable and pasture	388	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	1	5
		bog and marsh	-	-	-	40	2	5	-	-	-			
		lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	30			
	Parish of Keady.													
145.	Lurgaclea *alias* Clea	arable and pasture	1,130	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,410	1	29
		bog and moor	-	-	-	169	1	25	-	-	-			
		lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	1	2			
146.	Crossdened	arable and pasture	575	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	763	2	29
		bog and moor	-	-	-	175	2	13	-	-	-			
		lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	3			
147.	Cargaclogher	arable and pasture	361	3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	1	11
		turf-bog	-	-	-	52	1	16	-	-	-			
148.	Rathcarberry	arable and pasture	565	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	636	1	34
		turf-bog	-	-	-	71	1	6	-	-	-			
149.	Tullyglush	arable and pasture	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109	3	-
		turf-bog	-	-	-	183	3	-	-	-	-			
150.	Darclay	arable and pasture	718	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	794	-	28
		turf-bog	-	-	-	75	2	11	-	-	-			
151.	Dundrum	arable and pasture	454	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	454	-	33
152.	Tollownamallogue	d°	386	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2	12
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	14	-	16	-	-	-			
153.	Dunlarge	arable and pasture	452	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	2	28
154.	Crossmore	d°	365	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	-	-
		turf-bog nearly cut out	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-			
155.	Drumderge	arable and pasture	322	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	1	36
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	20	3	24	-	-	-			
156.	Leggan	arable and pasture	516	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	2	24
		cut out bog and marsh	-	-	-	22	3	-	-	-	-			
157.	Easkymaddoo	arable and pasture	270	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	12

(*continued*)

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Armagh—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure.			Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland.			Quantity of Lake belonging to or attached to each Townland.			Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure.		
	Parish of Keady—*continued.*		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
158.	Tassagh	arable and pasture	629	3	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	3	38
159.	Granemore	d°	652	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	788	3	8
		bog and moor	-	-	-	136	-	7	-	-	-			
160.	Corkley	arable and pasture	1,091	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,322	1	15
		bog and moor	-	-	-	230	3	5	-	-	-			
161.	Aumagorgan	arable and pasture	1,381	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,353	3	-
		bog and moor	-	-	-	958	2	12	-	-	-			
		Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	28			
		Callanlough, not included in any townland.	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	81	-	-
	General Total of the Barony of Armagh		43,880	3	22	3,425	3	9	249	2	1	47,556	-	32

Thos. K. Evans, Secretary.

PART II.—BARONY OF TURENY.

The Barony of Tureny is situated in the western extremity of the county of Armagh; it is bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone, on the south by the county of Monaghan, on the east by the barony of Armagh, and on the west by another part of the county of Monaghan. It contains 27,074 A. 3 R. 25 P. English statute measure, of which 25,507 A. 1 R. 24 P. are arable, pasture, and meadow grounds, 1,323 A. 2 R. 2 P. bogs, marshes and unprofitable moors, and 243 A. 3 R. 39 P. are covered with lakes.

This barony is divided into 116 townlands; 47 of which are fee simple estate, and contain 10,254 A. 1 R. 30 P. of arable, pasture, and meadow lands; 634 A. 2 R. 22 P. of bogs and marshes, and 163 A. 2 R. 10 P. of lakes, in all 11,052 A. 2 R. 22 P.—68 townlands belong to his Grace the Lord Primate; they contain 15,195 A. 1 R. 21 P. of arable, pasture and meadow lands; 688 A. 3 R. 20 P. of bogs and marshes, and 80 A. 1 R. 29 P. of lakes; in all 15,964 A. 2 R. 30 P.—The townland of Enagh is the glebe belonging to the parish of Tynan; it contains 57 A. 2 R. 13 P.

SUMMARY.

PARISHES.	Arable.			Bog & Mountains.			Lake.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Part of Armagh	6,946	-	12	39	-	8	38	3	10	7,023	3	30
— Tynan	12,019	-	30	482	2	24	128	3	9	12,630	2	23
— Derrynoose	4,619	1	10	447	3	32	28	3	33	5,096	-	35
— Keady	1,922	3	12	353	3	18	47	1	27	2,324	-	17
Total of the Barony of Tureny	25,507	1	24	1,323	2	2	243	3	39	27,074	3	25

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure.			Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland.			Quantity of Lake belonging to or attached to each Townland.			Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure.		
	Parish of Armagh.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1.	Annaclarey	arable and pasture	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
2.	Annamoy	d°	193	3	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	3	34
3.	Tullymore Agowan	d°	176	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1	27
		lake and marsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	21			
4.	Artassooley	arable and pasture	199	3	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	3	37
5.	Edenderry	d°	151	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	2	25
		lake and marsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	5			
6.	Tullymore-Itra	arable and pasture	515	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	515	3	17
7.	Tullymore-Outra	d°	82	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	1	-
		cut out bog	-	-	-	2	-	39	-	-	-			
8.	Killcairn	arable and pasture	191	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	1	27

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Tureny—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland. English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog, and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Armagh—*continued.*					
9.	Culkeeran	arable and pasture	239 1 20	- - -	- - -	239 1 20
10.	Drumduff	d°	177 2 —	- - -	- - -	177 2 —
11.	Maydown	d°	150 1 5	- - -	- - -	150 1 5
12.	Carrickaness	d°	193 3 5	- - -	- - -	193 3 5
13.	Killymaddy	d°	219 2 17	- - -	- - -	219 2 17
14.	Lisnafeedy	d°	155 3 20	- - -	- - -	155 3 20
15.	Drumrusk	d°	224 3 17	- - -	- - -	
		lake and marsh	- - -	- - -	4 1 24	229 1 1
16.	Dernasye	arable and pasture	151 2 —	- - -	- - -	151 2 —
17.	Derrydaragh	d°	154 3 13	- - -	- - -	
		turf bog	- - -	5 — 6	- - -	159 3 19
18.	Mullyloughan	arable and pasture	90 — —	- - -	- - -	90 — —
19.	Killyquin	d°	111 — 20	- - -	- - -	111 — 20
20.	Lower Drumsallen	d°	210 2 23	- - -	- - -	
		marsh and quagmire	- - -	2 3 —	- - -	213 2 3
21.	Upper Drumsallen	arable and pasture	154 — —	- - -	- - -	154 — —
22.	Mullentur	d°	157 — 37	- - -	- - -	157 — 37
23.	Knappagh	d°	240 3 —	- - -	- - -	240 3 —
24.	Dressagaw	d°	62 3 2	- - -	- - -	62 3 2
25.	Ballybrocky	d°	140 — 13	- - -	- - -	140 — 13
26.	Lissdown	d°	130 2 21	- - -	- - -	130 2 31
27.	Garvaghey	d°	88 2 27	- - -	- - -	88 2 27
28.	Lissbane	d°	109 2 9	- - -	- - -	109 2 9
29.	Killmatroy	d°	94 1 14	- - -	- - -	94 1 14
30.	Eglish	d°	176 3 30	- - -	- - -	176 3 30
31.	Curr and Aughantarragh	d°	738 3 1	- - -	- - -	738 3 1
32.	Cavan Ballaghy	d°	238 — 38	- - -	- - -	238 — 38
33.	Cabragh	d°	112 1 20	- - -	- - -	112 1 20
34.	Mullaghatinny *alias* Elm Park.	d°	186 2 13	- - -	- - -	
		bog	- - -	9 3 24	- - -	196 1 37
35.	Upper Ballymacully	arable and pasture	243 2 —	- - -	- - -	243 2 —
36.	Lower Ballymacully	d°	200 3 16	- - -	- - -	
		wet marshy cut out bog	- - -	12 — 24	- - -	213 — —
37.	Tullysarren	arable and pasture	102 2 —	- - -	- - -	102 2 —
38.	Laraghashankill	d°	96 — —	- - -	- - -	
		marshy cut out bog	- - -	6 3 24	- - -	102 3 24
	Parish of Tynan.					
39.	Knockaneagh	arable and pasture	237 — 4	- - -	- - -	
		bog	- - -	23 2 36	- - -	260 3 —
40.	Pollnagh	arable and pasture	331 1 12	- - -	- - -	331 1 12
41.	Foyarr	d°	146 1 —	- - -	- - -	146 1 —
42.	Anaghananney	d°	197 1 11	- - -	- - -	
		bog	- - -	47 — 32	- - -	244 2 3
43.	Turry	arable and pasture	142 2 20	- - -	- - -	
		bog	- - -	6 2 20	- - -	149 1 —
44.	Annagh	arable and pasture	152 2 —	- - -	- - -	
		bog	- - -	25 2 30	- - -	178 — 30
45.	Annagharap	arable and pasture	135 2 11	- - -	- - -	
		bog and marsh	- - -	21 — 19	- - -	156 2 30
46.	Clontycarty	arable and pasture	171 1 22	- - -	- - -	171 1 22
47.	Drumgolliff	d°	162 3 —	- - -	- - -	162 3 —
48.	Dillay	d°	155 1 31	- - -	- - -	155 1 31
49.	Gortmaleg	d°	68 2 38	- - -	- - -	68 2 38
50.	Lemnagore	d°	254 2 8	- - -	- - -	254 2 8
51.	Fair View	d°	238 3 9	- - -	- - -	238 3 9
52.	Tynan	d°	391 3 12	- - -	- - -	391 3 12
53.	Cooay	d°	170 2 38	- - -	- - -	170 2 38
54.	Lissbeagh *alias* M T. Irwin	d°	158 3 5	- - -	- - -	
		bog and marsh	- - -	3 — 3	- - -	161 3 8
55.	Ballynameta *alias* W. Park	arable and pasture	236 — 3	- - -	- - -	236 — 3
56.	Lisslooney	d°	154 2 30	- - -	- - -	154 2 30
57.	Glassdrummond	d°	128 1 11	- - -	- - -	128 1 11
58.	Drumahean	d°	117 3 13	- - -	- - -	117 3 13
59.	Cavanapole	d°	156 — 13	- - -	- - -	
		bog	- - -	25 2 25	- - -	181 2 38
60.	Breaghay	arable and pasture	386 1 19	- - -	- - -	
		bog and marsh	- - -	2 3 32	- - -	389 1 11

(*continued.*)

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Tureny—*continued.*

Number referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Tynan—*continued.*					
61.	Drumgoase	arable and pasture	231 1 —	- - -	- - -	243 1 —
		bog	- - -	11 3 38	- - -	
62.	Skerries	arable and pasture	215 2 34	- - -	- - -	215 2 34
63.	Crossdall	d°	466 2 1	- - -	- - -	480 1 16
		lake	- - -	- - -	9 1 23	
		bog and marsh	- - -	4 1 32	- - -	
64.	Corfehan	arable and pasture	229 1 37	- - -	- - -	263 — 33
		bog	- - -	18 1 22	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	15 1 14	
65.	Island Spaw	arable and pasture	5 1 10	- - -	- - -	10 2 28
		bog	- - -	4 — 31	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 — 27	
66.	Corr-Tynan	arable and pasture	540 3 30	- - -	- - -	588 — 27
		bog	- - -	47 — 37	- - -	
67.	Mullen	arable and pasture	324 2 33	- - -	- - -	353 1 2
		bog	- - -	25 — 6	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	3 2 3	
68.	Tullyglushnevin	arable and pasture	225 3 26	- - -	- - -	254 — 27
		bog	- - -	21 3 23	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	6 1 18	
69.	Tullyglush-kane	arable and pasture	279 3 29	- - -	- - -	279 3 29
70.	Crievekeeran	d°	226 — 1	- - -	- - -	227 1 21
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 1 20	
71.	Drumbillary	arable and pasture	131 1 23	- - -	- - -	151 1 31
		bog nearly cut out	- - -	20 - 8	- - -	
72.	Bondville *alias* Tully Brickbond.	arable and pasture	284 2 17	- - -	- - -	294 2 16
		bog, marsh and quagmire	- - -	9 3 39	- - -	
73.	Coolkill	arable and pasture	189 3 2	- - -	- - -	211 1 15
		bog	- - -	20 1 11	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 1 2	
74.	Mullanary	arable and pasture	160 — 30	- - -	- - -	160 — 30
75.	Reen	d°	163 3 13	- - -	- - -	169 2 31
		lake and marsh	- - -	- - -	5 3 18	
76.	Crann	arable and pasture	175 1 18	- - -	- - -	175 1 18
77.	Tullybrick-Hamilton	d°	263 1 27	- - -	- - -	273 2 3
		bog and marsh	- - -	2 2 26	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	7 1 30	
78.	Middletown	arable, pasture and village	106 — 19	- - -	- - -	118 1 3
		bog	- - -	12 — 24	- - -	
79.	Shantally	arable and pasture	166 3 33	- - -	- - -	166 3 33
80.	Drumgarron	d°	92 3 33	- - -	- - -	98 3 9
		bog	- - -	5 3 16	- - -	
81.	Fay Duff	arable and pasture	225 2 28	- - -	- - -	255 — 14
		bog	- - -	29 1 26	- - -	
82.	Rathtrillick	arable and pasture	123 2 20	- - -	- - -	123 2 20
83.	Cavandoogan	d°	200 — 17	- - -	- - -	223 3 28
		bog	- - -	20 3 37	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	2 3 14	
84.	Hanslough	arable and pasture	154 1 18	- - -	- - -	167 3 21
		lake	- - -	- - -	13 2 3	
85.	Lisslanly	arable and pasture	111 2 26	- - -	- - -	113 3 25
		lake	- - -	- - -	2 — 39	
86.	Carricklean	arable and pasture	373 — 13	- - -	- - -	380 2 7
		bog	- - -	2 2 37	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	4 2 37	
87.	Kiltubbert	arable and pasture	279 2 36	- - -	- - -	308 — 24
		bog	- - -	12 1 4	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	16 — 24	
88.	Doogary	arable and pasture	272 — 21	- - -	- - -	290 1 27
		lake	- - -	- - -	18 1 6	
89.	Portnelligan	arable and pasture	136 — 32	- - -	- - -	155 2 3
		lake	- - -	- - -	19 1 11	
90.	Unshogg	arable and pasture	192 2 23	- - -	- - -	192 2 23
91.	Ardgonell	d°	217 3 14	- - -	- - -	217 3 14
92.	Knockbawn	d°	188 1 17	- - -	- - -	222 3 37
		bog	- - -	34 2 20	- - -	
93.	Sheetrim	arable and pasture	184 1 9	- - -	- - -	196 1 19
		bog	- - -	12 — 10	- - -	

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Tureny—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Tynan—*continued.*					
94.	Rawes	arable and pasture	314 2 34	- - -	- -	325 - 14
		bog	- - -	10 1 20	- -	
95.	Rathcumber	arable and pasture	211 3 21	- - -	- - -	211 3 21
96.	Enogh	d°	57 2 13	- - -	- - -	57 2 13
	Parish of Derrynoose.					
97.	Tullyherm	arable and pasture	366 2 28	- - -	- - -	372 3 4
		bog	- - -	6 - 16	- -	
98.	Lislea	arable and pasture	200 - 16	- - -	- - -	200 - 16
99.	Tivnacreagh	d°	323 - 4	- - -	- - -	335 - -
		bog	- - -	11 3 36	- -	
100.	Cargaghlissgarron	arable and pasture	231 - 26	- - -	- - -	248 2 26
		bog	- - -	17 2 -	- -	
101.	Drumayland	arable and pasture	257 2 22	- - -	- - -	270 1 10
		bog	- - -	12 2 28	- -	
102.	Forgort	arable and pasture	337 - 33	- - -	- - -	357 1 -
		bog	- - -	13 1 18	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	6 2 29	
103.	Roughan	arable and pasture	449 2 38	- - -	- - -	481 1 -
		bog	- - -	31 2 2	- -	
104.	Listerkelt	arable and pasture	456 - 27	- - -	- - -	470 3 -
		bog	- - -	9 1 18	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	5 - 35	
105.	Mullyard	arable and pasture	759 3 31	- - -	- - -	785 - 14
		bog	- - -	25 - 23	- -	
106.	Doehat *alias* Crossreagh	arable and pasture	200 - 9	- - -	- - -	200 - 9
107.	Crossbawn	d°	412 2 25	- - -	- - -	461 - 6
		bog	- - -	41 - 38	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	7 - 23	
108.	Drumnahaval	arable and pasture	412 3 23	- - -	- - -	660 2 -
		bog	- - -	237 2 31	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	9 3 26	
109.	Drumherney	arable and pasture	212 - 8	- - -	- - -	253 1 30
		bog	- -	41 1 22	- -	
	Parish of Keady.					
110.	Carrickabolee	arable and pasture	195 2 2	- - -	- - -	230 1 16
		bog	- - -	31 3 21	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	2 3 33	
111.	Crossnamoile	arable and pasture	285 1 23	- - -	- - -	294 3 29
		bog	- - -	9 2 6	- -	
112.	Brackley	arable and pasture	231 3 33	- - -	- - -	281 2 23
		bog	- - -	39 3 37	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	9 2 33	
113.	Kilcam	arable and pasture	268 1 12	- - -	- - -	357 - -
		bog	- - -	76 1 13	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	12 1 15	
114.	Crossdenenagh	arable and pasture	221 1 24	- - -	- - -	339 1 35
		bog	- - -	108 2 11	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	9 2 -	
115.	Tivnamarrow	arable and pasture	364 3 28	- - -	- - -	404 - 25
		bog	- - -	26 1 11	- -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	12 3 26	
116.	Carrickduff	arable and pasture	355 1 10	- - -	- - -	416 2 9
		rocky mountain, pasture and bog	- - -	61 - 39	- -	
	Total of Barony of Turney		25,507 1 24	1,323 2 2	243 3 39	27,074 3 25

Thos. K. Evans, Secretary.

2.—County of Armagh—*continued.*

PART V.—BARONY OF UPPER-FEWS.

The barony of Upper-Fews is bounded on the north by the barony of Lower-Fews, on the south by the counties of Monaghan and Louth, on the east by the barony of Upper-Orier, and another part of the barony of Lower-Fews, and on the west by the barony of Armagh, and another part of the county of Monaghan. It contains 47,146 A. 1 R. 15 P. English statute measure, of which 36,887 A. 3 R. 16 P. are arable, pasture, and meadow grounds, 9,727 A. 2 R. 39 P. bogs, marshes, moors, mountains, and unprofitable lands, and 530 A. 3 R. 0 P. are covered with lakes.

This barony is divided into 92 townlands; 74 of which are fee simple estate, and contain 28,124 A. 2 R. 27 P. of arable, pasture and meadow grounds; 4,617 A. 1 R. 12 P. of bogs, marshes, moors and mountains, and 529 A. 0 R. 24 P. of lakes, in all 33,271 A. 0 R. 23 P.—fifteen townlands belonging to His Grace the Lord Primate; they contain 8,101 A. 1 R. 27 P. of arable, pasture, and meadow grounds; and 4,985 A. 0 R. 33 P. of bogs, marshes, moors and mountains, in all 13,086 A. 2 R. 20 P. The townland of Dorcey, Cavan-O'Hanlon, and Drumaltnamuck, belong to the Crown; they contain 203 A. 0 R. 10 P. arable land, and 3 A. 0 R. 25 P. of bog, in all 206 A. 0 R. 35 P. The townland of Creganbawn is the glebe belonging to the parish of Creggan; it contains 458 A. 2 R. 32 P. of arable and pasture land; 122 A. 0 R. 9 P. of bog and moor; and 1 A. 2 R. 16 P. of lake; in all 582 A. 1 R. 17 P.

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure.			Quantity of Turf-bog, and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland.			Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland.			Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure.		
	Parish of Armagh.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1.	Lisnadill	arable and pasture	321	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	1	24
2.	Lislea	d°	234	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	1	32
		bog	-	-	-	10	2	29	-	-	-			
3.	Farnamuckla	arable and pasture	409	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	746	3	20
		bog	-	-	-	66	3	38	-	-	-			
4.	Corran	arable and pasture	767	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	2	14
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	644	-	17	-	-	-			
5.	Tullybroan	arable and pasture	257	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	27
		bog	-	-	-	10	2	21	-	-	-			
6.	Tullynaginn	arable and pasture	184	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	3	20
7.	Armaghbreague	d°	1,235	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2882	1	11
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	1,647	-	32	-	-	-			
8.	Ballintemple	arable and pasture	1,360	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,253	-	19
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	892	1	23	-	-	-			
9.	Knockavannon	arable and pasture	636	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	753	3	6
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	122	2	3	-	-	-			
10.	Aughancurk	arable and pasture	513	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	3	31
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	647	1	15	-	-	-			
11.	Ballintate	arable and pasture	378	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	389	3	33
		bog	-	-	-	11	-	17	-	-	-			
12.	Corlett	arable and pasture	220	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	1	-
		bog	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-			
13.	Lurgana	arable and pasture	308	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	1	25
14.	Cavankill	d°	718	3	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,452	-	30
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	733	-	32	-	-	-			
15.	Outlackin	arable and pasture	553	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	1	8
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	197	1	6	-	-	-			
	Parish of N. Hamilton.													
16.	Tullyvallen	arable and pasture	3,758	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,636	3	-
		bog, moor and mountain	-	-	-	878	2	5	-	-	-			
17.	Cortamlet	arable and pasture	684	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	760	2	13
		bog	-	-	-	75	3	5	-	-	-			
18.	Altnameekan	arable and pasture	594	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	3	7
		bog	-	-	-	22	3	14	-	-	-			
19.	Ballynarea	arable and pasture	322	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	3	7
		bog	-	-	-	54	-	1	-	-	-			
		lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	29			
20.	Mullaghduff	arable and pasture	305	2	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	1	15
		bog	-	-	-	19	3	22	-	-	-			
		lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4			
21.	Skeriff-Touchbourn	arable and pasture	369	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	-	25
		bog	-	-	-	43	1	3	-	-	-			
22.	Skeriff-Macaletruman	arable and pasture	306	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	3	34
		bog	-	-	-	24	-	9	-	-	-			
23.	Tullyvallen-Hamilton	arable and pasture	331	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	2	28
		bog	-	-	-	77	1	20	-	-	-			
		lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19			

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Upper-Fews—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of N. Hamilton—*continued.*					
24.	Tullyvallen-Tipping	arable and pasture	290 — 3	- - -	- - -	320 — 9
		bog	- - -	30 — 6	- - -	
25.	Tullyvallen-M'Cullagh	arable and pasture	151 1 12	- - -	- - -	176 2 24
		bog	- - -	25 1 12	- - -	
26.	Tullyogallaghan	arable	308 2 7	- - -	- - -	497 3 26
		bog, marsh and unprofitable mountain	- - -	187 3 —	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 2 19	
27.	Eumranvore	arable and pasture	143 — 4	- - -	- - -	208 2 7
		bog and mountain	- - -	65 2 3	- - -	
28.	Camly M'Cullagh	arable and pasture	782 2 32	- - -	- - -	1017 3 3
		bog and mountain	- - -	233 3 11	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 1 —	
29.	Camly Ball	arable and pasture	405 — —	- - -	- - -	436 2 27
		bog	- - -	27 2 5	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	4 — 22	
30.	Drumaltnamuck	arable and pasture	59 2 20	- - -	- - -	59 2 20
31.	Dorcey Mullaghglass	arable	194 1 5	- - -	- - -	223 — 27
		bog	- - -	28 3 22	- - -	
32.	Carrickroevaddy, Dorcey M'Donald.	arable and pasture	430 — —	- - -	- - -	563 3 33
		bog and mountain	- - -	133 3 33	- - -	
33.	Dorcey Hearty	arable and pasture	106 3 —	- - -	- - -	246 2 30
		bog and rocky mountain	- - -	139 3 30	- - -	
34.	Dorcey Cavan O'Hanlon, Rocksborough.	arable and pasture	143 1 30	- - -	- - -	146 2 15
		bog	- - -	3 — 25	- - -	
35.	Carrickacullion	arable and pasture	13 — 32	- - -	- - -	90 — 19
		bog and mountain	- - -	76 3 27	- - -	
36.	Lissletrim or Kiltabawn	arable and pasture	362 1 17	- - -	- - -	455 1 13
		bog	- - -	49 2 20	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	33 1 16	
	Parish of Creggan					
37.	Dorcey	arable and pasture	1341 3 5	- - -	- - -	1420 1 3
		bog	- - -	75 2 8	- - -	
		mill-dam	- - -	- - -	2 3 30	
38.	Eumrycam-Ball	arable and pasture	276 3 10	- - -	- - -	450 — 17
		rocky heathy mountain and bog	- - -	173 1 7	- - -	
39.	Legmoylan	arable and pasture	320 2 29	- - -	- - -	338 — 15
		bog	- - -	17 1 26	- - -	
40.	Eumrycam-Johnston	arable and pasture	202 3 30	- - -	- - -	395 2 27
		rocky heathy mountain and bog	- - -	182 — 18	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	10 2 19	
41.	Tullynavawl	arable and pasture	788 2 25	- - -	- - -	840 3 25
		bog and marsh	- - -	52 1 —	- - -	
42.	Frayduff	arable and pasture	306 1 18	- - -	- - -	306 1 18
43.	Cloghoge	arable and pasture	852 2 5	- - -	- - -	927 3 10
		bog	- - -	75 1 5	- - -	
44.	Carron	arable and pasture	298 — 20	- - -	- - -	312 — 20
		bog	- - -	14 — —	- - -	
45.	Creankill	arable and pasture	304 2 —	- - -	- - -	319 3 37
		bog and marsh	- - -	13 1 32	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	2 — 5	
46.	Loughross	arable and pasture	231 3 7	- - -	- - -	231 3 7
47.	Tullyard	arable and pasture	176 — 38	- - -	- - -	186 — 7
		bog	- - -	9 3 9	- - -	
48.	Clarbawn	arable and pasture	79 2 23	- - -	- - -	79 2 23
49.	Drumgoase	d°	72 — 30	- - -	- - -	77 — 30
		bog	- - -	5 — —	- - -	
50.	Rathkeelan	arable and pasture	312 — 9	- - -	- - -	334 3 15
		bog	- - -	22 3 6	- - -	
51.	Big Cullyhanna	arable and pasture	565 2 20	- - -	- - -	650 3 5
		bog and marsh	- - -	85 — 25	- - -	
52.	Little Cullyhanna	arable and pasture	280 3 29	- - -	- - -	327 1 30
		bog	- - -	40 2 35	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	5 3 6	

(*continued.*)

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Upper-Fews—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Creggan—*continued.*					
53.	Sheetrim	arable and pasture	535 3 18	- - -	- - -	812 2 39
		bog and rocky heathy mountain	- - -	237 - -	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	39 3 21	
54.	Annaghmar	arable and pasture	190 - 9	- - -	- - -	443 3 21
		bog and rocky heathy mountain	- - -	239 2 37	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	14 - 15	
55.	Teear	arable and pasture	202 1 28	- - -	- - -	255 - 2
		bog	- - -	31 3 22	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	20 2 32	
56.	Teear Island	arable and pasture	71 3 32	- - -	- - -	81 2 1
		bog	- - -	4 - 29	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	5 1 31	
57.	Corliss	arable and pasture	352 3 16	- - -	- - -	389 - 17
		bog	- - -	21 - 28	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	15 - 13	
58.		bog claimed by Thomas Ball.	- - -	15 1 32	- - -	15 1 32
59.	Crossmaglen	arable and pasture	268 - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -
		bog	- - -	32 - -	- - -	
60.	Menog	arable and pasture	223 - 10	- - -	- - -	227 - 2
		bog	- - -	3 3 32	- - -	
61.	Urcher	arable and pasture	436 - 10	- - -	- - -	490 - 35
		bog	- - -	54 - 25	- - -	
62.	Drumaghavawl	arable and pasture	260 3 32	- - -	- - -	288 2 32
		bog	- - -	25 3 22	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 3 18	
63.	Drumlogher	arable and pasture	444 1 24	- - -	- - -	523 2 28
		bog	- - -	50 - 38	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	29 - 6	
64.		lake, commonly called Lough-Patrick.	- - -	- - -	66 2 22	66 2 22
65.		lake, commonly called Lough-Ross.	- - -	- - -	197 - -	197 - -
66.	Lissamry	arable and pasture	95 - 38	- - -	- - -	98 1 18
		bog and marsh	- - -	- 3 18	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	2 1 2	
67.	Cornahoe	arable and pasture	127 2 36	- - -	- - -	134 1 15
		bog	- - -	3 - -	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	3 2 19	
68.	Ballynacary	arable and pasture	120 1 11	- - -	- - -	124 2 13
		bog	- - -	3 3 17	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	- 1 25	
69.	Carrickamoan	arable and pasture	108 1 19	- - -	- - -	118 3 13
		bog	- - -	10 1 34	- - -	
70.	Cullaville	arable and pasture	133 3 1	- - -	- - -	143 1 -
		bog	- - -	6 3 34	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	2 2 5	
71.	Munagullagh	arable and pasture	123 2 24	- - -	- - -	128 1 34
		bog	- - -	3 2 33	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 - 17	
72.	Crievekeeran	arable and pasture	466 2 14	- - -	- - -	503 - 5
		bog and mountain	- - -	36 1 31	- - -	
73.	Glassdrumonaghy	arable and pasture	155 3 32	- - -	- - -	196 3 36
		bog	- - -	41 - 4	- - -	
74.	Annaghgadd	arable and pasture	218 2 13	- - -	- - -	266 1 36
		bog	- - -	46 1 18	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	1 2 5	
75.	Drumbee	arable and pasture	244 2 4	- - -	- - -	274 - 28
		bog	- - -	19 3 29	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	9 2 35	
76.	Clonaligg	arable and pasture	541 2 9	- - -	- - -	605 2 35
		bog	- - -	52 1 34	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	11 2 32	
77.	Cappy	arable and pasture	128 3 25	- - -	- - -	166 1 4
		bog	- - -	33 - 5	- - -	
		lake	- - -	- - -	4 1 14	

2.—County of Armagh,——Barony of Upper Fews—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Creggan—*continued.*					
78.	Liseraw	arable and pasture	203 – 17	– – –	– – –	256 – 9
		bog	– – –	52 3 32	– – –	
79.	Mowbawn	arable and pasture	249 1 31	– – –	– – –	339 3 1
		bog	– – –	84 1 17	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	5 3 33	
80.	Grey Island *alias* Shillawn.	arable and pasture	62 3 27	– – –	– – –	90 1 29
		bog	– – –	27 2 2	– – –	
81.	Drummuck	arable and pasture	115 3 23	– – –	– – –	137 2 10
		bog	– – –	21 2 27	– – –	
82.	Claranagh	arable and pasture	327 – 11	– – –	– – –	352 3 21
		bog	– – –	25 3 10	– – –	
83.	Liscalgett	arable and pasture	215 3 15	– – –	– – –	220 2 37
		bog	– – –	4 3 22	– – –	
84.	Coolderry	arable and pasture	207 2 35	– – –	– – –	231 3 8
		bog	– – –	24 – 13	– – –	
85.	Drumbally	arable and pasture	239 2 32	– – –	– – –	264 3 24
		bog	– – –	25 – 32	– – –	
86.	Cornoonagh	arable and pasture	492 1 –	– – –	– – –	529 1 9
		bog	– – –	37 – 9	– – –	
87.	Cregganbawn	arable and pasture	458 2 32	– – –	– – –	582 1 17
		bog	– – –	122 – 9	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	1 2 16	
88.	Creggandoo	arable and pasture	479 – –	– – –	– – –	574 2 27
		bog	– – –	95 2 27	– – –	
89.	Lurgancullanbuoy	arable and pasture	534 3 29	– – –	– – –	653 0 20
		bog	– – –	111 2 10	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	6 2 21	
90.	Glassdrummon	arable and pasture	1,057 – –	– – –	– – –	1,142 – 25
		bog	– – –	65 – 16	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	20 – 9	
91.	Carnally	arable and pasture	738 – 18	– – –	– – –	811 2 7
		bog	– – –	73 1 29	– – –	
92.	Tullydonnell-Gauge	arable and pasture	256 3 27	– – –	– – –	256 3 27
93.	Tullydonel-Touchburn	d°	143 – 9	– – –	– – –	143 – 9
94.	Tullydonnell-Nixon	d°	74 1 20	– – –	– – –	584 1 33
		bog	– – –	10 – 13	– – –	
95.	Mount-Hill	arable and pasture	504 – –	– – –	– – –	526 1 13
		bog	– – –	22 1 12	– – –	
			36,887 3 16	9,727 2 39	530 3 –	47,146 1 15

Thos. K. Evans, Secretary.

PART VI.—BARONY OF LOWER-FEWS.

The barony of Lower-Fews is situated in the centre of the county of Armagh. It contains 32,750 A. 2 R. 39 P. English statute measure, of which 29,495 A. 3 R. 27 P. are arable, pasture, and meadow grounds, 3,174 A. 3 R. 26 P. bogs, marshes, and unprofitable moors, and 79 A. 3 R. 26 P. are covered with lakes.

This barony is divided into 94 townlands; 74 of which are fee simple estate, and contain 23,408 A. 3 R. 10 P. of arable, pasture, and meadow lands; 3,039 A. 2 R. 31 P. of bogs and marshes, and 79 A. 3 R. 26 P. of lakes, in all 26,528 A. 1 R. 27 P. Twelve townlands belong to his Grace the Lord Primate; they contain 4,068 A. 3 R. 1 P. of arable, pasture, and meadow grounds; and 70 A. 1 R. 5 P. of bog and marsh, in all 4,139 A. 0 R. 6 P. Three townlands belong to Mullabrack glebe, they contain 744 A. 0 R. 15 P. of arable, pasture and meadow ground, and 5 A. 2 R. 32 P. of bog and marsh, in all 749 A. 3 R. 7 P. Four townlands belong to the Dean of Armagh for the time being, they contain 1,016 A. 3 R. 24 P. of arable, pasture, and meadow land, and 59 A. 0 R. 38 P. of bog and marsh, in all 1,076 A. 0 R. 22 P. The townland of Derrynaught belongs to the astronomer of Armagh observatory for the time being, it contains 257 A. 1 R. 17 P. of arable, pasture, and meadow.

2.—County of Armagh.—Barony of Lower-Fews—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

PARISHES.	Arable.			Bogs and Marshes.			Lake.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Part of Armagh	7,862	2	13	315	1	12	—	—	—	8,177	3	25
— Mullabrack	17,246	2	23	2,049	3	24	41	2	4	19,338	—	11
Loughgilly	4,386	2	31	809	2	30	38	1	22	5,234	3	3
Total of Lower-Fews	29,495	3	27	3,174	3	26	79	3	26	32,750	2	39

Numbers referred to on Maps.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure.			Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland.			Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland.			Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure.		
	Parish of Armagh.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1.	Ednavase	arable and pasture	230	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	2	—
2.	Drumbeemore	d°	157	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	2	11
		bog and quagmire	—	—	—	25	1	11	—	—	—			
3.	Edennappagh	arable and pasture	309	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	1	32
		bog, marsh, and quagmire	—	—	—	29	3	8	—	—	—			
4.	Calloan	arable and pasture	319	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	2	19
		bog and marsh	—	—	—	4	—	19	—	—	—			
5.	Drumbeebeg	arable and pasture	185	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	3	10
		bog and marsh	—	—	—	20	—	28	—	—	—			
6.	Drumgaw	arable and pasture	358	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	—	28
7.	Killeen	d°	283	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	2	20
		marsh	—	—	—	1	1	37	—	—	—			
8.	Killycopple	arable and pasture	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	—	—
9.	Outlack	d°	386	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	443	2	14
		bog	—	—	—	57	—	29	—	—	—			
10.	Latmacollum	arable and pasture	286	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	2	24
11.	Segaghan	d°	862	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	882	2	37
		bog	—	—	—	20	2	32	—	—	—			
12.	Ballymorran	arable and pasture	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386	—	—
13.	Killyfaddy	d°	358	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	—	10
		bog and marsh	—	—	—	13	2	5	—	—	—			
14.	Ballybrawley	arable and pasture	226	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	2	17
		bog	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—			
15.	Tanderagee	arable and pasture	292	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	2	5
		bog	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	—			
16.	Ennislare	arable and pasture	258	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	—	13
17.	Drumconnell	do	248	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	3	14
18.	Moneypatrick	d°	58	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	3	27
19.	Ballynagallagh	d°	499	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	503	1	26
		bog	—	—	—	3	3	15	—	—	—			
20.	Baller	arable and pasture	370	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	—	9
		bog	—	—	—	2	2	6	—	—	—			
21.	Broughan	arable and pasture	258	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	30
		bog	—	—	—	8	1	22	—	—	—			
22.	Ballymacnabb	arable and pasture	482	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	3	23
		bog	—	—	—	11	2	14	—	—	—			
23.	Cashell	arable and pasture	380	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	3	32
		bog, moor, and mountain	—	—	—	41	3	1	—	—	—			
24.	Foley	arable and pasture	319	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	2	24
		bog, &c.	—	—	—	60	—	20	—	—	—			
	Parish of Mullabrack.													
25.	Lenalea	arable and pasture	284	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	1	8
26.	Drumsavage	d°	182	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	3	15
27.	Drumminnis	d°	154	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	3	—
28.	Killyrudden	d°	230	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	6
29.	Drummorgan	d°	321	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	2	—
30.	Carramoney	d°	56	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	3	39
		bog	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	—	—			
31.	Dennarain	arable and pasture	181	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	3	18
32.	Drumbeecross	d°	119	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	2	16
33.	Garvagh	d°	153	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	3	26

2.—County of Armagh.——Barony of Lower-Fews—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS,	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	Gross Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Mullabrack—*continued.*					
34.	Macantrim	arable and pasture	163 — —	— — —	— — —	165 2 16
		bog and marsh	— — —	2 2 16	— — —	
35.	Upper Lettery	arable and pasture	112 2 20	— — —	— — —	147 2 4
		bog and marsh	— — —	34 3 24	— — —	
36.	Lower Lettery	arable and pasture	137 1 4	— — —	— — —	139 2 34
		bog and marsh	— — —	2 1 30	— — —	
37.	Drumfergus	arable and pasture	68 — —	— — —	— — —	68 — —
38.	Mullaghbawn	d°	92 3 22	— — —	— — —	104 — 3
		bog and marsh	— — —	11 — 21	— — —	
39.	Demesne of Hamilton's Bawn.	arable and pasture	283 2 20	— — —	— — —	283 2 20
40.	The Rocks	d°	41 3 10	— — —	— — —	41 3 10
41.	Drumnagloy	d°	49 — 26	— — —	— — —	49 — 26
42.	Ballyanney	d°	179 3 8	— — —	— — —	179 3 8
43.	Cabra	d°	220 — —	— — —	— — —	220 — —
44.	Drumblack	d°	127 — 8	— — —	— — —	127 — 8
45.	Coolmalish and Cronyagh	d°	550 1 2	— — —	— — —	550 1 2
46.	Bryandrum	d°	198 2 16	— — —	— — —	198 2 16
47.	Dennismullan	d°	146 2 24	— — —	— — —	146 2 24
48.	Ednakennedy	d°	295 — 30	— — —	— — —	295 — 30
49.	Corhammock	d°	318 — 17	— — —	— — —	318 — 17
50.	Cordrummond	d°	191 3 31	— — —	— — —	191 3 31
51.	Carricklean	d°	261 — 19	— — —	— — —	261 — 19
52.	Seboughan	d°	139 — 32	— — —	— — —	140 3 32
		bog	— — —	1 3 —	— — —	
53.	Lissnagatt	arable and pasture	432 — 29	— — —	— — —	434 3 35
		bog	— — —	2 3 6	— — —	
54.	Glassdrummond	arable and pasture	282 3 26	— — —	— — —	284 1 1
		bog	— — —	1 1 15	— — —	
55.	Ballindarragh	arable and pasture	329 2 37	— — —	— — —	329 2 37
56.	Brackley	d°	346 2 7	— — —	— — —	353 2 36
		bog	— — —	7 — 29	— — —	
57.	Drumshallawn	arable and pasture	125 1 3	— — —	— — —	125 1 3
58.	Mullurgh	d°	190 3 34	— — —	— — —	190 3 34
59.	Mullaghbrack	d°	248 — 18	— — —	— — —	254 2 18
		bog and marsh	— — —	6 2 —	— — —	
60.	Cornacrew	arable and pasture	136 — —	— — —	— — —	150 1 12
		lake and marsh	— — —	— — —	14 1 12	
61.	Ballynewry	arable and pasture	398 3 8	— — —	— — —	407 1 8
		lake and marsh	— — —	— — —	8 2 —	
62.	Corry	arable and pasture	256 1 —	— — —	— — —	256 1 —
63.	Ballygrewbenny	arable and pasture	260 1 8	— — —	— — —	275 3 11
		bog and marsh	— — —	15 2 3	— — —	
64.	Drummon	arable and pasture	209 3 —	— — —	— — —	211 3 —
		bog and marsh	— — —	2 — —	— — —	
65.	Retarnett	arable and pasture	191 1 34	— — —	— — —	197 — 26
		bog	— — —	5 2 32	— — —	
66.	Derrynaught	arable and pasture	257 1 17	— — —	— — —	257 1 17
67.	Drumatee	d°	286 2 26	— — —	— — —	286 2 26
68.	Lurgaboy	d°	212 2 5	— — —	— — —	216 3 19
		bog	— — —	4 1 14	— — —	
69.	Drumachee	arable and pasture	445 1 23	— — —	— — —	448 — 15
		mill-pond	— — —	— — —	2 2 32	
70.	Cavanagrough	arable and pasture	717 2 10	— — —	— — —	775 1 23
		bog	— — —	57 3 13	— — —	
71.	Carnavanaghan	arable and pasture	599 — 33	— — —	— — —	631 1 10
		bog	— — —	32 — 17	— — —	
72.	Ballymacaully	arable and pasture	856 — 6	— — —	— — —	998 — 11
		bog	— — —	140 1 10	— — —	
		mill-pond	— — —	— — —	1 2 35	
73.	Damully	arable and pasture	589 — 19	— — —	— — —	638 2 8
		bog	— — —	49 1 29	— — —	
74.	Enogh	arable and pasture	411 1 18	— — —	— — —	534 3 —
		bog	— — —	123 1 22	— — —	
75.	Cladymore	arable and pasture	1,240 1 15	— — —	— — —	1,772 — 36
		bog and mountain	— — —	531 3 21	— — —	
76.	Cladybeg	arable and pasture	1,294 — 16	— — —	— — —	2,234 1 6
		bog and mountain	— — —	940 — 30	— — —	

(*continued.*)

2—County of Armagh.——Barony of Lower-Fews—*continued.*

Numbers referred to on Map.	TOWNLANDS.	Description of Land.	Quantity of Arable & Pasture in each Townland, English Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Quantity of Turf-bog and unprofitable Mountain in each Townland. A. R. P.	Quantity of Lake belonging to, or attached to each Townland. A. R. P.	*Gross* Total of each Townland, in English Statute Measure. A. R. P.
	Parish of Mullabrack—*continued.*					
77.	Ballylean	arable and pasture	1,043 – 14	– – –	– – –	1,132 – 28
		bog	– – –	74 3 9	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	14 1 5	
78.	Kilmakew	arable and pasture	196 1 9	– – –	– – –	196 3 25
		bog	– – –	– 2 16	– – –	
79.	Killbracks	arable and pasture	427 1 18	– – –	– – –	427 1 18
	Parish of Loughgilly:					
80.	Derlett	arable and pasture	214 3 33	– – –	– – –	214 3 33
81.	Drumgane	d°	248 1 30	– – –	– – –	259 3 18
		bog	– – –	11 1 28	– – –	
82.	Cruniagh	arable and pasture	247 3 6	– – –	– – –	266 1 14
		bog	– – –	9 2 11	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	8 3 37	
83.	Lurgyross	arable and pasture	198 3 33	– – –	– – –	217 1 17
		bog	– – –	7 2 29	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	10 2 35	
84.	Lower Lisdrumwhorr	arable and pasture	146 1 5	– – –	– – –	146 1 5
85.	Upper Lisdrumwhorr	d°	440 2 20	– – –	– – –	493 1 8
		bog	– – –	40 – 37	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	12 1 31	
86.	Lower Creggawns	arable and pasture	219 – 28	– – –	– – –	219 – 28
87.	Upper Creggawns	d°	191 3 17	– – –	– – –	191 3 17
88.	Greyhillan	d°	206 1 19	– – –	– – –	206 1 19
89.	Drumnahuncheon	d°	184 2 6	– – –	– – –	189 – –
		bog	– – –	4 1 34	– – –	
90.	Drumnahoney	arable and pasture	309 2 21	– – –	– – –	334 1 8
		bog	– – –	24 2 27	– – –	
91.	Carrickgallogly	arable and pasture	248 3 11	– – –	– – –	256 3 5
		bog	– – –	7 3 34	– – –	
92.	Carrickananny	arable and pasture	157 1 18	– – –	– – –	169 2 8
		bog	– – –	3 – 30	– – –	
93.	Corrowmannon	arable and pasture	803 3 16	– – –	– – –	1,092 2 6
		bog	– – –	287 3 35	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	– 2 35	
94.	Balleek	arable and pasture	568 – 8	– – –	– – –	986 – 17
		bog	– – –	412 2 5	– – –	
		lake	– – –	– – –	5 2 4	
			29,495 3 27	3,174 3 26	79 3 26	32,750 2 19

Thomas K. Evans, Secretary.

3.—County of CARLOW.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a most imperfect one.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In 1789, by Philip and Thomas Butler; Expense not known; Scale of three Inches to one Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——It contains the Boundaries of Baronies, Parishes and Townlands not accurately—does not mention Ploughlands.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each, chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Baronies are, Carlow, Forth, Idrone East, Idrone West, (formerly one Barony,) Rathvilly, and St. Mullins; as a further illustration of this and Queries 6. and 7. a copy of the warrant to each Constable for the collecting of the Tax is sent.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000. be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——According to the number of Acres in each Barony, as recorded in the old County Books.

6.—On what scale or principle do the Baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——As specified in Query 5.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the date at which such County Map was made?——The same as before, but not according to the Map.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23?—If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not.

On account of the business of the Assizes being at the moment going on, and the discharge of the Presentments subsequent, it was impossible for the Treasurer to make this Return sooner.

Carlow, 9th April 1824. } *R. M. Fishbourne.*

BARONIES, &c. County of CARLOW.

County of Carlow, to wit. } WHEREAS at a General Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, held in and for said County, the day of 18 the Grand Jury then and there impannelled and sworn, did amongst other things present, That the sum of should be raised on the County at large; and a further sum of should be raised on the Barony of making together the sum of for the several uses in said presentments mentioned; a copy of which Presentments are in the Treasurer's hands, and entered in the Book of Records of said County, as may more fully and at large appear. AND WHEREAS I find that the proportion of the said sum to be raised on the said Barony of amounts to the sum of which is to be raised at

BARONY OF CARLOW.

Acres.	Painstown Parish.	£.	s.	d.
200	Duganstown - - -			
170	New-Acre - - -			
100	New-Garden - - -			
400	Painstown - - -			
870				
	Urghlin Parish.			
700	Urghlin and Johnstown -			
200	Ballylinan and Killishane -			
40	Gurteengrone - - -			
16	Ballyvergall - -			
956				
	Killerig Parish.			
450	Killerig - - - -			
225	Ardnehue - - -			
560	Fryarstown and Court of Killerig - - -			
100	Russelstown - - -			
248	Rainstown - - -			
60	Browneen and half of Ballynekill - - - -			
100	Moorstown and Kneestown			
12	Templeowen - - -			
60	Aughade - - - -			
1,815				

Acres.	Kernanstown Parish.	£.	s.	d.
250	Kernanstown - - -			
250	Chappelstown - - -			
180	Great Pollardstown - -			
100	Little Pollardstown - -			
780				
	Clody Parish.			
100	Waterstown - - -			
150	Ballybrine - - -			
300	Cloghnagh - - -			
250	Cloghristick - - -			
800				
	Tomnagima Parish.			
200	Castletown - - -			
200	Killballyhue - - -			
300	Linkardstown - - -			
150	Tinryland - - -			
450	Ballyrow - - - -			
50	Part of Ballyryan - -			
400	Ballytarsny - - -			
115	Ratheroge - - -			
100	Knocbower - - -			
1,965				

Appendix (H.)

CARLOW.

3.—County of Carlow.——Barony of Carlow—*continued.*

Acres.		£.	s.	d.
1,800	Grangeford Parish			
900	Clonmelsk, Garryhundon, Poorstown and Ballybar Parishes			
	Kellistown Parish.			
800	Kellistown			
250	Moyhill			
45	Killinsragh			
1,095				
	Carlow Parish.			
1,000	Carlow or Catherlough			
126	Upper Mortarstown			
80	Lower Mortarstown			
1,206				

Acres.	Ballynacarrig Parish.	£.	s.	d.
250	Ballynacarrig			
300	Staplestown and Kilmeany			
250	Ballycroge			
250	Quinagh			
100	Park			
150	Ballycarney			
1,300				
	Painstown Parish			
	Urghlin			
	Killerigg			
	Keranstown			
	Clody			
	Tomnagina			
	Grangeford			
	Clonmelsk, Garryhundon, &c.			
	Killistown			
	Catherlough or Carlow			
	Ballynacarrigg			

These are therefore strictly charging and commanding you to levy by distress or other lawful ways (within your said Barony,) the several Sums to the several and respective foregoing Denominations annexed, and to pay the same to me or my Order, three clear days before the next Assizes in to be disposed of to the several uses in said Presentments mentioned.—Fail not at your peril; and for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my hand and seal of said County, this day of 18

BARONY OF FORTH.

Acres.	Ballon Parish.	£.	s.	d.
82	Ormonds Ballymogue			
60	Shragh			
70	Cranpursheen			
65	Ballylean			
60	Ballylower			
80	Laragh			
40	Ballon			
50	Cappagh			
30	Ballyanvally			
100	Ballygarrett			
150	Carrigslany			
40	Lisgarvin			
827				
	Temple-Peter Parish.			
60	Temple-Peter			
100	Ballymoge			
150	Ballintrane			
130	Killbreckan			
100	Gragenespidoge			
80	Clonmackshane			
20	Ballybegnalagh			
150	Gragealugg			
790				
	Benden's-Town Parish.			
375	Ratoe			
100	Ballynurney			
100	Kilcool			
133	Ormond, part of Rathrush			
266	Barry's part of Rathrush			
50	Gilbertstown			
100	Bendenstown			
33	Ardberan and Torman			
40	Garryline			
40	Raheenkillane			
440	Killnock and Ballyveal			
40	Vilivo			
60	Killane and Garryart			
400	Ballykealy and Ballynedrum			
2,177				

Acres.	Barragh Parish.	£.	s.	d.
90	Mill-town and Knockgilpatrick			
30	Barragh			
335	Kilbranish			
450	Clonmulton and Carrigduff			
250	Cranemore			
30	Ballykeenan			
30	Munnygrough			
1,200	Sherwood			
2,415				
	Myshall Parish.			
140	Killinoglish and Monmore			
100	Roslee and Ullard			
150	Kockdromagh and Knocdarragh			
15	Knockshane			
450	Shangarry and Ballyrush			
200	Myshall			
70	Tartan			
150	Raheenleigh and Ballyleagh			
20	Cappawater			
20	Mr. Warren's Ullard			
15	Sir Richard Butler's Ullard			
60	Aghaclare and Coolenesgan			
40	Lismaconly			
100	Ballaghmore			
50	Ballinacrogh			
40	Knockbrack			
1,620				
	Pubbledrum Parish.			
230	Curran's and Killeen			
60	Ballinsragh			
170	Ballintemple and Ballinattin			
50	Clonconagh			
150	Newtown			
100	Knocknatubrige and Ardattin			
80	Ratheragh			
100	Rathnarnane			
940				

3.—County of Carlow.——Barony of Forth—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Ballon Parish			
Temple-Peter			
Bendenstown			
Barragh			
Myshall			
Pubbledrum			

BARONY OF IDRONE EAST.

Acres.	Nurney and Agha Parish.	£.	s.	d.
450	Orchard and Oldtown			
210	Ballyryan			
260	Nurney			
411	Agha			
160	Rathwade			
220	Leighlin-bridge			
400	Ratheaden			
320	Rathellin			
400	New-Town			
200	Clogneen			
160	Ballynaboly			
3,191				
	Dunleckny Parish.			
240	Dunleckny			
300	Bohermore			
179	Boherduff			
200	Killdrenagh			
300	Ballywilliamroe			
60	Garryhill			
50	Labensight			
62	Ballynekillbegg			
200	Carrigbegg			
160	Ballymoon			
350	Killcarrigg			
350	Seskin and Gormanagh			
150	Munnybegg			
205	Rathduff			
2,806				
	Lorum Parish.			
300	Lerum			
200	Ballinkillane			
200	Ballyclotomack			
160	Kilgrany			
350	Kilcrutt			
320	Rathballyvolane			
170	Killmalapoge			
300	Careamore and Carrabegg			
30	Rathdaniel *alias* Killmadden			
100	Clogmunny			
2,130				
	Sliguff Parish.			
400	Ballyloughlin			
150	Knocklonygadd			
100	Ballinree			
100	Seskinmadree			
60	Killoughtoran			
100	Dunree			
150	Knockullard			
240	Ballycormuck			
200	Dunore			
150	Sliguff			
80	Killree			
1,730				
	Ballyellin Parish.			
160	Ballytigeleagh			
100	Clowater			
145	Kilcumny			
360	Ballyellin			
150	Ballywhineen			
300	Tomdarragh			
32	Ballygranymore			
30	Dunigbegg			
1,277				

Acres.	Killtennell Parish.	£.	s.	d.
200	Kilgaltrim			
180	Knockana and Ballinattin			
100	Killtinan, Ballynavally and Ballyellin			
118	Domduff			
110	Killedmond			
110	Rathenkill			
140	Rathendarragh			
75	Cranagh			
76	Knocknekerane			
120	Rahana			
100	Carriglead			
150	Cunoge			
109	Rossdilligg			
24	Movally			
200	Knocksquire			
230	Knockroe			
2,032				
	Clonegoose Parish.			
80	Ballynesilloge			
50	Ballynegrane			
40	Knocknegundarragh			
50	Clonegoose			
250	Borris			
45	Ballycoppigan			
10	Owlebegg			
90	Cranranny			
150	Ballymartin			
100	Killclony			
865				
	Fennagh Parish.			
50	Drumfeagh			
80	Knockenrane			
40	Milltown			
250	Rathnegeragh and Coolcloughty			
500	Killgarran, Ballybromell, Killmacklin			
150	Killconeer and Ballyteige			
300	Lumclone, Fenagh and Ballydartin			
60	Clonegagh			
14	Ballynockshane			
24	Timon's Land			
40	Tartanowle			
10	Ballyhaderneen			
30	Ballybegg			
10	Clonsart			
50	Clonballydarry, Glassganny and Timolin			
1,608				

Nurney and Agha Parish			
Dunlekney			
Lorum			
Sliguff			
Ballyellan			
Kiltennell			
Clonegoose			
Fennagh			

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

CARLOW.

3.—County of Carlow—*continued.*

BARONY OF IDRONE WEST.

Acres.	Clody Parish.	£.	s.	d.
550	Clogrennan			
210	Rathhendoran			
340	Ballynabranagh			
1,100				
	Tullowcrin Parish.			
150	Cranlusky			
160	Ballygowan			
330	Tormard			
400	Rathnarnane			
500	Koolnaskishy			
1,540				
	Old-Leighlin Parish.			
500	Old-Leighlin			
250	Seskin			
750				

Acres.	Wells Parish.	£.	s.	d.
400	Wells, Tennegarny, and Hamond's Land			
360	Fenniscourt			
200	Ballynockane			
960				
	Killaneane Parish.			
40	Farranfrany			
140	Clogsutton			
180	Killaneane			
200	Clogrusk			
560				
	Clody Parish			
	Tullowcrin			
	Old-Leighlin			
	Wells			
	Killaneane			

BARONY OF ST. MOLLINS.

Acres.	Maycomb Parish.	£.	s.	d.
100	Lyon or Lany			
90	Owlard or Orchard			
100	Ballyedmond			
120	Clongane			
250	Monaghrim and Kilcarry			
170	Ballypierce and Kildavin			
170	Ballyknockane and Ballinshincarra			
150	Coobroo			
200	Clonegall			
1,350				
	Upper St. Mollin's Parish.			
150	Lisalican			
100	Ballybrack			
60	Ballyteige			
150	Tinnecarrig			
150	Coorenallan			
60	Ballyroughan			
250	Coolnemarra			
40	Killclonagh			
40	Ballykeegan			
100	Coolihene			
300	Ballynabranagh, Rathgeeran, and Killmishane			
220	*Inchinfocky, Gowling,* and Ballyglishane			

Acres.	Upper St. Mollin's Parish—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
20	Ballyhewry or Harristown			
400	Knockduff and Newtown			
170	Ballybegnesaragh			
170	Ballybegg			
2,380				
	Lower St. Mollin's Parish.			
100	Carriglead			
100	Behannagh			
250	Turragh and Dranagh			
60	Knocknevickry			
100	Ballylion			
400	Poolmonty and Ballynockrumpine			
120	Ballycrinigan			
150	Tinnehinch and Knockrine			
170	Knockeen			
100	St. Mollins			
60	Templeneboe			
1,610				
	Mycombe Parish			
	Upper St. Mollins			
	Lower St. Mollins			

BARONY OF RATHVILLY.

Acres.	Rathvilly Parish.	£.	s.	d.
500	Portrushin			
550	Williamstown			
460	Waterstown (except the Mill)			
40	The Mill			
350	Knockefagh			
1,000	Rathvilly and Bough			
450	Lisnevagh			
400	Tuckamine and Ballybitt			
400	Tobinstown			
4,150				
	Ramore Parish.			
1,400	Straghboe, Ballyhacket, and Rathmore			
200	Philipstown			
400	Rathdaniel			
400	Richardstown			
450	Garaldstown & Mablestown			
560	Rahil and Broughilstown			
3,410				

Acres.	Tankard's-Town Parish.	£.	s.	d.
320	Kilmagaravoge			
320	Copnagh			
200	Ralahin			
175	Ballymurphy			
800	Tankardstown			
400	Downing			
350	Butler's Grange			
2,565				
	Tullow Phelim Parish.			
750	Tullow Phelim			
300	Crosslow, Rathglass, and Mallardstown			
175	Owragh			
200	Newstown			
1,425				
	Hacket's-Town Parish.			
1,000	Hacketstown			
1,000	Killnecart, Dromquin, Temboy, and Ballycullen			
2,000				

3.—County of Carlow.——Barony of Rathvilly—*continued.*

Acres.	Ardristin Parish.	£.	s.	d.
220	Tullowbeg			
120	Cannon's Quarter			
400	Castlemore			
400	Ardristin			
250	Castlegrace			
1,390				
	Clonmore Parish.			
800	Clonmore and part of Killalongford			
450	Cloneskagh			
1,250				
	Harrold's-Town Parish.			
800	Ballynegale, Ballyduff, Raheen, Ballynekill, and Crievin			

Acres.	Harrold's-Town Parish *continued.*	£.	s.	d.
600	Coolmanagh			
150	Ballinross, *alias* Harroldstown			
1,550				
400	Bennekerry and Busherstown Parish			
	Rathvilly Parish			
	Rathmore			
	Tankardstown			
	Tullow-Phelim			
	Hacketstown			
	Ardristin			
	Clonmore			
	Harraldstown			
	Bennekerry and Busherstown			

Carlow County:

I.—Carlow Barony.

N°.	Parishes.	Townlands.
1.	Ballynacarrigg	7
2.	Kernanstown	3
3.	Painstown (part of)	4
4.	Carlow	6
5.	Killerig	10
6.	Urglin	9
7.	Grangeforth	1
8.	Clonmelsh	5
9.	Clody (part of)	3
10.	Thumageerna	8
11.	Kellistown	3
		59

II.—Idrone E. Barony.

	Parishes.	
1.	Slyguff	15
2.	Kiltennel	21
3.	Clonegoose	9
4.	Dunleckney	20
5.	Ballyellin (part of)	11
6.	Nurney and Agha	12
7.	Fennagh (part of)	26
8.	Lorum	13
		127

III.—Idrone W. Barony.

	Parishes.	
1.	Killanean	4
2.	Wells	5
3.	Old Leighlin	17
4.	Tullagherine	10
5.	Clody (part of)	5
		41

IV.—St. Mullin's Barony.

N°.	Parishes.	Townlands.
1.	Moyacomb (part of)	8
2.	Barragh (part of)	4
3.	St. Mullins (part of)	40
4.	Ballyellin (part of)	4
5.	Ullard (part of)	6
		62

V.—Forth Barony.

	Parishes.	
1.	Barragh (part of)	17
2.	Myshal (part of)	26
3.	Bollon	16
4.	Pubbedrum	12
5.	Templepeter	9
6.	Beudenstown	16
		96

VI.—Rathvilly Barony.

	Parishes.	
1.	Rathvilly	19
2.	Rathmore	9
3.	Tankardstown	7
4.	Tulloghphelim	7
5.	Hacketstown (part of)	12
6.	Ardistran	6
7.	Clonmore	12
8.	Haroldstown	8
9.	Benekerry	2
10.	Rahill and Broughlstown	2
		84

SUMMARY.

	BARONIES.	Parishes.	Parts of Parishes.	Townlands.	ACRES. Arable.	Waste Mountains, &c.	Total.
I.	Carlow	37	6	59	18,487	-	18,487
II.	Idrone East			127	38,615	7,109	45,724
III.	Idrone West			41			
IV.	St. Mullins			62	16,303	3,171	19,474
V.	Forth			96	21,601	1,937	23,538
VI.	Rathvilly			84	28,510	-	28,510
	Total	37	6	469	123,516	12,217	135,733

The part of the summary, containing a statement of the territorial divisions, is framed from the preceding table of parishes and townlands; that of the acreable contents is taken from Butler's county map, printed in 1789. The number of acres, according to scale, is 116,900; according to Beaufort, 137,000 acres.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle,
24 March 1824.

W. S. M.

Appendix (H.)

CARLOW.

County of Carlow—*continued.*

SIR, Hollymount, Carlow, 12th April 1824.

The reply to your printed Circular should have been sooner sent, but that I was closely engaged at the assizes, and afterwards paying the presentments. I have to state for your further information, that the number of acres as stated by the county book, and inserted in the copy of the warrants to the high constables, which I have sent to the Committee, are in almost all the townlands grossly incorrect. Several of them contain many hundred acres more than inserted; few less; and that, on the whole of the county, there are from forty to fifty thousand acres more than recorded.

I believe there are few counties that stand in greater need of a good and correct survey than this; and I have reason to suppose the grand jury would pay half the expense, if government would pay the other.

I enclose you a copy of a letter from Sherrard, Brassington and Green, men of well-known skill, probity and abilities, which if you approve, you can lay before the Committee.

I can assure you, from my own knowledge of this, the Queen's, and County Kildare, it would prevent the taxes being such a burden on some townlands, while on the next they are little more than nominal.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Robt Moore Fishbourne,
Treasurer, County Carlow.

Thos. Spring Rice Esquire.

4.—COUNTY OF CAVAN.

CAVAN.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has; and Barony Maps.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In the year 1810, by William Larkin, Surveyor; cost about £. 600; the County made on a Scale of Two Inches to a Mile.

2.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The County Map contains the Boundaries of Baronies, Parishes and Townlands.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Charges made by Carvaghs not by Acres, thus:

	Carvaghs.
Castleraghan Barony - - - - -	757 ¼
Clonmahon - d° - - - - -	916 ½
Clonkee - - d° - - - - -	874
Upper Loughlee d° - - - - -	1,776 ¾
Lower - d° - d° - - - - -	924 ½
Tullygarvey - d° - - - - -	1,480
Tullyhunce - d° - - - - -	701 ½
Tullyhow - - d° - - - - -	549 ¾
Total Carvaghs in this County - -	7,980 ¼

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The County at large contains 7,980 ¼ Carvaghs, which at £. 1. 5*s.* −¼ *d.* per Carvagh, is £. 10,000. 5*s.* the surplus 5*s.* allowed in the next levy. Then said sum is apportioned on each Barony according to the number of Carvaghs contained in such Barony; for instance, the Barony of Castleraghan contains 757 ¼ Carvaghs, at £. 1. 5*s.* −¼ *d.* per Carvagh, is £. 948. 18*s.* 6¾ *d.* the proportion of said Barony, and so for each of the other Baronies.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— By the number of Carvaghs in such Barony, Parish or Townland.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——No such Book or Map in my office.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——No Table formed under the Act referred to.

Cavan, March 29th, 1824. *W. Erskine*, Treasurer, County Cavan.

Appendix (H.)

5.—County of CLARE.

CLARE.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a Map made of the County.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?—In the year 1787, by Mr. Henry Pelham, at one and one-fourth Inch to an Irish Mile, but cannot say at what Expense.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?—It contains the boundaries of,—1. Baronies, 2. Parishes, and 3. Ploughlands.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——1. Bunratty, 2. Burren, 3. Clonderalaw, 4. Corcomroe, 5. Huckane, 6. Inchiquin, 7. Islands, 8. Mayarla, 9. Tulla, containing 74 Parishes, 1,520 Ploughlands, 240,000 acres, chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes, and 180,000 acres unprofitable and not charged with taxes, making in the whole 420,000 acres.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?—Ten pence per Acre on the profitable Acres.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— A proportion of the county at large is added to Barony Presentments, and apportioned equally on each profitable Acre in the Barony.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is a County Book of the denominations of Land, made by Mr. Strafford, about 150 years ago, but no Map of it can be traced at present.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. *s* 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not.

Giles Daxon, Treasurer, County Clare.

6.- County of CORK.

CORK.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——From the year 1790 to 1797, by Mr. Neville Bath, Expense of the County, and on a Scale of one Inch to an Irish Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; §. 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——It contains the Boundaries of Baronies and Parishes, but not of Townlands, Ploughlands, or other denominations; and it is altogether a very incorrect document.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——There are twenty-two Baronies in the County of Cork, of which a Schedule will be found attached hereto, with the number of Ploughlands in each. There are three Towns also on which a proportion of the County Cess is levied, which are also named in the annexed Schedule, with the proportion of the gross Levy on the County at large, to which each Barony and Town is subject by antient usage. There is not any record in the Treasurer's office, of the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations, or of the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes.

5. On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——According to an ancient applotment which has been in the Treasurer's office, of older date than can now be ascertained, and by which the Grand Jury Taxes are apportioned, as explained by the annexed Schedule; each Barony, of course, pays the amount of the Presentment granted on it.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— Under the provisions of the Act of 31 Geo. 3. c. 36. s. 53. the baronial Collector first applotting the gross sum to be levied on his Barony in equal proportions on all the Ploughlands in it, which are of very unequal extent and quality; and then serving Notices as the Act directs, on the Seneschal, Churchwardens or principal Inhabitants to furnish him with an Applotment, which is scarcely ever attended to. The Collector or his Deputy consequently levies the Cess as the Acts empower him, applotting himself on the sub-denominations of each Ploughland, according to the Acreage thereof, by common *estimation*, the amount of the sum previously ascertained to be the charge per Ploughland, and employing the reputable Farmers on it to levy it for him, by a Warrant for that purpose.

Appendix (H.)

CORK.

6.—County of Cork—*continued.*

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is not any County Book, but the antient Applotment in the Treasurer's office, is called the Key to the County. The denominations of Land are not contained therein, nor the contents otherwise than by the number of Ploughlands.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not been any such Table formed in the County of Cork, nor any advantage taken of this Act, for procuring a County Book, the want of which has been often complained of; but the Levies have been made with so much facility in general, that the Grand Juries have been unwilling to change the system, though it is confessedly an incorrect one. Some Baronies are taxed very disproportionally, and are dissatisfied.

A SCHEDULE of the Names of the Baronies in the County Cork, with the Number of Ploughlands in each Barony, and the proportion chargeable on each, for every Thousand Pounds of the Levy on the County at large.

No. of Baronies.	NAMES OF BARONIES.	No. of Ploughlands.	Rate Chargeable per Thousand Pounds.
1.	Beer	97 ½	15 14 9
2.	Bantry	97 ½	15 14 9
3.	Barrets	86	30 5 8 ½
4.	Barrymore	203 ½	95 – 8 ½
5.	East Division of East Carbery	194	50 2 7
6.	West Division of East Carbery	194	50 2 7
7.	East Division of West Carbery	180	26 12 7 ¼
8.	West Division of West Carbery	220	26 12 7 ¼
9.	Condons and Clongibbons	84	48 – 9 ½
10.	Courceys	33 ½	16 14 2 ½
11.	Duhallow	253	49 1 8
12.	Fermoy	191	71 – 4
13.	Ibane and Barryroe	146	40 14 7
14.	Imokilly	200	109 13 2
15.	Kerricurrihy	53	32 7 6
16.	Kinnalea	110 ½	49 1 8
17.	Kinnalmeaky	62	35 10 1 ½
18.	Kinnatalloon	46	20 17 8 ½
19.	Kinsale	33	27 3 – ½
20.	East Muskery	168 ½	54 16 7
21.	West Muskery	168 ½	54 16 7
22.	Orrery and Kilmore	160	48 – 9 ½
	Town of Mallow	12 ¾	9 16 4
	Town of Youghal	9	16 14 2 ½
	Town of Bandon		5 4 5
	Total	3,003 ½	1,000 – –

James Delafour,
Treasurer County Cork.

Cork, 30th March 1824.

Herewith you will receive my Answers to the Queries transmitted to me by Order of the Irish Survey and Valuation Committee, as far as lay in my power to comply with the same.

I have annexed some of the Documents upon which the Money is levied, conceiving they would give better information than any other mode; and I would take the liberty of referring to the Cork Local Acts of the 53d and 55th of Geo. 3. by which the Grand Jury, Treasurer, and Collectors are entirely governed.

James Lane,
Treasurer of the City and County of the City of Cork.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?—Yes; in pursuance of the Cork Local Acts 53 Geo. 3. c. 111. and 55 Geo. 3. c. 82.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?—In the year 1815, by Hill Clements and David Aher; at the Expense of £. 96. 8 *s.* 6 *d.* and on a Scale of four inches to an Irish mile.

3.—Does

County of Cork—*continued.*

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map of the City and County of the City of Cork contains the Boundaries of the different Ploughlands, as stated in Schedule (A.) and (B.): and the Boundaries of the City and Suburbs, from the Liberties, are distinguished according to the 2d Section of the 53 Geo. 3. c. 111.—And in order to protect the occupiers of each Ploughland from any kind of imposition, Notices similar to the enclosed, marked (C.) are from time to time served upon them, for the purpose of their settling the applotment themselves.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——See Answer to Query 5.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——See Copy of the Treasurer's Warrant for that part of the County of the City of Cork called the North and South Liberties, at the last Assizes herewith sent, marked respectively (A.) and (B.) in which will be seen the manner in which the Grand Jury Taxes are apportioned by the Treasurer on the respective Ploughlands or other denominations therein particularly mentioned. Two-thirds of the Grand Jury levy is charged upon the City and Suburbs, and the remaining one-third on the Liberties.—See Copy Treasurer's applotment for the last Assizes, herewith sent, marked (D.)—There are no Baronies in the County of the City of Cork.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations? ——*See* Answer to Query 5.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the date at which such County Map was made?——*See* Answer to Query 5.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a copy thereof?——None since the passing of the before-mentioned Acts by which the Grand Jury and Treasurer are governed; and every provision therein contained for giving publicity and appeal to the same, is complied with; and the Treasurer most respectfully begs to refer to these Acts.

Agreeable to the 55 Geo. 3. Valuators were appointed for the different Parishes of the City, who returned on oath the yearly value of each House, &c. in each Parish, as directed by said Act; and upon this Valuation the Grand Jury Taxes are applotted on the City, as in Schedule (D.)

Cork,
30th March 1824.

James Lane,
Treasurer of the City and County of the City of Cork.

Schedule (A.) to which the annexed Return refers.

NORTH LIBERTIES.

DENOMINATIONS contained within the North Liberties of the City of Cork.	No. of English Acres.	Decimal Parts.	Yearly Acreable Value. £. s. d.	Total Amount. £. s. d.	SUM to be levied. £. s. d.
Monard	862	4	1 5 –	1,078 – –	59 10 3
Kilcronan	375	2	1 5 –	469 – –	25 17 10
Boulibeg	182	4	– 18 –	164 3 2	9 1 2
Ballinvarrig	786	3	– 13 –	511 1 10½	28 4 4
Cooleowen Mills	1,034	1	– 10 6	542 18 –½	29 19 5
Farrenastig	1,787	5	– 14 –	1,251 5 –	69 1 7
Whitechurch	528	8	– 11 6	304 1 2	16 15 8
Killavarrig	313	8	– 10 –	156 18 –	8 13 3
Ballyheasty	248	8	– 11 6	143 1 2½	7 17 11½
Knockneig	310	1	– 14 –	217 1 5	11 19 7
Ballinashig, or Ballynahynea	737	–	1 – –	737 – –	40 13 9
Rancane, or Rathpeacon	714	6	1 7 –	964 14 2½	53 5 3
Killingsly, or Killeendaniel	318	6	– 19 –	302 13 4½	16 14 3
Carhue	209	5	1 7 –	282 16 6	15 12 3
Kilcully	323	7	1 10 –	485 11 –	26 16 1
Rahinisky	380	8	– 15 –	285 12 –	15 15 4
Howard's Hill and Ardarow	310	5	1 2 6	349 6 3	19 6 1
Ballyphillip	309	2	1 10 –	463 16 –	25 12 1½
Rathcooney	228	5	– 13 6	154 4 9	8 10 4
Knocknahorrogon	496	1	– 13 6	334 17 4½	18 9 9½

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

CORK.

6.—County of Cork.——Schedule (A.)—North Liberties—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS contained within the North Liberties of the City of Cork.	No. of English Acres.	Decimal Parts.	Yearly Acreable Value. £. s. d.	Total Amount. £. s. d.	SUM to be levied. £. s. d.
Ballygerish, or Ballincrossig	214	4	1 4 –	257 5 7	14 4 1
South Poulacurry	233	7	2 5 6	531 13 4	29 7 –½
North Poulacurry	180	1	1 17 6	337 13 9	18 12 10
Banduff	294	5	1 7 6	404 18 9	22 7 1
Cooles	1,053	3	– 8 –	421 6 4½	23 5 2½
Ballinavostig	691	1	– 13 –	449 4 3½	24 16 –½
Lotamore	517	3	2 5 –	1,163 18 6	64 5 2
Lotabeg	219	8	2 – –	439 12 –	24 5 4¼
Laherdane	207	8	– 13 6	140 4 10½	7 14 11
Garranbue	199	2	– 13 6	134 9 2½	7 8 6
West Lisnahorna	190	5	1 7 6	261 18 9	14 9 3
North Lisnahorna	294	7	– 14 –	206 5 9½	11 7 9
Ballincogigh or Ballincrokig	281	4	1 10 –	422 2 –	23 6 1
Montdesert	393	9	1 15 –	689 6 6	38 1 1
Coolymorroughue	644	7	1 – –	644 14 –	35 11 10
Clahuna or Clogheen	485	4	2 2 6	1,031 9 6	56 18 11
Killard, Killishal, Ballygrohan	527	6	1 2 6	593 11 –	32 15 4
Ballysheehy	122	4	– 17 –	104 – 9½	5 14 11
Ballycannon	215	5	1 5 –	269 7 6	14 17 5
Killishal, Ballygrohan, within Blarney Wall.	94	1	1 – –	94 2 –	5 3 11
Knocknagorty, part of Ballycannon.	170	–	– 15 –	127 10 –	7 – 10
Killeens	938	8	1 3 –	1,079 12 4	59 12 1
Knocknacullen, East	150	6	2 – –	301 4 –	16 12 7
Knocknacullen, West	213	8	2 10 –	534 10 –	29 10 2
Carriganaveigh and Tenants, Sunday's Well.	9	–	3 15 –	33 15 –	1 17 3
Shankeele	172	9	3 – –	518 14 –	28 12 9
Knocknabohilly	100	5	3 10 –	351 15 –	19 8 5
Parknock	5	5	4 – –	22 – –	1 4 4
Granabraher	308	7	2 10 –	771 15 –	42 12 1½
Commons	316	6	2 12 6	831 1 6	45 17 8
Knockfree	26	6	3 10 –	93 2 –	5 2 10
Knocknahilly	170	5	3 – –	511 10 –	28 4 9½
Closas near Fairplace	31	4	3 – –	94 4 4	5 4 –
Parknaglantane	12	2	3 15 –	45 15 –	2 10 6
Knockpogue	9	6	3 15 –	36 – –	1 19 9
Copinger's Acre	5	–	3 15 –	18 15 –	1 – 8½
Kerry Hall and Lands	6	6	4 – –	26 8 –	1 9 2
Kilbarry	310	4	2 – –	620 16 –	34 5 5½
Kilnap	198	1	2 15 –	544 15 6	30 1 6
Ballinferesey	307	3	1 – –	307 6 –	16 19 4
Ballincolly	255	8	2 5 –	575 11 –	31 15 5½
Ballyvolane	302	8	2 10 –	757 – –	41 15 10½
Glounaspike Mills	4	–	2 10 –	10 – –	– 11 –½
Cahergall	203	8	2 10 –	509 10 –	28 2 7
Clashnagulliff	33	2	3 – –	99 12 –	5 10 –
East Ballinamought	232	7	3 – –	698 2 –	38 10 10
West Ballinamought	216	7	3 – –	650 2 –	35 17 10
Glounkittane	52	– 16	3 7 6	175 16 9	9 14 1½
Rathmore	64	2 8	3 5 –	209 15 9	11 11 7½
Farrencleary	15	4	3 10 –	53 18 –	2 19 6
Farrenferris and Brocklesby's holdings.	91	8	3 10 –	286 6 –	15 16 1½
			Total	28,726 7 8	
			Deduct for ten Acres out of Farrenferris	35 – –	
			£.	28,691 7 8	1,584 – 1⅛

Appendix (H.)

CORK.

6.—County of Cork.——Schedule (A.) North Liberties—*continued.*

WHEREAS the Grand Jury, at an Assizes held for the city and county of the city of Cork, on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, did find and present certain sums of Money, to be raised on the city, suburbs, and liberties of Cork: And whereas the said Grand Jury did find and present Benjamin Deeble, of the city of Cork, gentleman, to be collector of the public money of the North Liberties of the said city; Now I, James Lane, treasurer of the county of the said city of Cork, do hereby authorize and require the said Benjamin Deeble to collect, levy, and receive the several and respective proportions of the said public Money, mentioned and set forth in the foregoing Schedule, amounting to the sum of One thousand five hundred and eighty-four pounds and three halfpence, of and from the several and respective tenants, owners, or occupiers of the several and respective divisions of land mentioned and set forth in the foregoing Schedule: And in case of non-payment of said several sums, or any of them, I do hereby authorize and empower the said Benjamin Deeble to proceed for the recovery thereof according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this day of

Present

Schedule (B.) to which the annexed Return refers.

SOUTH LIBERTIES.

DENOMINATIONS contained within the South Liberties of the City of Cork,	No. of English Acres.	Decimal Parts.	Yearly Acreable Value. £.	s.	d.	Total Amount. £.	s.	d.	SUM to be levied £.	s.	d.
Carrigroghan	1,517	8	1	15	–	2,656	3	–	146	12	10
Curriheen	257	7	1	17	6	483	3	9	26	13	6½
Ballynora (North and South)	874	4	–	17	6	765	2	–	42	4	9½
Ballyman	371	4	–	17	6	324	19	6	17	18	10½
Rochfordstown	538	6	–	19	–	511	13	5	28	5	–
Inchkinny	296	3	–	19	–	281	9	8	15	10	10
Ballintaunig	201	7	–	18	–	181	10	7	10	–	5
Ballinveeltig	206	4	1	–	–	206	8	–	11	7	11
Ballinvoultig	189	–	–	14	–	132	6	–	7	6	–½
Ballinvrinshig	319	8	–	15	–	239	17	–	13	4	10
Ballymurreheen or Kilmurreheen	218	4	–	10	–	109	4	–	6	–	7
Ardarostig	239	5	1	10	–	359	5	–	19	16	8
Gurranedarish	167	7	1	17	6	314	8	9	17	7	2
Chetwyn	238	–	1	17	6	446	5	–	24	12	9
Doughcloyne	380	7	2	–	–	761	8	–	42	–	8½
Gurtughullane	400	3	1	–	–	400	6	–	22	2	–
Knocknamalogue	210	–	–	15	–	157	10	–	8	13	11
Knocklisheen	227	1	1	5	–	283	17	6	15	13	5½
Ballincrannig	365	4	1	–	–	365	8	–	20	3	5½
Lehena More	1,015	9	1	7	6	1,396	17	3	77	2	4½
Lehena Beg	123	5	2	15	–	339	12	6	18	15	–
Ballycurreen	610	6	1	7	6	839	11	6	46	6	11½
Ballinaspig More	921	8	2	10	–	2,304	10	–	127	4	6½
Ballinaspig Beg	234	1	2	17	6	673	–	9	37	3	1½
Inchygaggin	236	9	1	15	–	414	11	6	22	17	9
Ballygaggin	126	1	2	10	–	315	5	–	17	8	1
Farren Mac Teague	126	6	3	–	–	379	16	–	20	19	4½
Gillabby Mills	98	4	3	15	–	369	–	–	20	7	5
Huggarts Lands	78	4	3	15	–	294	–	–	16	4	7½
Farrendahadore	125	9	3	10	–	440	13	–	24	6	6½
Carrigdrannig	91	5	3	10	–	320	5	–	17	13	7½
Killeenreendowney	187	8	4	–	–	751	4	–	41	9	3
Ballyphehane	338	–	2	5	–	760	10	–	41	19	8½
Spittle Lands	106	1	4	10	–	477	9	–	26	7	3
Ballincurrig	312	1	3	10	–	1,092	7	–	60	6	1½
Knockrea	258	9	4	–	–	1,035	12	–	57	3	5½
Ballinlough	322	8	3	–	–	968	8	–	53	9	3½
Ballintemple	283	3	4	–	–	1,133	4	–	62	11	3
Dundanion	196	–	3	15	–	735	–	–	40	11	7
North and South Ballinure	475	3	3	–	–	1,425	18	–	78	14	5½
Mahon	266	1	3	5	–	864	16	6	47	14	10½
Maryborough	265	–	1	17	6	496	17	6	27	8	8

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

CORK.

6.—County of Cork.——Schedule (B.) South Liberties—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS contained within the South Liberties of the City of Cork.	No. of English Acres.	Decimal Parts.	Yearly Acreable Value. £. s. d.	Total Amount. £. s. d.	SUM to be levied. £. s. d.
Money Gurney	1,088	5	– 17 6	952 8 9	52 11 9
Mansfieldstown	401	–	2 15 –	1,102 15 –	60 17 7½
Ballyorbane	561	7	1 5 –	702 2 6	38 15 3
Rochestown	513	6	– 16 –	410 17 7	22 13 8½
Knockmulagh	330	8	1 18 –	628 10 4½	34 14 –
Part of Castletreasure, South	230	4	1 5 –	288 – –	15 18 –
D° d° North	594	5	– 17 6	520 3 9	28 14 5
Ballinrea and Ballinulla	886	2	1 – –	886 4 –	48 18 6
Grainge	391	1	1 17 6	733 6 3	40 9 8
Curracanway	523	9	1 12 6	851 6 9	47 – –
Ballyvoskig Glebes	494	7	1 2 6	556 10 9	30 14 6
East Rathmancullig	213	6	– 13 –	138 16 9½	7 13 3
West Rathmancullig	240	9	– 11 –	132 9 10½	7 6 3½
Ballyduhig	282	–	– 11 –	155 2 –	8 11 3
Ballinamula	104	7	1 5 –	130 17 6	7 4 6
Bishop's Mills and Lands	47	4	4 – –	189 12 –	10 9 4
Gurtenaspig and Crolaylore	45	2	4 – –	180 16 –	9 19 7½
Crotamore	52	–	4 – –	208 – –	11 9 8
Gromparklough and Colune	12	9	4 – –	51 12 –	2 16 11½
Clashduff	49	1	3 2 6	153 8 9	8 9 5½
Farrendahaddore Beg	33	–	3 15 –	123 15 –	6 16 7½
Feigh and Vicars Acre	22	6	3 10 –	79 2 –	4 7 4½
Ardmanning Beg	9	3	3 10 –	32 11 –	1 15 11
Ardmanning More	21	1	3 10 –	73 17 –	4 1 9
North Skawbeg	58	8	4 – –	235 4 –	12 19 8½
South Skawbeg	25	–	4 – –	100 – –	5 10 5
Coppinger's Strang	20	2	3 10 –	70 14 –	3 18 –½
Douglas	252	9	2 5 –	569 – 6	31 8 3½
Old Court	345	7	1 12 6	561 15 3	31 – 3
Ardarrig	53	4	1 17 6	100 2 6	5 10 6½
Ballinlough and Browningstown	55	3	3 5 –	179 14 6	9 18 5½
Incheen Sarsfield	60	4	1 15 –	105 14 –	5 16 9
Boulbrack Mills and Lands	18	1	2 5 –	40 14 6	2 5 –
Raheen and Cooleen	11	–	4 – –	44 – –	2 8 7
			Total	38,097 18 6½	2,103 6 5

WHEREAS the Grand Jury, at an Assizes held for the city and county of the city of Cork, on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, did find and present certain sums of Money, to be raised on the city, suburbs, and liberties of Cork: And whereas the said Grand Jury did find and present Benjamin Deeble, of the city of Cork, gentleman, to be collector of the public money of the South Liberties of the said city; Now I, James Lane, treasurer of the county of the said city of Cork, do hereby authorize and require the said Benjamin Deeble to collect, levy, and receive the several and respective proportions of the said public Money, mentioned and set forth in the foregoing Schedule, amounting to the sum of Two thousand one hundred and three pounds six shillings and five-pence, of and from the several and respective tenants, owners, or occupiers of the several and respective divisions of land mentioned and set forth in the foregoing Schedule: And in case of non-payment of said several sums, or any of them, I do hereby authorize and empower the said Benjamin Deeble to proceed for the recovery thereof according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this day of

Present

Schedule (C.) to which the annexed Return refers.

TAKE NOTICE, That I am directed by the Grand Jury at Assizes 18 to inform you, that the Plowland of contains Acres, and is valued at £. per acre; and various complaints having been made of such Rate being partially collected, I hereby require of you to furnish me, on or before the day of a true and fair account of the number of Acres held by each individual in the Ploughland of and the sum to be paid by each to make up such Applotment; and in default of such return being made, I will proceed to collect the Rates agreeable to the Returns now in my possession, and you will be debarred from future redress from the Grand Jury. Dated this day of 18

To

Appendix (H.)

CORK.

6.—County of Cork—*continued.*

Schedule (D.) to which the annexed Return refers.

PPLOTMENT made by the Treasurer of the County of the City of Cork, for the collection of the Public Money, presented to be raised by the Grand Jury at Summer Assizes 1823, on the City, Suburbs and Liberties thereof.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of presentments	10,017	7	11½
To be raised for the Wide Street Commissioners	1,000	–	–
	11,017	7	11½
City two-thirds of 11,017*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*	7,344	18	8
To be raised on d° for lamps	1,500	–	–
	8,844	18	8
Liberties, one-third of 11,017*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*	3,672	9	3½
To be raised on the parish of Rathcooney	5	–	–
Total sum to be raised	12,522	7	11½
Total valuation of the city	101,621	–	–
Total Wastes	20,545	10	–
Rateable	81,075	10	–
City 81,075*l.* 10*s.* –*d.* at 2*s.* 2*d.* per £.	8,783	3	7
North and South Plowland 1,584*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* at 1*s.* 1¼*d.* per £.	87	9	6½
	8,870	13	1½
Total Valuation of the liberties 66,789*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* at 1*s.* 1¼*d.* per £.	3,687	6	6½
To be raised on the parish of Rathcooney	5	–	–
	12,562	19	8
Balance in favour of the Public	40	11	8½
£.	12,522	7	11½

7.—County of DONEGAL.

DONEGAL.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a Map of the County of Donegal made under the direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The Map was made in 1796 by the late William M'Crea and George Knox, now residing in Lifford, Surveyors; it is on a scale of one Inch to a Mile, having been paid for partly by Presentment and partly by private Subscription; the amount cannot be exactly ascertained, but it cost about £.600.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of Baronies and Parishes, but not of any other sub-denominations.

4.—What are the names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes, so far as the same can be made up?——The Names of the Baronies are Raphoe, Kilmacrenan, Ennishowen, Tyrhugh, Bannagh and Boylagh. The Names of the Parishes in each Barony are set out in the paper enclosed; there are not any other sub-denominations, and I have no means of knowing the number of acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury cess.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies: that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——According to the proportion set out in an old paper, a long time known in the Office, called the Key of the County, a copy of which is enclosed.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if 1,000*l.* be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations? ——On the same principle as is mentioned in No. 5, that is, according to the proportions set out in the Key of the County.

7.—If there be a County Book or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?—— There is a Paper called the Key of the County, as was mentioned in answer to No. 5, it has been used for many years as the rule of proportioning the Grand Jury Cess, a Copy of it is herewith sent; the date of it is not known. I have already stated the date of the County Map in answer to the 2d Query.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a copy thereof?——There has not been any Table of the denominations of Land, and their contents, formed under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. in the County of Donegal.

Lifford, April 2, 1824. *J. Boyd,* Treasurer of Donegal.

Appendix (H.)

DONEGAL.

7.—County of Donegal—*continued.*

KEY of the County, extracted from old Books in the Office of the Treasurer.

	s.	d.	
Barony of Raphoe pays -	6	–	per pound of the sum laid on the County at large.
— Killmacrenan -	4	8	- - - d°
— Ennishowen -	4	–	- - - d°
— Tyrhugh - -	1	10	- - - d°
— Bannagh - -	2	8½	- - - d°
— Boylagh - -	1	2¼	- - - d°

Parishes in the Barony of Raphoe, with the Key for sub-dividing the County Cess:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Donaghmore pays, per pound - -	3	4	Lifford pays, per pound - - -	2	4½
Raphoe - - - - - -	3	4	Ray - - - - - -	2	4½
Stranorlar - - - - -	1	8	Taughboyne - - - - -	5	3
Lock - - - - - -	1	8			

Parishes in the Barony of Killmacrenan, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Auchaninchin pays, per pound -	–	8	Clondevadock pays, per pound -	2	10½
Conwal - - - - -	3	4¼	Gartan - - - - -	–	10
Killmacrenan - - - -	2	6¼	Tullyfain - - - - -	1	9
Mevagh - - - - -	1	7	Aughnish - - - - -	1	8
Ray - - - - - -	–	6⅝	Killygarvan - - - - -	1	–¼
Tullaghabigley - - - -	1	3⅜	Clondehorka - - - -	1	11

Parishes in the Barony of Ennishowen, &c.

Upper and Lower Movill - -	34 parts	Upper and Lower Tahan - -	26 parts
Culdaff - - - - -	18	Inch - - - - - -	8
Cloncah - - - - -	21	Burt - - - - - -	11
Donagh - - - - -	15	Upper Elagh - - - -	8½
Clonmany - - - - -	20	Lower Elagh - - - -	11½
Desertogney - - - - -	8		

Barony of Tyrhugh:

Parish of Termon M'Grath pays one-eighth part of the tax laid on the whole Barony; Kilbarron and Ennis M'Saint, half of the remainder, and four pence in the pound of the other half; Drumholm and Donegal pays the remainder. The proportion between the parishes of Kilbarron and Ennis M'Saint, is, that Ennis M'Saint is to pay 7*s.* 6*d.* out of each pound laid on the two parishes. The proportion between the parishes of Drumholm and Donegal is, that Drumholm is to pay the two-thirds of the sum laid on both, and one-twentieth part of the other third; Donegal is to pay the remainder.

Parishes in the Barony of Bannagh, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Envor pays, per pound - - -	5	1	Killcar pays, per pound - - -	2	–
Killymard - - - - -	2	8	Upper Killybegs - - - -	2	11
Killaghtee - - - - -	2	8	Lower Killybegs - - - -	1	1
Glenn - - - - - -	2	–	Part of Enniskell - - - -	1	7

Parishes in the Barony of Boylagh:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Templecrone pays, per pound - -	6	8	Inniskeel pays, per pound - -	9	4
Lettermackaward - - - -	3	4	Part of Killybegs - - - -	–	8

Appendix (H.)

DOWN.

8.—County of DOWN.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——Yes.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In the years 1804, 5, 6 and 7, by James Williamson, Surveyor, at the expense of Eleven hundred Pounds, on a Scale of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Inches to a Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of the Baronies, &c. incorrectly.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The names of the Baronies are, Ards, Castlereagh, Upper Iveagh, Lower Iveagh, Kinalarty, Lecale, Dufferin, Newry and Mourne, containing in the whole 364,110 Acres, plantation measure; the names of the Parishes and Townlands are set forth in the Map, but the number of Acres in each are not set forth.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——If £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, the Baronies pay as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Ards	1,485	8	4
Castlereagh	1,625	–	–
Upper Iveagh	1,500	–	–
Lower Iveagh	1,818	15	–
Kinalarty	713	15	–
Lecale	1,475	–	–
Dufferin	475	16	8
Newry	453	2	6
Mourne	453	2	6
	£. 10,000	–	–

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——The several baronial Collectors, each applot the Cess according to ancient custom from the amount contained in the Treasurer's warrant.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book or Key, except the Applotment stated in answer to the 5th Query.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——None.

9.—County of FERMANAGH.

FERMANAGH.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There is a Map made.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——Made in the year 1817 by Gabriel Montgomery, cost £. 568. 15 s.; made on two scales, Irish Miles, of which $54\frac{1}{2}$ and 34 perches make a degree of the meridian, English Miles, of which 14 make 11 Irish.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——It does. And there are besides eight Barony Maps, all of which are on the same scales, and each cost, independently of the County Map, £. 10.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies, § 2. Parishes, § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——You have a Return sent with this of the Names of the Baronies, Parishes and Townlands. They are charged at so much a Tate of the 1st Number, 2d Number, 3d Number and 4th Number.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——Sent a Return in reply to this Query.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——Sent a Return in reply to this Query.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is a Tate Book, specifying the number of Tates of the first number each Barony contains, and the proportions each Barony pays a hundred of the sum presented on the County at large.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——Not any.

Appendix (H.)

FERMANAGH.

9.—County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

SCALE on which the Treasurer apportions the Sum presented on the County at large, on the several Baronies of the County of Fermanagh.

No.	Names of the Baronies in the County of Fermanagh.	Proportions each Barony pays of the Hundred of the Sum laid on County at large.		
		£.	s.	d.
1.	Barony of Tyrkennedy	14	16	4 ¼
2.	Barony of Coole	6	6	9 ¾
3.	Barony of Clonkelly	9	5	– ½
4.	Barony of Magherastaphena	12	19	10 ¼
5.	Barony of Lurg	14	19	4 ¼
6.	Barony of Knockninny	6	6	9 ¾
7.	Barony of Glenawly	15	15	10
8.	Barony of Magheraboy	19	10	1 ½

(A Reply to Query 5.)

Number of Tates of the first Number in each of the Baronies in the County of Fermanagh, by which Scale the Baronial Collectors apportion the Sums presented on the Baronies at so much a Tate on the Parishes and Townlands therein.

No.	Names of the Baronies in the County of Fermanagh.	Number of Tates in each of the Baronies.
1.	Barony of Tyrkennedy	374 ¼
2.	Barony of Coole	172 ⅜
3.	Barony of Clonkelly	233 ¼
4.	Barony of Magherastaphena	326 ¼
5.	Barony of Lurg	378 ¼
6.	Barony of Knockninny	147
7.	Barony of Glenawly	398 ¼
8.	Barony of Magheraboy	492

(A Reply to Query 6.)

Names of the Baronies, Parishes, and Townlands in the County of Fermanagh.

(A Reply to Query 4.)

BARONY OF TYRKENNEDY.

Parish of *Enniskillen.*	Letter Bailey	Pubble	Cloughtate
Tonystich	Tonnyglishin	Tyralton	Ballylucas
Toppitmountain	Knockinnis	Drumkeusa	Little Ring
Bigh	Carnagiltaghs	Drumderg	Big Ring
Knochnastakin	Shillenmore	Tullynevan	Ennisheen
Tullyweel	Latton	Moadeena	Leel
Crievhill	Blackhill	Falls	Clonavaine
Tullyollagh	Boholkin	Magoma	Belview
Edenbawn	Glengesh	Killee	Drumard
Stragole	Dooneen	Cloughtogal	Watemeny
Enmerone	Brockagh	Shancho	Relagh
Tatnavier	Drumhosh	Tempo Town	Drumgay
Ballynamoney	Lurgan Claboy	Derryhihan	Raheeland
Killycramph	Drumnamal	Breacho	Augharvard
Clamagh	Furnish	Killynun	Cornagrade
Edenmore	Camgart	Garvery	Crossnalane
Kellycullow	Glencorit	Killyvilley	Carron
Cullien	Drumcora	Killanure	Knochalough
Caron	Remaley	Derryvore	Drumganow
Glenn	Mullisillagh	Killyhevlin	Little Drumclay
Brogher	Mosnaught	Slee	Cavanalech
Coolcran	Ratoran	Braindrum	Big Drumclay
Drumnakin	Ummer	Rossivulland	Clamperhill
Leargonday	Denine	Mullinashea	Derryhara
	Doone	Carrickmacmeagh	Enniskillen Town

9.—County of Fermanagh.——Barony of Tyrkennedy—*continued.*

Parish of *Derrybrusk.*
Ballyreagh
Largy
Drumrainey
Thomastown
Foxwood
Boneybrook
Killyrea
Tullyharney
Killygranny
Drumcrow
Killyslieve
Tonnyreagh
Gortnabratton
Edenmonaghan
Aughenole
Ring
Faughey and Aughey
Derrybrusk
Whingan
Drumcullen
Killsallagh
Glassmullagh

Part of the Parish of *Derryvulland.*
Teddins
Cavancana
Cavanacross
Coolbuck
Lissin
Derryhillagh
Lackaboy
Gortmissin
Shankill
Dutybeg
Aughcroney
Drumbernie
Castle-Coole
Tetimacall
Tedigar
Lisreagh
Leum
Carrey
Adeymore or Adeymor
Knockisland
Crochaleen
Drumcruel
Aughey
Drumherk
Drummee
Slee
Tetnamallard
Cloughcorn
Farnaght
Corryclare
Little Carran
Killyvannon
Milltate
Derryclavin
Ballintarson
Coltaghs
Brackey
Moobrod
Derryvulland
Tamlaght
Leavaghey

Parish of *Magheracross.*
Salloon
Crahan
Magheracross
Tullyrain
Carnhill
Bigh
Killymittin
Ballinamallard
Killee
Cavanalough
Bana
Drumrainey
Drumcreen
Cleenaghan
Drumslow
Coa
Cavan
Drumkeen
Curren
Ardgart
Gortalaughin
Salry
Kilgartnaleague
Sydare
Mullaghmeen
Drumcullion
Fearney
Drumcunnis
Knockmanowl
Glencoonrow
Coolgarren
Lettermoney
Drumbulkin
Rosscon
Sherdin
Laghty
Belladoolagh
Reilagh
Cooltrain
Derrahan
Drummurry

Part of the Parish of *Cleenish.*
Lisbellaw
Farnamullen
Drummad
Cloone
Beacho
Derryhoney
Clontocora
Lustymore
Cassan
Sessagh
Ristavo
Lustybeg
Whinigan
Fulliter
Tonnymalod
Belisle
Snowhill

BARONY OF MAGHERABOY.

Part of the Parish of *Boho.*
Aughamore
Aughaboorin
Carrickbeg
Farnaconlan
Fougher
Killydrum
Latinagh
Gleenkeel
Drumbeggan
Cordaraghowise
Drummagh and Vullyhumin
Killytegart
Knocknahinchin
Leitrim
Multinagh
Reyfad
Larginsharmagh
Tatnegar
Tunneel
Tubber

Part of the Parish of *Trory.*
Mulnacaw
Tullyloan
Ballycassidy
Rossahilly
Cloughbully
Drumgarrow
Tullygarrow
Trory
Conrick
Ring
Creenaghan
Shicheny
Derrygore
Derryinch
Killmacormick
Drumcoo
Derryargan
Webble, otherwise Mossfield

Part of the Parish of *Rossorry.*
Ballaghmore
Broughas
Bedarrow
Croughram
Cloughanagh
Carrylinnen
Crownhall
Coles-hill
Canagan
Drumlaghey
Drumgollen
Drumsillagh
Dinnydoon
Drumsnaw
Drummee
Drumlion and Drumsaw
Drummee Little
Drammaweel
Gortachate
Glencunny
Little Gortachate
Killycat
Kinarlow
Kilnaloo
Lurgandanagh
Lenaghan
Lochard
Mullylogan
Moyglass
Mullacreemore
Mulnacaw
Mullacreebeg
Portora
Portmush
Rosole
Riggrest
Ratona
Rossorry
Scaffog
Tadygon
Windmillhill
Mullyhillybreed

Parish of *Devonish.*
Aughrim
Whitehill
Arbanagher or Crawford's-hill
Aughaheerin
Lisdooden
Augharaghan
Aughamuldony
Ballygonnell
Crowhen
Banagher
Breagh otherwise Donegall and Springfield
Drumancan
Castletownmonea
Crott
Camcrow
Cossycon
Carrycreagh
Cullen
Cumalash
Carron
Drumcorbin
Drumcroohan
Derryvarybeg
Drumary Straton
Drumdillar
Dairies
Doagh
Drumbeggan
Derryvary
Newton
Drumlish
Drumaveel
DrumcosetRosnafarsna
Enaghan
Drumadow Longroh
Fedin
Dernafougher
Drumohan
Drumboy
Drumberry
Ballyhoes
Balnahill
Devonish Island
Edenmore
Fardrum
Fougher
Fintonagh
Cavankeery
Treevagh
Gully Island
Gillyholm
Guiltaugh
Graan
Killyvea
Keelahan
Kilmore
Cleens
Knockmore
Knockbeg
Drumgormly
Knocknashannon
Levely
Legland
Killduff
Lisdead
Drumanure
Drumore
Drumraw
Monaghan
Magheradunbar
Maghnageerah
Cleens

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

FERMANAGH.

9.—County of Fermanagh.——Barony of Magheraboy—*continued.*

Magheragannon
Mullinergate
Monea
Randleshugh
Rebran
Rooshey
Ross
Rossculten
Rossanurebeg
Rossanuremore
Little Doggs
Big Doggs
Shankel
Fedin
Loughan
Scandaly
Stranoar
Kilganow
Sriniff
Munagluragh
Slatanough
Tullycatter
Drumscollop
Canan
Tullycerbrey
Tullycrevy
Two Rosses
Tullydevonish
Two Coaghs
Tunnyfin
Tunnymore or Scrabbagh.
Tunnyoin
Tunnyoin
Tullymargoy

Fartagh
Buggin
Ballyhoes

Part of the Parish of *Ennismacsaint.*
Aughamullen
Beagh
Big Beagh
Blanies
Bonahone
Bohevney
Conell
Conaher
Canichmore
Largeylinny
Moneywilkin
Aughamore
Cartaloon
Cornscallon or Cosbystown
Derrygonnelly
Drumsramley
Drumbacorry
Drumary
Drumanaghonore
Drumanaghbeg
Drumresh
Drumgrow
Drestron
Canichnerk
Glenwinny
Ganawin or Sandhill
Shane
Glenshaver

Lenaghan
Magheryhar
Mimin
Orish
Rossnagamph
Reholten
Rooskoy
Blackslee
Portnaclyduff
Tonagowan
Tonadall
Tabagh
Cashel
Tonadall
Tonagh
Tully
Whitehill
Caldrum
Ardgart
Gartnalee
Bolusty
Brallagh
Brad
Mangerbeg
Loughel
Mangermore
Fassaw
Dernemeen
Dernacrush
Tullymore
Muckinagh
Garverus
Drumnasreen
Knockrevan
Leglefet

Carenmore
Mulnagroo
Killymore
Killybeg
Corgarey
Glenalung
Carrygolan
Cornahita
Callaheen
Slawven
Rosscon
Corin
Drumatophin
Knewton
Covey
Coraheel
Upper Ardees
Under Ardees
Teernaughermore
Drumbadrevagh
Srunanure
Drumgrowleg
Magho
Bolustybeg
Muniduag
Loughill
Drumbadmeen
Danaharberd
Glinnest
Glennevest
Farnacassidy
Largy
Drumlishleen
Tiernaugherbeg
Slushganow

BARONY OF LURG.

North part of the Parish of *Derryvoland.*
Drumchrin
Knockrow
Mullybusland
Mulnercappogue
Boyaghan
Tullylammy
Drumskey
Long Cules and Short Cules
Ballindullagh
Clanaghisle
Coolganon
Rossfinnin
Cassidy
Drumcaw
Druminchinmon and Beg
Rossclare
Ardlogher
Druminchin Ardogh
Drumsaraw
Drumbaw
Tullyclea
Whitehill
Glenall
Moynaghan Lowther
Drogan
Moneyhee
Drumduff
Derrynanny
Orbahow
Tawnhill
Tulmagamaw
Burfits-hill
Milltate
Derue

Mullaghmoss
Dromore
Cullaghmore
Tedd
Moynaghan
Drumschool
Derryvoan
Drumbulkin
Coolaness
Knockraw Aughdall
Rahall
Keeran
Coolisk
Camboy
Shallony
Drumadrevey
Conkeen
Liscreevan
Drumshane
Doonan
Drumall
Rossfad
Ichans
Drumsluice
Manola
Dring
Cantrindle
Drumarkey
Mullybrach
Legnamilteague
Drumhoney
Rosqueer, Leeth and Tunan
Glenross
Drumaran
Drummonaghan
Drumpeen
Mulleys

Duross
Bonaninver
Ballymacatret

North part of the Parish of *Trory.*
Drummacalawny
Goblush
Rochfield
Bananiber
Tulloy
Aughills

Parish of *Magheracoolmoncy.*
Ednacligh
Ednamohill
Drumhose
Ballinalarkin
Lissingle
Cornacray
Drumnasillagh
Drumchrun
Drummacalara
Drumgivery
Drumdraby
Killsmallin
Meenmore
Mullaghfarne
Lurganboy
Neelsherry
Edenagee
Shanmullagh
Cloy
Edenaclaw Big
D° - Little
Fargrum
Manoo

Drumcahy
Ardvarney
Drummiagh
Park-hill
Aughagaffert
Raw
Leehan
Tulnaglug
Mantling
Aughamore
Tulnagin
Goladugh
Seemuldoon
Mullinroddy Upper
D° - - Under
Killeylay
Tatykeel
Aughaleague
Drumraine
Drumban
Clareview
Slavebann
Cornaglar
Ennismahill
Ardess
Drumnarush
Glenarn
Lack
Drumsavnagh
Corgaghgrew
Upper Ednamohill
Drumkeen
Ederney
Drumard
Augharaney
Rosscolbin
Tullycahick
Drumhoney

9.—County of Fermanagh.——Barony of Lurg—*continued.*

Crevnashaghey
Drumconey
Crevnish
Rosscagh
Candy
Rabbit Island
Goberue
Aughinver
Drumbarnagh
White Island
Cronin Bunn
Cronin Barr
Largey
Letterboy
Stranahone
Stranadana
Ballinant
Tulnaguigy
Kiltearney
Carn

Parish of *Belleek.*
Ramore
Finner
Commons
Ballinadoohy
Keenaghan
Tulnabohogue
Drumaniller
Rossarbour
Magherameena
Tievelough
Gadalough
Ballaghgee
Dernacrannog
Derintrig
Derawnagh
Tenanoran
Bluntswood
Lawry Bawn
Rossbeg
Rossmore
Rossgall
Duhish
Aughtadurm
Teragannon
Ballinagaghran
Gawray

Under Scarden
Upper Scarden
Munatulley
Mullaghreen
Lark-hill
Tonagoran
Derryhallow
Tulleyvogey
Tullylough
Tullaghfad
Tullycuney

South part of the Parish of *Temple-Carn.*
Aughnablarney
Townawonny
Rosscranagh
Stonefort
Woodyhill
Portnably
Letter
Gobbagunny
Mullaghbrack
Derrylogher
Tullyvochady
Dans
Tullyvarid
Drinnan
Mullens
Lustymore

Parish of *Drumkeeran.*
Aughahannagh
Drumguster
Drumhorich
Feddins
Greaghamore
Glassdrummon
Dernacesk
Killynoogan
Pruchless
Aughore
Banaghmore
Derryrick
Banaghbeg
Banaghpoint
Brackland
Keerhan

Colaghty
Muilbane
Muilrow
Carrachortragh
Stragoland
Clanee
Drumborty
Crimlin
Drumnavaghan
Drumgowna
Daughrack
Big Dromore
Little Dromore
Maneycreea
Drumycarney
Edenavigh
Glassmullagh
Corlaght
Gortnagullen
Glenaganan
Ennisclin
Tattykeel
Lawry
Rossgall
Aughil
Drumbrick
Drumhirk
Skay
Mavaran
Gortaree
Teermacspird
Thornhill
Tonnywonney
Springtown
Drumkeeran
Drumbain
Drumnusahun
Aughalun
Clonarveel
Cunaghmore
Gortahon
Clonelly
Big Dora
Little Dora
Drumnogushal
Edentycrummin
Aughagrafin

Scrunney
Drumkillen
Letterkeen
Drumcloona
Drumrush
Muchruss
Portanaid
Killmore
Fonnall
Corlave
Tulnaloob
Crillen
Tulnashamber
Tunnaveeney
Tonydoragh
Camplough
Derryneeve
Cordwood
Monytough
Clonragh
Gregarshill
Drummany
Crochanagore
Mullaghmore
Gortgeeran
Elderhill
Curreycrughery
Tullyshaun
Drumduff
Drumnagallagh
Mullinagroot
Drumnagunynaghan
Gobohip
Ardshanhill
Lustybeg
Rosstark
Corlaght
Drumchrin
Gushadymore
Gushadybeg
Cruntully
Derrymore
Derrybeg
Cahore
Tullyhammon
Killygarry
Blackboy

BARONY OF GLENAWLY.

Parish of *Kinawley.*
Cluntymullons
Derryholagh
Drumbroughas
Kilteen
Frustan
Drumhack
Drummineshill
Killybrachin
Corracoas
Drumgauge
Crummer
Tyravally
Clinuisin
Machan
Cornacrea
Portbeg
Derryleague
Portreagh
Clintymora
Clondowel
Killyfint
Conahoris
Clunlyff
Dyrass

Knocknacreeva
Mullaghganow
Loragh
Kinglass
Drumarry
Stragowna
Rosscaw
Drumlish
Kinawly
Graffy
Calonagh
Clontelaghan
Conadreen
Derryclegnan
Corrameen
Corraganow
Derrylin
Moher
Coraheen
Cornagun
Lismonaghan
Clontybohil
Cornaskeague
Drumheriff
Corna

Drumbrennis
Shamagh
Tyroogan
Coragh
Killganow
Tyrewree
Drumcannon
Rossclanien
Colinfen
Derrygawley
Tonagh
Kilpark
Gortaheeran
Cornasesh
Knockbodara
Cornacrea
Keenaghan
Derryleigh
Mollan
Legadiff
Corinahan
Colagtagh
Tysnaughtan
Drumcullen
Moneenabona

Rossheagh
Grenan
Moheranea
Greaghavokin
Gortalugney
Lurganacana
Lee
Coragh

Parish of *Killesher.*
Gortmaconnell
Caran
Rorhifield
Tullyhona
Tryan
Killnamanny
Florence Court
Liskusker
Drumlaghy
Aghaterork
Tullygoan
Gortgillinan
Coradora
Lisdeverick
Mulnavigh

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

FERMANAGH.

9.—County of Fermanagh——Barony of Glenawly—*continued.*

Finlane
Gortnakelly
Drumarn
Croaghram
Lisblake
Tattanamona
Rossmacawinny
Lisderry
Knoch
Lisgawly
Knochbratog
Tully
Drumsruel
Drumachabranagha
Clonacrum
Knochinro
Drumcard
Gravally
Killyblane
Corodrun
Killarvan
Lismooley
Carrygoly
Drumclavish
Drumsilla
Legnaveigh
Moher Irvins
Carakeeragh
Bigby
Doohatty
Drumclavish
Drumduff
Clogheny
Derrylester
Tyranny
Edenmore
Drummuch
Lung or Lurgan
Marlbank
Claran
Dreen
Cavan
Cullentraghs
Tonaclun
Gortaree
Mullaghban
Rossiagh
Kilnameal
Killaheehan
Clighana
Crossmurrin
Cohan
Cavanreagh
Aughnahoo
Killisher
Moneen
Conagh
Gorteen
Screen
Colchill
Gorturaught
Legg
Gortatoel
Knockageehan
Cushrush

Parish of *Cleenish.*

Tully
Killywillan
Sessagh
Rossclony
Cornacarraw
Drumbargy
Clonatrig
Artanagh
Rossawella
Croaghram
Corhelly
Cleenish
Derryinch
Tonaheague
Dromane
Gortclonaghy
Mullymesher
Belnaleck
Tents
Cullaghs
Moylehit
Glassmullagh
Derryvogue
Drumerk
Lemore
Drumsilla
Drinashandry
Drumconlin
Lisbofin
Aughadara
Drumsruel
Moybrone
Screen
Derrylech
Derrynim
Derrychony
Derryholagh
Derrins
Brochagh
Drumlaghey
Conaglass
Drumdenig
Bohevena
Moybeel
Drummamahagh
Drumaquiver
Coolermor
Aughanagh
Gardrum
Drumsilla
Lanachran
Shanmullagh
Meenmore
Drumcholgy
Letterbreen
Trellich
Gortahorh
Derryscobe
Cloonaveel
Derrycormich
Derryaghna
Drumrany

Denygiff
Skea
Shanhill
Aughcoreboy
Ganylough
Drummons
Canichmaeflaherty
Keelaho
Tonardrum
Gortatoel
Gortaherh
Carichnabogha
Carichnasen
Cavan
Crottan
Drumawillen
Dornagogh
Kiltyfelin
Moneyaragan
Drumaran
Rahalton
Cornahawel
Cornageehan
Mullyardloghu
Drumheriff
Abo Moybann
Conateskin
Canentreemaul
Mullaghdun
Mullycavit
Cleggan
Garden-hill
Cornaleg
Cosan
Mullylust
Killyfurt
Gortnagerig
Aughim
Belcoo
Killykreen
Templenefrin
Carrickloghan
Carrichadrantin
Drumcoo
Mullyar
Cavanmore
Cavancoragh
Gorton
Lurgon
Rushen
Mullen
Aughavass
Belsraghna
Tonleglogh
Kilrooshagh
Corralea
Mulnawinna
Killyphint
Mullensullentragh
Drumheena
Tullybellana
Drummully
Tullyrusmurrin
Mullenavarnogue

Cornahiller
Lattoen
Tullenteshin
Teebane
Slaparough
Ballintempo
Moneesargy
Munesheagh
Meenananwore
Meenaranny
Toppan
Tullynacor
Cordonybroch
Greaghnagleragh
Greaghnaput

Part of the Parish of *Boho.*

Lanaganavan
Treel
Gurgall
Carryseel
Drummuchaworan
Kilnamaddy
Tonlisteret
Tullyholvin
Drumah
Aughnaglack
Coolarkin
Carngreen
Aughaherish
Legnagay
Drumgaugh
Tonneel
Leshey
Carrickanoran
Mullaghmore
Sampsonagh
Drumconnar
Aughlis
Drumbra
Tubberaclan
Tullyalvan
Lower Drumah
Mullygany

Part of the Parish of *Rossorry.*

Rosheam
Lisgoole
Gortachate
Colkey
Mulnahill
Laragh
Granshagh
Glenbunniagh
Lisruddy
Gawary
Mullaghy
Dooederney
Cappogue
Lanhill
Drumheen

BARONY OF KNOCKNINNY.

Part of the Parish of *Kinawley.*

Aughalane
Killacloughan
Killacrough
Tonnymore
Killineck
3 Kilnamackins
Kinrush

Mulnacough
Conalet
Inishsherk
Coracoash
Toralt
Conaherra
Cocknish
Formal
Glassmullagh
Mullan

Temore
Derryvore
Cories
Drumeltaugh
Kiltycrose
Derrychoran
Mullahunchough
Gortgorgan
Derracannon
Goal

Kilnabreah
Drumbomina
Drumboory
Knockareewan
Kinoughtrough
Mullalun
Drumbolin
Denahollis
Dernagore
Trasna Island

9.—County of Fermanagh——Barony of KNOCKNINNY—*continued.*

Derammacausey
Drummanynacoupel
Carn
Aughadalummon
Derrabrech
Corraclare
Dresternan
Derracree
Geglim
Camlera
Cornahawla
Aughahillimaud
Drummullies
Killygreagh
Legin
Cloughaus
Drumdony
Callowhill
Carracarlon
Drumderig
Denelency
Drumlought
Corramonaghan
Greaghmore
Milltown
Drumminiscal
Killmore
Dromoneshel
Mollies
Clonfane

Drumhervin
Aughentra
Cullen
Corratrasna glebe
Doon
Gorteen
Derrylin
Derrygerdia
Draugh
Coragh
Kilnahellies
Kinmeen
Croostan
Mullies
Kilnareny
Corratrasna Rock
Tonycrobe
Corradover
Kingorew
Enishewen
Nead
Tonynett
Cornano
Drumbroughas
Ennislought
Parhaugh
Portorin
Sheeney
Cornaleck

Aughnacloy
Shetrim
Gratton
Tullyveen
Coolhill
Mulnaha
Plow Park
Stone Park
Mullaneny
Corragole
Cam
Derevrawne
Toyvarnough
Tonnywall
Aughandarragh
Aughawornough
Aughaowlatipa
Stramal
Gortgesh
Tully
Hollymount
Glassdrumod
Drumrusk
Goittoral
Termonan
Derlad
Drumshimuck
Corrateslan
Terrarue

Corraclare
Conagortain
Ramone
Conaviha
Sringtown
Clenturkle
Enishfendra
Reillys
Cornahill
Drummanymore
Drummanybeg.

Part of Parish of *Timiregan.*
Garvery
Derreart
Aughindizard
Derentoney
Knockadoos
Gortahurha
Cloncookey
Tunnymore
Gortarees
Gortmallen
Canickaleese
Ummera
Knockategal
Gortanedan
Gorteen

BARONY OF COOLE.

Parish of *Drummully.*
Clonfard
Mulleeney
Keellahy
Renogher
Bun
Kilready
Kilgarret
Augharoosky-beg
Anaghmore
Drumboughenagh
Killecarnan
Augharooskymore
Cormoil
Clonelty
Fugh
Drumrallagh
Aughadium
Crum
Derrybeg
Blenish
Dernish
Corsail
Killard
Ports
Lisnaknock

Knockmiclerow
Drumgole
Drumrearty
Cornavray
Kileclowny
Drumburhas
Legmacaffrey
Corrishmore
Clonkee
Letrim
Derryhulchan
Cavanagh
Aughnahinch
Farm
Sandholes
Drumrainbeg
Drumclay
Cavancurragh
Mulleleban
Lettergreen
Gortgoman
Killaghy
Mulleblany
Cornabrass
Corlat
Piperhill

Mullahorn
Denagenedy
Lehinch
Kilnecran
Drumgoland
Newtownbutler
Doohat
Killelahard
Kilturk
Sheeny
Drumcrue
Deracorby
Mulladuff
Drumculla
Drumsastry
Mullyned
Killespenan
Lurgunbuoy
Drumrainmore
Kilmackbrack
Muledinety
Gortleet
Bohora
Askil
Drumburhas
Drummurlmore

Clenmin
Derryadd
Clevaughey
Formas
Keady
Corsension
Garrarooskey
Branish
Salaghy
Screvagh
Lanscarden
Drumcaugh
Mill Hill
Derralee
Gortgranagh
Drumhose
Corragh
Derrycanon
Drumloan
Teraffy
Cullinduff
Cullinban
Mullaghbuoy
Derrinacrow
Roosky
Cullen

BARONY OF MAGHERASTAPHENA.

Parish of *Aughavea.*
Ardmore
Ardlish
Aughalun
Aughnacloy
Aughnacloy
Aughavia
Aughnagrane
Brouclerg
Braindrum
Bunloher
Bunnisnagapill
Boyhill
Ballyhill
Ballyreagh
Curran

Cornafanouge
Carnthrone
Coolnagrane
Curraghanall
Carrickaheenan
Crockmacmanus
Conramulcla
Cavanagarvin
Coolcoghill
Cavanalough
Creagh
Coohahelly
Drummoris
Drumhoy
Dresouge
Drumgorrin

Drumlone
Drumedegariff
Drumgowna
Drumbrohas
Derryheely
Drummaraght
Derryvree
Drumbad
Drummee
Eshnadara
Ervy
Esnumera
Eshahonin
Ednagilhon
Ouiltagh
Greagh

Gola
Gortian
Greenhill
Foychough
Killartry
Killyhuran
Killybreagy
Kellycramph
Lurgan
Lisolven
Liscusha
Lismalore
Littlemount
Lisnabawn
Lisboy
Mulnadorin

 (*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

FERMANAGH.

9.—County of Fermanagh—Barony of Magherastaphena—*continued.*

Mulmuny
Mullaghmagirn
Nutfield
Owenbredien
Ranafely
Ratheeland
Skeagh
Skeoge
Tattendiller
Tattenbar
Tulnagone
Tullyreagh
Tattykeeran
Tresnagh
Tatnafree
Trustian
Tolin

Parish of *Aughalurcher.*

Agheetor
Aughavory
Aughacramphill
Attybarrin
Aughnaloe
Aughalurcha
Aughamore
Aughnaskue
Bannerlohy
Cornaroustlen
Cooltrane
Claraghy
Cooncon
Curlough
Carrickapoland
Cornacassagh
Cavanagarvin
Conohey
Curlachey
Currylongford
Crann
Cavanalech
Cleen
Crochnagrally
Cruttion
Carrickmacusher
Cushwish
Coolaran
Carricknabratteg
Carrickawich
Cunagh
Cleenish
Crohan
Conidilla
Cunags
Cunathrow
Cornashannell
Carryhoney

Coolbeg
Cunyard
Cunyan
Coolane
Coolcrannell
Clay
Congo
Cunyneevay
Caffannon
Clenmacphelemy
Crochaness
Crochanane
Bolyhill
Babalten
Drumboughlin
Drumcunnis
Drumcrew
Drumbad
Derawny
Drumguff
Drumbrohas
Drumbad
Drumlough
Derryhulla
Derasna
Drumhaw
Derryree
Droles
Drumbrohes
Drumhanow
Drumliff
Drumrue
Drumhach
Drumchrin
Drumhach
Drumcoo
Drumcramph
Derryhane
Drummeen
Drumgoon
Drumloagues
Doorish
Derrycrum
Dernavogy
Derryhullen
Derrylummond
Doechaney
Drumrech
Eshnascreen
Escarcouge
Eshmeen
Eshbawn
Eshbralley
Eshnagoar
Enniscreanry
Ennisleague
Ennishallen

Ennisborlish
Ennistuck
Edudacunaigh
Ednasulles
Eranagh
Farnacohony
Farnascullough
Fanacurhey
Fawney
Forfey
Foglish
Gortahorn
Glasdrummond
Gledstown
Grogey
Gortevog
Henrystoughan
Innisrousbe
Kihoneu
Garvohey
Killmore
Killygullen
Kellypadly
Barnhill
Killnamullagh
Kinmore
Bonohiska
Killycloghey
Killyrover
Killywillam
Keenahy
Killmore
Kingstown
Kilcubun
Killycany
Leganeal
Lisduff
Littlehill
Lisaderney
Leraw
Derryhurdian
Liscaneal
Lislea
Little-Ross
Big-Ross
Rossmacoal
Labully
Killybleany
Liscreagh
Lisavenich
Lurganbawn
Lamphill
Moughly
Murlaburtlei
Munvill
Mulnascarty
Moatland

Mullaghkippin
Moneymachen
Mullaghmahervy
Montgibbohan
Mulnaveal
Mullaghfad
Nawn Island
Slushhill
Shanahy
Shebeg
Owenskeery
Raw
Ramult
Rafinton
Macknagh
Nox
Tony
Tulty
Tullyneevan
Tranish
Tully
Tattendeny
Tulnewarin
Tyranny
Tyreaghan
Tulnacharney
Tullyhenny
Tatnabuddagh
Tatnaheglish
Tattynuckle
Tattyreagh
Tattynillen
Tatnalee
Derrentony
Altnaponer
Altawark
Altagohan
Stripe
Altmarton
Altnaholaboy
Altnabolatreen
Esnasillog
Legeteilidy
Crockadren

Part of the Parish of *Derrybrusk.*

Gola
Aughnacarrow

Part of the Parish of *Cleenish.*

Conar
Clenaharn
Derrycallahan
Derryholaght
Derryharney

BARONY OF CLONKELLY.

Parish of *Clones.*

Anaghmarten
Anaghone
Anaghone
Anagherry
Anaghurk
Anaghlee
Arctaughey
Anaghshanahy
Coolnalong
Caranaloughan
Lisnaroe
Mulnahinch
Scribbey
Tattenbar
Anaghgurgon

Cordulough
Coolnassary
Cloughmore
Lisnawesna
Liskilley
Mullylass
Rosslea
Spring-Grove
Drummercritten
Rilland
Tatygormican
Aughnashamber
Lismacsheela
Mullebrady
Potteagh
Rakeeran
Tatymore

Killerilly
Anaghhilly
Anaghheel
Annananum
Anaghhullen
Anaghclor
Crummehy-upper
Crummehy-lower
Cortrasner
Drestrunan
Killroosky
Killifer-hoo
Lachey
Lisroun
Mullinsreagh
Summerhill
Tatymorris

Torrity bog
Anaghhard
Drumbroughas
Lisrace
Mullicarum
Gortineloragh
Shanick
Shanick-Green
Tatnatrunan
Aughnahull
Dirnaclig
Drumswords
Mullerey
Mullelahog
Knockaravin
Drumma

Appendix (H.)

ERMANAGH.

9.—County of Fermanagh——Barony of Clonkelly—*continued.*

Coolnamarrow
Drumbellemy
Mountsedborough
Tatnaqueeragh
Dirnawilt
Boughsallagh
Drumsoo
Tatnagoland
Nappagh
Cornamucklagh
Augharoosky
Loughgarr
Goland
Killilifebawn
Drummons
Mullylust
Stranacriagh
Kilrid
Tanitygorman
Aughadrumsee
Cornagage
Stralustrin
Dinavree
Galboley
Mulnalahog
Drumedy
Drumcrew

Clincor
Drumreany
Bellecrochaconey
Drumheriff
Gortinnure
Clenatty
Aughaboy
Knox
Cornaclar
Utteny
Drumbinish
Dunameen
Carneyhome
Rossbrick
Rathmoran
Tully
Clenagun
Clinteereen
Clenmarking
Clinfad

Parish of *Drumully.*

Lislea
Ringarilly
Cargins
Maghorareagh
Mulnaramog

Conkeera
Belmount
Clincarn & Clinumphry
Kilturk
Kilrout
Loughkillegreen
Drumuskey
Magheramore
Gortgarin
Clenmolling
Corscreenagh
Corsleagh
Artnagh
Tanity-bulk
Ratowel
Drumma
Fargrim
Gortbrannon
Drumbany
Bohoset
Drumbollog
Augharusbey
Gouney
Gorlthraw
Knockmahigon
Kilnacran
Lammy

Lisnamollard
Mulnagrove
Kilnaherk
Killmore
Lisnashilleady
Bellewillin
Lisaguny
Tattygar
Tattycalm
Drumgallon
Rorkfield
Tonyboy
Cloughadady
Kenanbeg
Belltreagh
Cornomollay
Coolnasillagh
Donagh
Mourlough
Kilturk
Ballagh
Canamore
Keranmore
Billhullagh
Kilturkmore
Kilturkbeg

10.—County of GALWAY.

GALWAY.

(*no Return.*)

11.—County of KERRY,

KERRY.

(*no Return.*)

12.—County of KILDARE.

KILDARE.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——No Map has been made under the orders of the Grand Jury. A Map of the County was made about 30 years ago, by Mr. Alexander Taylor.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——Answered by the above.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Taylor's Map contains the Baronies only.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——Answered by the above.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that Sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The several Baronies are each rated at so many Ploughlands, and these are again subdivided into minor denominations, on which the sum to be raised is apportioned.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——In some Baronies the minor denominations are rated by the acre, in others an old modus is established for the Townlands.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There was an old Key, but it has been long since worn out, and the denominations are kept up in the printed forms of the Barony Warrants.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——None has been formed.

Robt Rawson,
Treasurer Co. Kildare.

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of KILKENNY.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——Mr. Aher, (one of the Engineers who was employed by the Commissioners for inquiring into the practicability of draining the Bogs in Ireland) was employed by the Grand Jury to make a Survey of the County of Kilkenny, distinguishing the boundaries of the Baronies, Parishes, and Townlands, for the sum of £.2,550 raised partly by presentments and partly by private subscriptions, which is considered to be an inadequate remuneration for such a detailed Survey, in which the boundaries of such small divisions of Townlands are described. Considerable progress has been made in this Survey, but it is not yet finished.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The separate Barony Maps are to be on a Scale of four Inches to an Irish Mile; and the Map of the whole County on a Scale of two Inches to a Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Mr. Aher informs me, that he is also making a Trigonometrical Survey of this County, with an instrument made by Mr. Troughton, which takes the Angles to one Second; and he is about to measure a Base line with the Dublin Society's Steel Chain.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Answer to this Query is given in the Copy of the old Applotment Book sent herewith; it is considered to be very inaccurate as to the number of Acres.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The principle upon which the Treasurer apportions the Taxes among the respective Baronies, is in proportion to the number of Acres, as stated in the Applotment Book; if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, it will be apportioned on the several Baronies as follows; viz.—

BARONIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Tax.		
		£.	s.	d.
Gowran	47,358	2,123	1	2
Iverk	18,257	818	9	2
Ida	24,363	1,092	3	9
Shillelogher	18,099	811	7	4
Cranagh	28,467	1,276	3	6
Knoctopher	15,039	674	3	10
Galmoy	21,117	946	13	5
Fassadinen	25,066	1,123	14	–
Kells	19,722	884	2	8
Town and Liberties of Callara	5,578	250	1	2
	223,066	10,000	–	–

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——The baronial Collectors apportion the Taxes in proportion to the number of Acres in each Townland, as stated in the Applotment Book referred to.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——A copy of the old County Applotment Book is sent herewith, as stated in the Answer to Query N° 4.

Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——No Table of the denominations of Land or their Contents, has been formed in this County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23.

John Waring, County Treasurer.

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Acres of Land in the County of Kilkenny, particularizing the Number in each Barony, and the Parishes in each Barony, as extracted from the Presentment Book of said County for the year 1750.

1.—GOWRAN BARONY.

N°.	1.—Parish of Innistiogue.	Acres.
1.	Innistiogue	1,181
2.	Ballygallon	387
3.	Killcross	350
4.	Powerswood	320
5.	Kilmacshane	320
6.	Ballycoughsoust	316
7.	Ballivoole and Ballygegan	198
8.	Bohillogh	161
9.	Cappa	153
10.	Coolroe	149
11.	Coolreney	136
12.	Fidanarahy	110
13.	Ballyduffe	100
14.	Part of Rossroe	100
15.	Kilkeeran	50
16.	Coolsillagh	29
	Total in Innistiogue Parish	4,060

	2.—Parish of Dungarvan.	
1.	Dungarvan and Scart	742
2.	Bramblestown	858
3.	Raheenroach	400
4.	Clogha Loftus	401
5.	Neigham	300
6.	Kilmanaheen	300
7.	Jenkin's Garden	83
8.	Bodalmore	72
	Total in Dungarvan Parish	3,156

	3.—Parish of Graige.	
1.	Graige	750
2.	Raheendonore	500
3.	Ballyhogan	400
4.	Coppenagh	300
5.	Moneteen	300
6.	Old Grange	270
7.	Coolrochemanagh	200
8.	Glancoum	150
9.	Tickerleven	100
10.	Grange and Knockbodally	70
11.	Aghelare	50
	Total in Graige Parish	3,090

	4.—Parish of Kilderry and Rathcoole.	
1.	Tullabrin	750
2.	Agha	600
3.	Ballysalla	500
4.	Killkeeran	448
5.	Cantwellscourt	417
6.	Carrigeen	277
7.	Kilderry	200
8.	Cantswellsgrove	200
	Total in Kilderry and Rathcoole	3,392

	5.—Parish of Tullowherrin.	
1.	Bishopslogh	743
2.	Kilbline	581
3.	Tullowherrin	490
4.	Ballynebooly	411
5.	Newhouse Warden	265
6.	Newhouse Ormonde	60
7.	Nashestown	181
	Total in Tullowherrin Parish	2,731

N°.	6.—Parish of Gowran.	Acres.
1.	Gowran Commons and Corporation Ground	1,549
2.	Blanchville Park	400
3.	Ballyquirk	250
4.	Haggard Street	250
5.	Ballyshanmore	176
6.	Castle Ellis	100
	Total in Gowran Parish	2,725

	7.—Parish of Shankill.	
1.	Shankill	800
2.	Ballymloghny, Kellymount	800
3.	Bolygurteen	800
4.	Nothing	
5.	Ballyvalden	160
6.	Ballytarsne	120
	Total in Shankill Parish	2,680

	8.—Parish of Grangesylve.	
1.	Lowgrange	1,000
2.	Dunninge, or Dimingé	700
3.	Barrowmount	400
4.	Uppergrange	400
	Total in Grangesylve Parish	2,500

	9.—Parish of Kilmacahill.	
1.	Paulstown or Polestown	600
2.	Ballynvally	550
3.	Ganyduffe	433
4.	Castlekelly	299
5.	Butlersgrove	264
6.	Straghgady	150
7.	Kilmacahill	146
	Total in Kilmacahill Parish	2,442

	10.—Parish of Powerstown.	
1.	Powerstown	228
2.	Curraghlane	241
3.	Gurteen	200
4.	Bohergile	180
5.	Aghnelack	180
6.	Pollogh	180
7.	Aghiltane	150
8.	Courtnebohilly	109
9.	Stackally	100
10.	Toumnehahy	100
11.	Garrintubode, *alias* Grove	94
12.	Timekinly	90
13.	Ballycabus	87
14.	Cooletoher	70
15.	Coolenebrone	60
16.	Clashmoilling	56
17.	Garryhabert	52
18.	Bowersmore, or Morrismore	50
19.	Ganyse	42
20.	Primroe or Droumore, *alias* Mount Eaton	40
21.	Tincouse	30
	Total in Powerstown Parish	2,339

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny——Gowran Barony—*continued.*

N°.	11.—Parish of Jerpoint.	Acres.
1.	Jerpoint West	225
2.	Legan	380
3.	Raluffe	320
4.	Ballylinch	300
5.	Pleberstown	300
6.	Bamiskehy	280
7.	Dysertbeg and Castlegosker	150
	Total in Jerpoint Parish	1,955

	12.—Parish of Thomastown.	
1.	Thomastown, The Town	600
2.	D° - - Hewetson's Land	314
3.	D° - - Stamp's part	11
4.	D° - - Burrell's Park	9
5.	Smithstown, Hewetson's part	335
6.	Grenan	320
7.	Carrickmorney	260
8.	Brownsbarn	145
9.	Dangan	40
	Total in Thomastown Parish	2,034

	13.—Parish of Tascoffin.	
1.	Castlewarren	900
2.	Grangecool Pubble	400
3.	Freanstown	350
4.	Rathcash, Ormonde's	92
5.	D° - - Blanchville	92
	Total in Tascoffin Parish	1,834

	14.—Parish of Kilfane.	
1.	Kilfane	700
2.	Castlegarden	429
3.	Stroan	339
4.	Cloghscregg	300
	Total in Kilfane Parish	1,768

	15.—Parish of Clara.	
1.	Kilmagar	300
2.	Brickenclara	280
3.	Upperclara, Johnson's	280
4.	D° - - Cramer's	120
5.	Rathgarvan	269
6.	Clara	208
7.	Conegar	144
8.	Baunmore	120
	Total in Clara Parish	1,721

	16.—Parish of Columkill.	
1.	Columkill	330
2.	Kill James	260
3.	Killmurry	205
4.	Mungmacody	150
5.	Boulinarra	130
6.	Killcrellane	110
7.	Lisnemanagh	100
8.	Part Rossroe	80
9.	Ballyroe	78
10.	Jackstown	65
11.	Killbegg	36
	Total in Columkill Parish	1,536

	17.—Parish of Blackrath.	
1.	Higginstown	365
2.	Highrath	292
3.	Rathardmore, or Ratornmore	291
4.	Maddockstown	288
5.	Lavistown	117
6.	Leyrath	71
7.	St. Martins	41
8.	Ormondsmill	12
	Total in Blackrath Parish	1,477

	18.—Parish of Kilmadum.	
1.	Ballyfoyle and Park	655
2.	Dunmore	465
3.	Clofook	200
4.	Knockshanbally	100
	Total in Kilmadum Parish	1,420

	19.—Parish of Blanchvillskill.	
1.	Blanchvillskill	640
2.	Blanchvillstown	389
3.	Smithstown	250
	Total in Blanchvillskill Parish	1,279

	20.—Parish of Donbell.	
1.	Donbell	800
2.	Savorstown and Caron	255
3.	Holdenstown	159
	Total in Donbell Parish	1,214

	21.—Parish of Ullard.	
1.	Ullard	300
2.	Milltown	130
3.	Killeen	90
4.	Ballyshanboy	80
5.	Ballygriffin	70
6.	Knockbarron	51
7.	Cloghasty	51
8.	Barnevidane	50
9.	Ballymurragh	47
10.	Knockballybock	20
	Total in Ullard Parish	889

	22.—Parish of Killarney.	
1.	Woollengrange	457
2.	Bennett's Bridge with Treddinstown	238
3.	Killarney	124
	Total in Killarney Parish	819

Total Parishes in the Barony of Gowran.

1.	Innistiogue	4,060
2.	Dungarvan	3,156
3.	Graige	3,090
4.	Kilderry and Rathcoole	3,392
5.	Tullowherrin	2,731
6.	Gowran	2,725
7.	Shankill	2,680
8.	Grange Syle	2,500
9.	Killmacahill	2,442
10.	Powerstown	2,329
11.	Jerpoint	1,955
12.	Thomastown	2,034
13.	Tascoffin	1,834
14.	Killfane	1,768
15.	Clara	1,721
16.	Columkill	1,536
17.	Blackrath	1,477
18.	Killmadum	1,420
19.	Blanchvillskill	1,279
20.	Donbell	1,214
21.	Ullard	889
22.	Killarney	819
	Total Number of Acres	47,051

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

2.—CRANNAGH BARONY.

N°	1.—First Parish of Tullaroan.		Acres.
1.	Killahy		604
2.	Ballybeagh		480
3.	*Brittasmore*		443
4.	*Gortnegap*		300
5.	*Canvardstown*		262
6.	*Trenchardstown*		260
7.	*Leugheney*		249
8.	Adamstown		220
9.	Boggan		200
10.	Rahely	Shee's	200
11.	D°	Gore's	150
12.	D°	Sands's	138
13.	D°	Colles's	60
14.	Commons, with N°s 4, 6, and 9		134
15.	Lisnelea		100
16.	Pickettstown		90
17.	Ballyroe	Grace's	88
18.	D°	Shee's	46
19.	Monemidrew		70
20.	Commons, with N°s 1 and 3		64
21.	D° with N°s 1 and 6		43
22.	Controversy with Lougheney		43
23.	Commons with N°s 10, 11, 12 and 13		20
	Total in Tullaroan First Parish		4,264

	2.—Second Parish of Tullaroan.	
1.	Constown Brabstown	656
2.	Oldtown	355
3.	Ballyvenddihy	320
4.	Tullaroan	291
5.	Huntstown	290
6.	Lisbrallyfroote	290
7.	Bouncestown	280
8.	Coursetown	240
9.	Rathmaean	220
10.	Raheen	172
11.	Kileballyoultagh	150
12.	Fayletalure	150
13.	Curraghscorteen	114
14.	Briscologh	45
	Total in Tullaroan Second Parish	3,573

	3.—Parish of Ballycallan.		
1.	Damagh		1,000
2.	Curraghkehoe		600
3.	Kileballykeefe		500
4.	Ballycallan		469
5.	Ballyfrunk		458
6.	Dowrath		333
7.	Ballykeefe		300
8.	Coolishalmore		244
9.	Drillingstown	Tubmon's	136
10.	D°	Butler's	118
11.	Sheepstown		44
	Total in Ballycallan Parish		4,202

	4.—Parish of Kilmanagh.	
1.	Pottlerath	600
2.	Kilbrahan	550
3.	Killmanagh	532
4.	Killeen	480
5.	Brittas Dryland	226
6.	Ballycloneen	200
7.	Shortall's Graige	200
8.	Killmanagh Monk's	200
9.	Knockeen	161
	Total in Kilmanagh Parish	3,149

N°	5.—Parish of Three Castles.	Acres.
1.	Inch	540
2.	Bally Daniel	320
3.	Killaree	310
4.	Bawnanogher	288
5.	Leugh	240
6.	Commons with Leugh	209
7.	Carrigeen, 18th part this	194
8.	Ballycarron, 17th part this	142
9.	Bords and Prickshayes	104
10.	Crowhill	100
11.	Purcill's Garden	94
12.	Coolishall Grace	93
13.	D° Bog	93
14.	Simonstown	43
15.	Nogles Land	29
16.	Knock Grace	28
17.	Knockenuller	22
18.	Meadows	7
	Total in Three Castles Parish	2,856

	6.—Parish of Clomanta.		
1.	Clomanta	Mount Garrett's	750
2.	D°	part with Balleep	180
3.	D°	with Monk's	10
4.	Killashulan		550
5.	Killrush		441
6.	Garanamanagh		260
7.	Balleepe		215
8.	Laugheens		209
9.	Crossgreney		114
10.	Forekill		93
	Total in Clomanta Parish		2,822

	7.—Parish of Ballinemarra.		
1.	Rahelty		649
2.	Gallstown and Wallstown		600
3.	Sart		447
4.	Ballydoole		350
5.	Clashacrowe		342
6.	D°	Monk's	25
7.	Bootstown		236
8.	Ballynowlan		58
9.	Rameen	Mount Garrett's	26
10.	D°	Cantwell's	24
	Total in Ballinemarra Parish		2,757

	8.—Parish of Tubrid.		
1.	Tubrid		520
2.	Kilebelanomoe		350
3.	Kildrinagh		260
4.	Newtown		210
5.	Cradockstown		209
6.	Scragh and Clonester		205
7.	Garrybiggan		170
8.	Carnegale		151
9.	Monablossameene		120
10.	Garran Connell		94
11.	Ballyscarry	Gore's	84
12.	D°	Butler's	25
13.	Rathclonan		42
14.	Glanriagh		21
	Total in Tubrid Parish		2,461

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny.——Crannagh Barony—*continued.*

N°.	9.—Parish of Freshford.			Acres.
1.	Bally Curcan	-	-	860
2.	Freshford	-	-	573
3.	Uppercourt	-	-	380
4.	Clontubrid's	-	M[t] Garratt's	259
5.	D°	-	Warren's	229
6.	Ballyroe	-	Shortall's	101
	Total in Freshford Parish			2,402

N°.	Total Parishes in Barony of Crannagh.	Acres.
1.	Tullaroan, First	4,264
2.	D° Second	3,573
3.	Ballycallan	4,202
4.	Killmanagh	3,149
5.	Three Castles	2,856
6.	Clomanta	2,822
7.	Ballinemarra	2,757
8.	Tubrid	2,461
9.	Freshford	2,402
	Total number of Acres in Crannagh Barony	28,486

3.—FASSADINEN BARONY.

N°.	1.—Parish of Castlecomer.	Acres.
1.	Crottenclogh	1,000
2.	Crutt	900
3.	Myhora	500
4.	Aghatubritt	400
5.	Moneenroe	400
6.	Uskurty	400
7.	Glunmagow	350
8.	Firodagh	350
9.	Skehana	350
10.	Cloneen	340
11.	Donagile	340
12.	Aghamucky	300
13.	Upper Lovan	300
14	Killtown	260
15.	Smithstown	250
16.	Rathkelly	250
17.	Coolbane	250
18.	Ballylenon	250
19.	Cloghmoyland, *alias* Clogh	200
20.	Knockinadoge	200
21.	Ardra	200
22.	Gurteen	200
23.	Coolnaleen	180
24.	Ballyhemin	120
25.	Turtane	120
26.	Drumgoole	100
27.	Ballycoursy	100
28.	Lower Lovan	80
29.	Castlecomer	50
	Total in Castlecomer Parish	8,740

	2.—Parish of Coolcraheen.	
1.	Jenkinstown	707
2.	Conahy	707
3.	Grange	350
4.	Swift's Heath	320
5.	Ardlow	200
6.	Oldtown	200
7.	Lismain	200
8.	Knockroe	200
9.	Foulksrath	200
10.	Clinstown	200
11.	Tullowglass	200
12.	Suttonsrath	150
	Total in Coolcraheen Parish	3,634

	3.—Parish of Mothill.	
1.	Coolcullenduffe	1,000
2.	Lisnafunchin and Newtown	400
3.	Corbittstown	300
4.	Coolraheen and Gurtnagrage	200

N°.	Parish of Mothill—*continued.*	Acres.
5.	Coolrahcen Agars	150
6.	Kilcollan	150
7.	Esker	150
2.	Scanlands Land	120
9.	Killmadum Webb	100
10.	Webbsborough	60
11.	Inchebreeda	35
	Total in Mothill Parish	2,665

	4.—Parish of Disart.			
1.	Coan	-	Carter	800
2.	D°	-	Webb	600
3.	Clashduffe			167
4.	Damerstown	-	Butler	160
5.	D°	-	Webb	140
6.	Gillingstown			40
	Total in Disart Parish			1,907

	5.—Parish of Ballyragget.	
1.	Donaghmore	400
2.	Ballynabackin	350
3.	Finin	200
4.	Ballymartin	200
5.	Garrangully	150
6.	Russellstown	150
7.	Raduffe and Coulles	150
8.	Ballyragget	100
9.	Tinilintane	100
10.	Moat Park	60
11.	Scralieugh	40
	Total in Ballyragget Parish	1,900

	6.—Parish of Rathana.	
1.	Ballyonskill	900
2.	Castle Market	450
3.	Lewhill	450
4.	Nicholstown	80
	Total in Rathana Parish	1,880

	7.—Parish of Kilmacarr.	
1.	Tumoheny and Slevin	400
2.	Kilmocarr	350
3.	Hathcoyle	350
4.	Two Towers	260
5.	Burren's Grove	200
6.	Coolnacupoge and Tinilintine	80
	Total in Kilmacarr Parish	1,640

13.—County of Kilkenny.——Fassadinen Barony—*continued.*

N°.	8.—Parish of Kilmademoge.	Acres.
1.	Killmademock	600
2.	John Rothestown and Lisclivan	200
3.	Drimurrin	200
4.	Ballyraffen and Rathballynogle	200
5.	Drippstown	100
	Total in Kilmademoge Parish	1,300

	9.—Parish of Mucully.	
1.	Mucully	350
2.	Gaulston	200
3.	Clorink	200
4.	Mullanour, *alias* Wildfield	200
	Total in Mucully Parish	950

Total Parishes in Barony of Fassadinen.

N°.		Acres.
1.	Castlecomer	8,740
2.	Coolcraheen	3,634
3.	Mothill	2,665
4.	Disart	1,907
5.	Ballyraggett	1,900
6.	Rathana	1,880
7.	Kilmacarr	1,640
8.	Kilmademoge	1,300
9.	Mucully	950
	Total number of Acres in Fassadinen barony	24,616

4.—IDA, IGRIM AND IBERCON BARONY.

	1.—Parish of the Rower.	
1.	Ballinvary	443
2.	Ballilogue, Sheas	345
3.	D° - Russellstown	91
4.	Ballinunry	338
5.	D° - Grubbs	36
6.	Ballynabarny and Ballyduff	280
7.	Carronrow	257
8.	Cullintragh	256
9.	Grange	228
10.	Coolkill	210
11.	Kilrindowny	205
12.	D° - Sheas	102
13.	Ballycomin, Bulgers	200
14.	Ringwood	100
15.	D° - Fitzgerald's	69
16.	D° - Smithwick's	9
17.	Mungan	178
18.	Tinniscolly	150
19.	Rossanowle	135
20.	Garranavabby, Smithwick's	132
21.	D° - Martingall's	75
22.	D° - Trimislatty Grubbs	77
23.	Tintine	130
24.	Cullane	122
25.	Rathsnadigan	114
26.	Part Coolhill and Mungin	114
27.	Coolreney and part Mungin	96
28.	Farrantemple	60
29.	Lenaght	40
	Total in the Rower Parish	4,592

	2.—Parish of Killcollum.	
1.	Rochestown, Heads	481
2.	D° - Kearneys	61
3.	Rathnure	365
4.	Ballyhobuck and glebe	351
5.	Ballinlamy and commons	240
6.	Knockbrack and Rathsilla	194
7.	Kilclogin and Ballyuragh	163
8.	Ballinerea	159
9.	D° - Blackney's	14
10.	Nicholstown and Castlewood	157
11.	D° - Stopfords	74
12.	Grogan	146
13.	Ardbeg, Tirwitts	125
14.	D° Cornerford's	75
15.	D° Christmas's	50
16.	D° Blackney's	20
17.	Ballenlogh	120
18.	Curraghmore	120
19.	D° - Stopford's	40
20.	Ballinvarep	111
21.	Davidstown	98

	2.—Parish of Killcollum—*continued.*	
22.	Carrickanory	76
23.	D° - Blackney's	34
24.	Hill of Rathnure	23
	Total in Killcollum Parish	3,297

	3.—Parish of Dunkit.	
1.	Famoge, Heads	325
2.	D° Bishop's	100
3.	D° Poulter	60
4.	Milltown	313
5.	Kilerony	239
6.	Ballycahan	229
7.	Derenemounsy	180
8.	Dunkit, John Poulter's	180
9.	D° John Poulter's	60
10.	D° Annerley's	30
11.	D° Maunsell's	25
12.	D° Glebe	8
13.	D° Heads	6
14.	Ballymountain	160
15.	D° - Farrell's	52
16.	D° - Annerley's	60
17.	Ballyculaboy	100
18.	D° - Doyos's and Raherd	150
19.	Mullinabroe	142
20.	D° - Smart's Castle	130
21.	Ballyhomuck	131
22.	Killmascaloge	110
23.	D° - Maunsell's	54
24.	Banesmologh	104
25.	Killasneg	44
26.	D° - Jones's	86
27.	D° - Retrenched	50
	Total in Dunkit Parish	3,128

	4.—Parish of Disart-Moon.	
1.	Tullogher	675
2.	Glanballyvally	369
3.	Brownsford	339
4.	Ballyredy	274
5.	D° - Retrenched	157
6.	Ballyknock	260
7.	Ballyneale	250
8.	Garrandaragh	200
9.	Brownstown	191
10.	Killbraghan	122
11.	Ballyfoyle	120
12.	Cunnaghmoor'd	77
	Total in Disart-Moon Parish	3,034

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny.——Ida, Igrim and Ibercon Barony—*continued.*

5.—Parish of Rathpatrick.

N°.		Acres.
1.	Gurteens	482
2.	Killmurry	350
3.	Drumdowney	307
4.	Ditto, retrenched, Snows	43
5.	Rathpatrick	140
6.	Luffaney	115
7.	Ballymartagh	50
	Total in Rathpatrick Parish	1,487

6.—Parish of Kilmakevoge.

1.	Robinstown, Ballyrahy	272
2.	Hagard	240
3.	Aylwardstown	232
4.	Carrickaclone, 11 part this	178
5.	Mullinahone	134
6.	Killmakevoge	88
7.	Parkstown, Keamey's	80
8.	D° - Blackney's	70
9.	Graigenekill	63
10.	Ditto - Glebe	8
11.	Knockduffe	44
	Total in Killmacvoge Parish	1,409

7.—Parish of Listerling.

1.	Listerling	610
2.	D° Glebe	40
3.	Ballycourrin	141
4.	Ballyaloge	137
5.	Rathore	119
6.	Ballyconaght	88
7.	Brabstown	72
8.	Gillcoghmore, one moiety	63
9.	D° - the other moiety	62
	Total in Listerling Parish	1,332

8.—Parish of Rossbercon.

1.	Tinneranny	414
2.	D° - Cook's	20
3.	Rosbercon, Boyd's	150
4.	D° - Stephen's & Co.	80
5.	D° - E. Watson's	60
6.	D° - Owen Glinn	55
7.	D° - Watson's	32
8.	Hudsgrove, Cook's	132
9.	D° - Watson's	23
10.	Garanbehy	98
11.	Raheen	98
12.	Glensonsa	75
13.	Tinikelly	40
	Total in Rosbercon Parish	1,277

9.—Parish of Killbride.

1.	Flemingstown	306
2.	D° - retrenched, Tream's	140
3.	D° - d° - Forstall's	75
4.	D° - Ricards's	20
5.	Ballypacey and Mountain	297

9.—Parish of Killbride—*continued.*

N°.		Acres.
6.	Killbride	142
7.	Ballybrahy, Anderson's	98
8.	D° - Hewetson's	65
9.	D° - Ricards's	21
	Total in Killbride Parish	1,164

10.—Parish of Clone.

1.	Ballygubb	234
2.	Clone	229
3.	Coolnemuck	218
4.	Old Court	144
5.	Commons of 1. 2. 3.	110
	Total in Clone Parish	935

11.—Parish of Ballygurrim.

1.	Hurstallstown	340
2.	Ballycroney	192
3.	Busherstown	154
4.	Milltown	110
5.	Jamestown	86
6.	Ballygurrim	53
	Total in Ballygurrim Parish	935

12.—Parish of Shanbogh.

1.	Shanbogh	456
2.	Anness	322
3.	Glencloghlea	62
4.	Ballyeden	45
	Total in Shanbogh Parish	885

13.—Parish of Gaulshill.

1.	Bishop's Hall and Lickettstown	453
2.	Gaulstown	265
	Total in Gaulshill Parish	718

Total Parishes in Barony of Ida, Igrim and Ibercon.

1.	Rower	4,592
2.	Killcollum	3,297
3.	Dunkitt	3,128
4.	Disart-Moon	3,034
5.	Rathpatrick	1,487
6.	Killmackevoge	1,409
7.	Listerling	1,332
8.	Rosbercon	1,277
9.	Killbride	1,164
10.	Clone	935
11.	Ballygurrin	935
12.	Shanbogh	885
13.	Gaulshill	718
	Total number of Acres in the Barony of Ida, Igrim and Ibercon	24,193

13.—County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

5. GALMOY BARONY.

N°.	1.—Parish of Farta.	Acres.
1.	Foulk's court	2,313
2.	Ballyspellan	552
3.	Farta, &c.	440
4.	Ballycuddihy	325
5.	Ballinwarrenteen	63
6.	Rathosker	52
	Total in Farta Parish	3,745

	2.—Parish of Erk.	
1.	Bawnmore	1,000
2.	Whiteswall	510
3.	Castletown	453
4.	Bawnballylogh	353
5.	Munnanamuck	282
6.	Rathriagh	267
7.	Rathpadeen	251
8.	Rathpatrick	133
9.	Brickenagh, 3/5	97
10.	D° 2/5	95
11.	Torenamungein	49
12.	Tankerstown	39
13.	Treaghsrighawn	38
14.	Waters Land	38
15.	Glebe of Erk	15
	Total in Erk Parish	3,620

	3.—Parish of Balleen.	
1.	Coolcashin and Ballygowney	938
2.	Ballykeerin	400
3.	Balleen	400
4.	Garrydage	316
5.	Lodge	284
6.	Tentore	264
7.	Ballyring	251
8.	Foyle	243
9.	Tiffeaghny	200
10.	Creenkillbegg	68
11.	Monevicklamoge	40
	Total in Balleen Parish	3,404

N°.	4.—Parish of Lisdowney.	Acres.
1.	Lisdowney	1,000
2.	Seskin	700
3.	Ballyconra	610
4.	Tinnislatty	400
5.	Passgrove	350
	Total in Lisdowney Parish	3,060

	5.—Parish of Glashare.	
1.	Glashare	516
2.	Culenacrutta	516
3.	Cruckillmore	516
4.	Munanamuck	267
5.	Ballylehane	245
	Total in Glashare Parish	2,060

	6.—Parish of Hurlingford.	
1.	Hurlingford	1,400
2.	Bonessmore	610
	Total in Hurlingford Parish	2,010

	7.—Parish of Durrow.	
1.	Durrow	1,502
2.	Ballinaslee	400
	Total in Durrow Parish	1,902

	8.—Parish of Cloan.	
1.	Cloan - - - Total	1,316

Total Parishes in Barony of Galmoy.

1.	Farta	3,745
2.	Erk	3,620
3.	Balleen	3,404
4.	Lisdowney	3,060
5.	Glashare	2,060
6.	Hurlingford	2,010
7.	Durrow	1,902
8.	Cloan	1,316
	Total number of Acres in the Barony of Galmoy	21,117

6.—KELLS BARONY.

	1.—Parish of Killmagaany.	
1.	Newchurch	900
2.	Castlehale	650
3.	Kerrihill	550
4	Killmacoliver	500
5.	Part of Melaghmore	500
6.	Lamoge	460
7.	Killdrummy	350
8.	Rossenarra	260
9.	Lemonstown	240
10.	Rogerstown	232
11.	Tullaghaught	230
12.	Ballynalinagh	225
13.	Clanmacshauboy	224
14.	Killmaganny	217
15.	Onybegg	190
16.	Cotterrellstown	160
17.	Ballynasagart	82
18.	Garryhalow	80
	Total in Kilmagaany Parish	6,050

	2.—Parish of Killamery.	
1.	Garryricken	500
2.	Part of Melaghmore	500
3.	Rosseneny	400
4.	Macleiry	368
5.	Killamerry	268
6.	Seskin	217
7.	Killtrassy	211
8.	Roscon	200
9.	Butler's Wood	200
10.	Garronmackaunrick	200
11.	Killtalaghan	200
	Total in Killamery Parish	3,264

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny,——Kells Barony—*continued.*

N°.	3.—Parish of Coolaghmore.	Acres.
1.	Coolaghmore	1,400
2.	Attahnoe	433
3.	Ahanure	400
4.	Courtnabooly	250
5.	Grague	200
6.	Physicianstown	150
7.	Boolyfleugh	140
	Total in Coolaghmore Parish	2,973

	4.—Parish of Kells.	
1.	Kells and Blackrath	757
2.	Goodwin's Garden	452
3.	Kell's Grange	400
4.	Garrynaman	324
5.	Killinny	215
	Total in Kells Parish	2,148

	5.—Parish of Donnemaggan.	
1.	Donnemaggan	700
2.	Danganmore	350
3.	Raheen and part of Evans's Grove	300
4.	Monemore	300
5.	Part of Tuetstown	100
	Total in Donnemaggan Parish	1,750

	6.—Parish of Malardstown.	
1.	Mallardstown	918
2.	Rathculbin, &c.	373
	Total in Mallardstown Parish	1,291

N°.	7.—Parish of Killree.	Acres.
1.	Shortallstown	341
2.	Killree	201
3.	Baysrath	200
4.	Danganbeg	179
5.	Grovebeg	176
6.	Haggart	136
	Total in Killree Parish	1,233

	8.—Parish of Balaghtobin.	
1.	Cahirlesky and Redmore	673
2.	Crottabeg	200
3.	Ballagh Hall	145
4.	Ballagh Baker	112
	Total in Balaghtobin Parish	1,130

Total Parishes in Barony of Kells.

1.	Killmaganny	6,050
2.	Killamerry	3,264
3.	Coologhmore	2,973
4.	Kells	2,148
5.	Donnemaggan	1,750
6.	Mallardstown	1,291
7.	Killree	1,233
8.	Ballaghtobin	1,130
	Total Number of Acres in Kells Barony	19,839

7.—SHILLELOGHER BARONY.

	1.—Parish of Danesfort.	
1.	Danesfort	1,609
2.	Aghnamolt	919
3.	Bennettsbridge	298
4.	Ballaredin	240
	Total in Danesfort Parish	3,066

	2.—Castle Inch and Brownstown.	
1.	Castle Inch and Brownstown	1,193
2.	Grange	1,158
3.	Ballyburr	390
4.	Goslingstown	203
	Total in Castle Inch, &c. Parish	2,944

	3.—Parish of Outrath.	
1.	Kilree	561
2.	Killfara	449
3.	Grovine	318
4.	Outrath	309
5.	Washes, Hayes or Sheestown	221
6.	Bodalmore	220
7.	Loughanalty	200
8.	Fowlerstown	72
	Total in Outrath Parish	2,350

	4.—Parish of Burntchurch.	
1.	Burntchurch	857
2.	Ballymack	361
3.	Viper	240
4.	Cotterellsrath	234
5.	Comerford's Graige	222
6.	Oldtown	197
7.	Booly	134
	Total in Burntchurch Parish	2,245

	5.—Parish of Graige Awly.	
1.	Ballyline	566
2.	Killalow	389
3.	Rossmore, Knatchbull	296
4.	Cappahedin, Byrnes	220
5.	D° T. Comerfords	110
6.	D° G. Comerford's	110
7.	Graige Awly	105
8.	Tinnikilly, Garrane, &c.	296
	Total in Graige Awly Parish	2,092

	6.—Parish of Ennisnagg.	
1.	Ennisnagg	916
2.	Stomcarty	704
	Total in Ennisnagg Parish	1,620

	7.—Tullahane, Lislone, and Dereen Parish.	
1.	Tullahane, Lislone and Dereen	1,596

13.—County of Kilkenny.——7. Barony of Shillelogher—*continued.*

N°.	Parish of Earlstown.	Acres.
1.	Earlstown	775
2.	Ovenstown	357
3.	Castle Eve	357
	Total in Earlstown Parish	1,489

9.—Parish of Tullamain.

1.	Tullamain	658
2.	Killbricken	119
	Total in Tullamain Parish	777

Total Parishes in Barony of Shillelogher.

N°.		Acres.
1.	Danesfort	3,066
2.	Castle Inch, &c.	2,944
3.	Outrath	2,350
4.	Burntchurch	2,245
5.	Graige Awly	2,092
6.	Ennisnagg	1,620
7.	Tullahane, &c.	1,596
8.	Earlstown	1,489
9.	Tullamain	777
	Total number of Acres in Shillelogher Barony	18,179

8.—IVERK BARONY.

1.—Parish of Fidown.

1.	Fiddown and Island	486
2.	Bessbough or Kildalton	478
3.	Temple Oran	450
4.	Rogerstown	210
5.	Dowling	170
6.	Ardelone	164
7.	Tubbernabrone	160
8.	Corbally	160
9.	Banchee	160
10.	Ragheen	150
11.	Ganyduff	150
12.	Brenar	145
13.	Curloghan	106
14.	Ballygowan, Briscoes	100
15.	D° Wilsons	60
16.	D°	60
17.	Balline	100
18.	Kilmanahim	95
19.	Jamestown	90
20.	Pilltown	15
	Total in Fidown Parish	3,509

2.—Parish of Unning and Whitechurch.

1.	Tibragny	679
2.	Castletown	550
3.	Templeguile	360
4.	Ballyheneby	318
5.	Ballynecroney	300
6.	Garrynerahy	280
7.	Killonerry	260
8.	Unning	250
9.	Curraghmore	250
10.	Fanningstown	160
11.	Ballyforage	30
	Total in Unning, &c. Parish	3,437

3.—Parish of Killmacow.

1.	Granny	703
2.	Molum	627
3.	Dangan	500
4.	Ballyneboly	356
5.	Clonassy	250
6.	Narabawn	250
7.	Ballynarlough	227
8.	Killmacow	114
9.	Flemingstown	108
10.	Tiremore	50
	Total in Killmacow Parish	3,185

4.—Parish of Polrone.

1.	Clogh or Clogagn	556
2.	Polrone	476
3.	Grange	300
4.	Ballytarsny	250
5.	Killcraggan	193

4.—Parish of Polrone—*continued.*

6.	Ballybrazill	187
7.	Dennenane	165
8.	Affady	109
9.	Nicholastown	100
10.	Ballygavan	54
	Total in Polrone Parish	2,390

5.—Parish of Rathkiran.

1.	Lisdrolin	350
2.	Ardrue	320
3.	Rathcurby	272
4.	Rochestown	210
5.	Garrygage	210
6.	Dongooly	201
7.	Woddingstown	150
8.	Ballincurr	138
9.	Rathkiran	116
10.	Farran M° Edmond	100
11.	Fillbuckstown	100
12.	Ballinlough	35
	Total in Rathkiran Parish	2,202

6.—Parish of Agliss.

1.	Luffaney	526
2.	Licquittstown	402
3.	Agliss	400
4.	Curluddy	281
5.	Portnascolly	195
6.	Portnaholly	150
7.	Ballysalcogh	150
8.	Clangrant	35
	Total in Agliss Parish	2,139

7.—Parish of Clonmore.

1.	Clonmore	495
2.	Tubbrid and Barabehy	400
3.	Cloncunny	150
4.	Killanaspy	100
5.	Cushel Harrell	100
6.	Graigeavine	100
7.	Barnacole	50
	Total in Clonmore Parish	1,395

Total Parishes in Barony of Iverk.

1.	Fiddown	3,509
2.	Unning and Whitechurch	3,437
3.	Killmacow	3,185
4.	Polrone	2,390
5.	Rathkiran	2,202
6.	Agliss	2,139
7.	Clonmore	1,395
	Total number of Acres in Iverk Barony,	18,257

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

13.—County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

9. KNOCTOPHER BARONY.

N°.	1.—Parish of Jerpoint.	Acres.
1.	Jerpoint	826
2.	Cotterrellsbooly	576
3.	Walton's Grove	319
4.	Coolnahy	250
5.	Oldtown	205
6.	Cappahensy	194
7.	Rathtoturny	191
8.	Glanpipe	179
9.	Ballylowry	174
10.	Dennisrath	156
11.	Ballyconway	132
12.	Killminoge	111
13.	Coolroebegg	40
	Total in Jerpoint Parish	3,353

	2.—Parish of Derrynahinch.	
1.	Derrynahinch Upper and Lower	751
2.	Ballyhale	666
3.	Castlebanny	556
4.	Killtorcan	183
5.	Castlegannon	182
6.	Crobally	133
7.	Killcreedy	113
8.	Ballytarsny	106
9.	Derrylaisha, Morres	102
10.	D° - - Lord Anglesey's	25
11.	Ballydawn	50
	Total in Derrynahinch Parish	2,867

	3.—Parish of Knoctopher.	
1.	Sheepstown	386
2.	Knoctopher, Manor	368
3.	D° - - Lord Anglesey's	304
4.	D° - - Ormond's	222
5.	Ballygardery	169
6.	Ballybuden and Ballyhudy	159
7.	Abby Knoctopher	144
8.	Kirkirle, Feronslys	109
9.	D° - Lord Anglesey's	67
10.	Whitecastle	67
11.	Killcollum	61
12.	Ricesland	30
13.	The Glebe	24
14.	Prior's land	16
15.	Bannenattin	11
16.	John White's garden	2
17.	Mr. Bowers's part	1
	Total in Knoctopher Parish	2,140

	4.—Parish of Killahy and Mankully.	
1.	Ashtown	426
2.	Harristown	365
3.	Killmoge	226
4.	Muckully with Mountain	96
5.	Ballynecolly	88
6.	Mone Henry, Hewetson	83
7.	D° - - Mooress's	39
8.	Ballintubber	83
9.	Ballinabrick	76
10.	Killahy	70
11.	Ballyhyman, Hewetson	66
12.	D° - - Morress's	9
13.	Currahbehy	59
14.	Red Acres	58
15.	Killeenleigh	51
16.	Knockmore	50
17.	Milltown	49
18.	Enseannarron	33
19.	Ballyma	32
20.	Ballyknockbeg	29
	Total in Killahy, &c. Parish	1,993

N°.	5.—Parish of Killbeacon.	Acres.
1.	Ballynoony	247
2.	Greatsmithstown, Dean's	217
3.	D° - - - - Caff's	176
4.	Ballintlea	83
5.	Glandannell	175
6.	Scart	131
7.	Ballymagill and Ballymakill	113
8.	Ballynoony, Hewetson	106
9.	Garrandarragh	106
10.	Ballyquinn	102
11.	Ballytorky	90
12.	Little Smithstown	72
13.	Derbystown	63
14.	Killandrew	43
15.	Rossynan	42
16.	Earlsrath	26
17.	Ballygreek	26
18.	Coolemod, Moores's	18
19.	D° - Anderson's	18
20.	Mansell's Court	14
21.	Killbeacon Glebe	10
22.	Mullanour	3
		1,881
	Ballynakill	107
	Total in Kilbeacon Parish	1,988

	6.—Parish of Killkeasy.	
1.	Killkeasy	478
2.	Knockmeland	410
3.	Lismateig	348
4.	Ballybregan	103
5.	Ballyknockmore	45
6.	Keatingstown	18
	Total in Killkeasy Parish	1,402

	7.—Parish of Aughaviller.	
1.	Boolyglass	281
2.	Castle Morres a' Derryleigh	240
3.	Westmoreland	190
4.	Croanbeg	161
5.	Barnadown	118
6.	Ballinteskin	107
7.	Aughaviller	100
8.	Mylardstown	54
9.	D° - Morres's	11
10.	Condonstown	52
11.	Brownstown	27
	Total in Aughaviller Parish	1,341

	Total Parishes in Barony of Knoctopher.	
1.	Jerpoint	3,353
2.	Derrynahinch	2,867
3.	Knoctopher	2,140
4.	Killahy and Mankully	1,993
5.	Killbeacon	1,988
6.	Killkeasy	1,402
7.	Aughaviller	1,341
	Total number of Acres in Knoctopher Barony	15,084

Corporation and Town of Callan:
Total number of Acres - - - 5,578

We, the undernames, justices of the peace of said county, do hereby confirm the foregoing aplotment, and do hereby direct the clerk of the peace of said county to issue his warrants accordingly. Dated at Graces Old Castle, this third day of November 1750.

Joseph Robbin.
Cor' Hely.

13.—County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

CITY OF KILKENNY.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a Map made under the directions of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The Map was made in 1802 by James Healy, Surveyor, for which he received £. 80. The Map is on a Scale of eight inches to the mile; size of Map four feet one inch by four feet five inches.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of the Parishes, townlands, and other sub-denominations.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Names of the Parishes are St. Canice, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Patrick's; for names of townlands, and other sub-denominations, with the number of acres in each, *see* below.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the Contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book, or Key to this Map; for the copy of the denominations, *see* below. Map executed in 1802.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23; if there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has been no Table of the denominations of Land and their contents formed in this county under this Act.

Reference to the Parish of St. Canice.

	A.	R.
Newton	550	–
Boolyshee	105	–
Lacken	165	2
Kingsland Cramer	47	2
Claran Shee	214	–
Kingsland	98	–
Cappa	83	–
Bannetstown	353	2
Dunningstown	283	3
Keatingstown	440	–
Srowswood	289	2
Solbersinch	185	–
Coolgrange	172	–
Lousybush	54	–
Deerpark	318	–
Palmerstown	125	–
Rahinagun	29	–
Dunphy's parks	9	–
Laughmacask	33	–
Bishop's demesne	30	–
Crokershill	15	1
Robertshill	39	2
Lyon's, &c.	25	2
Marnels and Miss Brenan	11	2
Sugarloaf-hill	3	3
Maiden-hill	27	2
South of Watkinslough	42	–
South of James Green	15	1
North of d°	5	1
Butt's-garden's	9	2
Canice Well Lot	5	2
Ballinalina	168	–

Reference to the Parish of St. John.

	A.	R.
Dunmore deer-park (part of)	95	–
Radesdown, Stopford	356	–
Radestown, Wheeler	102	–
Kilcroe	104	–
Bawn part of Dunmore	94	–
Laughmerans	216	–
Bleach-green (Mr. Kinchela)	5	–
Fryar's-inch	17	–
Sir H. Wilkinson's, &c.	39	–
Glandine and Abbeyland	73	–
White House (part of Cuckold-hill)	20	–
Bonnetsrash	165	–
Browns-town	326	–
Green-ridge	98	–
Cellarstown, Shee	101	2
Cellarstown, Helsham (now Burn)	183	–
Cellarstown, Waring	54	–
Cellarstown, Helsham	60	–
Garret's-hill	61	–
Purcel's-inch	105	–
Middle Knock	32	2
Sion and Hermitage	17	3
Quarry-land	10	–
Magdalen's-land	29	2
Mrs. Ratigan's fields	8	1
Legget's-rath (part of) including Demeare's fields	283	–
Blanchfield's-land	68	–

Reference to the Parish of St. Patrick.

	A.	R.
Kilebeg	133	–
Holden's-rath	210	–
Dicksboro	80	–
Kilcreen	130	–
Drakeland	62	–
City part of d°	163	–
Clonmoran	188	–
Shellum's-rath	171	–
Mortgage fields	30	2
Margaret's-fields	20	2
Wetland	38	2
Poul Gour	79	–
Nursery	6	2
Brenan and Alcock	3	3
Ardscradin	8	–
Archer's lease	82	–
Donoghmore	33	2
Review-field, &c.	80	2
Scald-furze	97	–
Smyth's-land, Wigmore, &c.	64	–
Spring-hill	93	2
Joiner's Folly	70	–
Cox's-fields	6	2
Ragget's-land	60	–
Archer's-town	292	–
Archer's-grove	205	–
Duke's-meadows (part of)	12	–
Dean's-ground, &c.	29	–
Black-quarry (Mr. Luck)	14	–

(*continued.*)

Apuendix (H.)

KILKENNY.

City of Kilkenny—*continued.*

Reference to the Parish of St. Canice.

	A.	R.
Eyres's-fields, &c. -	25	2
Rere of Academy -	26	–
New-park - -	174	–
Bishop's-meadows -	23	2
Bishop of Cashel, &c.	24	–
Archer's-street Lot, &c.	47	–
Part of Duke's-meadows	6	–
Acres - -	4,279	1

Reference to the Parish of St. John.

	A.	R.
Archer's-rath - -	63	–
Kingsland - -	60	2
Garret Creen - -	71	–
Charter-school - -	20	–
New Orchard - -	127	–
Newtown - -	86	–
Seixs-lough - -	28	–
Pennyfeather's Lot -	53	–
Roach-pond - -	23	2
High Hayes - -	6	1
Magdalen's-street gardens	7	2
Hill and Barrack-island, west of said gardens	3	2
Ormonde-mill concerns	3	3
Duke's meadows, castle and pleasure-ground	23	–
Lacken mill ground -	4	2
Michael's-lane gardens	9	1
Acres - -	3,313	1

Reference to the Parish of St. Patrick.

	A.	R.
Gallow's-hill to parish bounds - -	36	–
Smyth's land, Glascot	37	–
Acres - -	2,535	3

Summary:

St. Canice's Parish	4,279	1
St. John's Parish -	3,313	1
St. Patrick's Parish	2,535	3
Total -	10,128	

Two-thirds of the monies raised by presentment are paid by the lands in each parish, at an acreable rate; the remaining third is paid by the houses of each parish in the city.

According to the Map before mentioned, the number of acres contained in the county of the city of Kilkenny amounts to 10,128 acres, of which 9,969 acres only are chargeable with City Tax; gardens attached to houses in the city, public buildings, such as the Barrack, Charter School, County and City Gaols, County Hospital, bog and waste lands making up the uncharged acres.

Kilkenny, 30th March 1824. *Lewis C. Kinchela*, Treasurer of the City of Kilkenny.

14.—KING'S COUNTY.

KING'S COUNTY.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——A Map of the King's County has been made under the direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The Map was finished, in the year 1807, by Mr. Larken, Surveyor, who resided near Dublin, at an expense of £. 1,050. I do not know how many inches to a mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of the twelve Baronies of which the County is composed, but not the Parishes. I believe the Townlands or their contents are not set out. It is a Map of the roads and seats of gentlemen for the direction of the Grand Jury in granting presentments. In this cover will be found twelve Schedules, containing the names of the Baronies, Parishes, and Townlands, with the number of acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes, as the best mode of giving the information required.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The Grand Jury Taxes are apportioned by a Table and Applotment pursuant to the Down Survey of the County in Baronies and Townlands, with the contents of each, made by Sir William Petty. The sum chargeable on the County at large is applied to each Barony, according to its contents, and the proportion it should bear, together with the Barony Presentments. The *additional Schedules*, and an Applotment sheet I send, will best explain the mode of Assessment.

6.—On what scale or principle do the Baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——The answer to the 5th Query in some measure meets this. The Collector levies, on the Treasurer's warrant, which sets out the gross sum as applicable to the Barony, and stating the rate by the 100 acres, which will produce it; a Schedule from the Down Survey is sent with each warrant, and the Collector directed to levy according to the proportion of each occupier respectively. A Copy of the denominations is herewith sent, and date of the Map. The Treasurer apportions the money; the Collector levies accordingly.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the Denominations of Land therein, and the Contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not been any Map or Survey of the King's County, except that alluded to in the 3d Query, a Copy of which I have not, but is to be found in the Grand Jury Room.

W. B. Armstrong, Treasurer for the King's County.

14.—King's County—*continued.*

SCHEDULES.

GARRY CASTLE BARONY—23,648.

Rynagh Parish.	Acres.
Ballaghanogher	181
Conspark	100
Milltown	181
Garbally	333
Garrycastle	563
Balinlaban and Derinafanny	113
Coolderry	93
Timolin	73
Ballyeaghter	71
Portravilla	81
Cloncunacalla	21
Streamstown	161
Clongownamore	100
Lacara	105
Banagher	200
Curraghavreanra	112
Clontolan	54
Total	2,542

Gallen Parish.	
Stonestown	243
Kilcamin	100
Ballyshane	100
Clonona	277
Galrusk	213
Knogusduffe	67
Glinne	91
Cloghane	129
Balinloghane	129
Drishoge	71
Coorlehinch	87
Killeenboy	38
Magherybane	114
Cregan and Glosterbeg	65
Coolreagh and Cortallagh	95
Smithstown	66
Shielstown	142
Balingown Glebe	131
Carrowknock Glebe	27
Tonelemone	180
Lumpcloone	110
Gallen	140
Both Killourneys	130
Knogusduffe and Boy	112
Park	500
Balliver	200
Carrig and Gernal	142
Total	3,699

Clonmacnose Parish.	
Clonlyon Castle	242
Derryharane and Derryhurk	14
Clonlyon Gerald	104
Clonlyon Glebe	164
An Island of the same	18
Clonfanlogh	357
Tollogbeg	57
Clonderkin	34
Clongowney	250
Clonmacnose	540
Clorane	218
Clonedenig	374
Deerkeel	95
Clonenave	238
Raghra	250
Killafort	150
Ballykaher	130
Lacara in Tullaghane	108
Clondlara and Garrymore	260
Clonasker	120
Total	3,723

Lemanaghane Parish.	Acres.
Sraghnaveagh, part of Cono	132
Ballycumber	491
Kilnagulany	165
Castlereagh	182
Kilnagamagh	249
Cartrantogher	105
Corrobeg	35
Rosynagh	157
Mosstown	36
Mill of Ballycumber	2
In the same Ashwood	7
Castletown	145
Lackamore	200
Lackabeg	123
Ballyard	543
Esker Ballimee and Conogeen	467
Conocollin	188
Cappinalosset	110
Duone	122
Aughacan	37
Lemanaghane	405
Straduffe	84
Corromore Glebe	71
Coolderagh	218
Cranasallagh	107
Leabeg	92
Killaughintubber	139
Total	4,612

Killegally Parish.	
Ballyclare	204
Balinlamon	26
Skehanagh	92
Coole	291
Both Moyclare's	190
Kincorra	200
Wheery	25
Vicarstown	156
Killoganblaffy	43
Ferbane	104
Ballyoony	165
Ballyolin	48
Denigitire	71
Ballylin	257
Kilcolganbeg	128
Lisdermot	89
Kilcolganmore	455
Rossfaraghane	92
Derrycoglan	78
Leabeg	283
Killegally Glebe	149
Leamore	411
Endrim	650
Total	4,207

Moystown Parish.	
Feddane	324
Lisdarrig	235
Mullaghkilleen	19
Fanan Mt Shane	10
Kilcummin	184
Ardorna	43
Cammass	76
Cloghill and Lisiniskey	300
Anaghmore	105
Lisduffe and Lisdaly	121
Lisclooney	252
Timolin and Derryharane	125
Glebe in Tisarane	1
Tisarane	200
Moystown	220
Total	2,215

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KING'S COUNTY.

14.—King's County.——Garry Castle Barony—*continued.*

Lusmagh Parish.	Acres.
Gloster and Clonrath	372
Cloghan, Sraght and Glanduffe	228
Gurtnacranagh	94
Gurtaniskin	45
Cloghanbeg	35
Gurtskeagh two parcels	89
M'Nahany, part of two quarters	34
Gurtcrevin two-thirds	34
Ballymacuolahane	255
Courclough	46
Newtown	110
M'Nahany old interest	40
Ballylire old interest	23
Feddane and Balinasragh	44
Ballylire new interest	21
One third quarter in Canocuna	12
Commons in difference, Feddane and Balinasragh	20
More of the same	28
Clonihinoge	280
One quarter of Lavagh	32

Lusmagh Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Quarter of M'Nahany	91
Eniserkey	81
M'Nahany	31
In Canocuna	12
Ballymacuolahane	125
Courclough	64
Lavagh	39
Capplevane one-third	25
Commons of Gurtcrevin and Caplevane	112
Lavagh	49
Muckinish Island	39
Codd's Island	6
Glebe at Kilmacunna	6
Near the Kilmacunna church	3
Two-thirds in Caplevane	78
One-third in Gurtcrevin	21
Bream Inch	3
Gurtacalla	23
Total	2,650

COOLYSTOWN BARONY.

Edenderry	89
Ardenderry	187
Clonmullen	124
Drumcooly	326
Codshane and Cloncannon	629
Ardbash, Ballynannum, and Rathreadon	268
Ballykilleen	300
Eskermore	149
Rathmore	100
Clonmeen	126
Bally Colgin	300
In Ballinlea	53
Ballyfore	77
Little Ballyfore	16
Ballyleakin	167
Rathclonbraskin	150
More of the same	77
Rathford	28
Clonsast	600
Ballinrath	202
Monsteroras	400
Leitrim	315
Rogerstown	216
Ballinlea	216
Ballymoran	416
Eskerbeg, Drumcan and Ballyhugh	700
Killnantoge	131
Fenmore	90
Killclonkerry	149
Clonbrock	124
Killahane	60
Clonbrock	25
Derry Mullen	60
Culegegan	124
Clonsast	900
Clonad, Ballybodagh, and Clonevoe	500
Clonsast	1,200
Clonbrin	223
Ballinralun	123
Clonereen	129
Newtown	136
Killnantoge	160
Polloghnagrege	200
Killahane	60
Aughmeelick and retrenched Lands	528
Clonmore, Cloncaffin and Derrygarron	260
Ballynalant, part Kilcumber	99
Killcumber	60
Clonkent	120
Ballydermott	40
Ballydermott	100
Brakanagh	69
Ballydermott	20
Clonmell	189
Part of the same, which was Grandly fenn	18
Clonbrown	250
Clonrush	59
The Pound Land	16
Purefoy's place	333
Part of Ballygarrett	50
In Clonrush	25
Total	12,880

BALLYCOWAN BARONY.

Rahan Parish.	
Tullaghane Ballydoch	100
Cappanamuck, in Killpatrick	190
Tullymurraghane	240
Glebe in the same	27
Ballinkilleen	124
Castletown and Drodoge	647
Ballynagrisnagh	252
Ballybruncullen	145
Killmonaghane, Newtown, Ballindrennon, &c.	1,073

Rahan Parish—*continued.*	
Ballindrennon	94
Glebe in the same	16
Aughadonagh	59
Roscorra	361
Ballykeenaghane	172
Ballykeenaghane	200
Derrynavagh	155
Clonshannagh, part of Killpatrick	100
Ballyna and Derrys	250
Total	4,205

14.—King's County.——Ballycowan Barony—*continued.*

Lynally Parish.	Acres.
Ballinvogher	167
Scragan	579
Glasgill	99
Fertan	38
Aughgall and part of Great Wood	48
Clonagh	120
Mucklogh	205
Ballynagh	70
Killeenroe	19
Lynally, Cleeragh and Glaskill	390
Total	1,735

Killbride Parish.	
Tinecross, &c.	577
Ballycowan, at Barony Cowan Wood	96
More of the same, Ballymogra and Killbride	517

Killbride Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Aharney	172
Aughananagh	192
Ballykilmurry and Half Killeenroe	422
Cartronagannagh	44
Ballynfrogh	118
Ballydroitbeg	119
Sragh, Ardgath and Ardanbeg	474
Ardamore and Raheers	255
Ballydroit More	160
Ballyduffe and Half Killeenroe	341
Tuliamoor	727
Total	4,214

Durrow Parish.	
Manor of Durrow	2,170
Total of Ballycowan Barony	12,320

BALLYBOY BARONY.

Ballyboy Parish.	
Clondeglass	81
Killnagillmore	101
Brohallow	469
Park	70
Ballybracken	33
Bally William	40
Lelaghmore	222
Ballycollin	52
Ballyoran and Smeragh	110
Mony, &c.	150
Derringboy	160
Cappanagh and Derrygroth	154
Bally Mt. Reagh	90
Ballyboy	900
Ballylonane	52
Barnaboy	45
Ballynacarrig	445
In Bally William	36
Ballylonaneboy	70
Killeen and Lognabely	112
Killgolan	56
Killcormuck	644
Bally Collin	100
Coolfin	224
Coolreagh	80
Total	4,496

Killaghy Parish.	
Cappingolan, Gurtacurrabeg, Ballycorr and Lacarokin	494
Mulloghroghy and Ballytegart	144
Rathkeeregan and Lowertownbeg	190

Killaghy Parish—*continued.*	
Balloghderry	30
Rathlyon and Fiermore	182
Rathkeeregan and Ballinloghane	56
Ballyleen	95
Rathrobbin	260
Corro and Breda	304
In Corro	45
In the same	63
Cully More	313
Gurtacurra More and Clonshannagh	360
Anathlane and Ballygown	111
Killynanny	443
Cooldoreagh	145
Annaghbrack	380
Killaghy	15
Corromeelagh and Bally Corr	100
Lowertown More and Ramanagh	236
Pallas and Ballyduffe	260
Garoally	108
Cappingarron, &c.	800
Killoly	400.
Cullybeg	104
Ballyfarrell	115
Farrantegart	100
Ballincanta	68
Loghlass	70
Kilmacdonagh and Coolkeegh	230
Bunnateerin	200
Great Wood	300
Derrydalna	300
Total	7,021

EGLISH BARONY.

	A.	R.	P.
Knockbarron	432	—	27
Lower Coghs	103	3	18
Clonehane	135	2	20
Clondalla	152	—	12
In Ballynarger	113	2	16
Killtubrid and the Island	221	2	16
Anaghbeg	122	2	—
Anaghmore	259	2	8
In Luchill	154	3	8
Colemerstown, Carrarudry, Upper Derry, and Ballyroe	464	3	16
Rathmount, Killduff, Garrysallagh, Ballyrooeen and Tynecross	485	3	—
Ballyduffe	162	—	—
Lisheen	135	3	16
In Ballynargess	56	1	—

	A.	R.	P.
Cloghanmore	108	2	16
Upper Coghs and Fiegh	126	2	30
Lisduffe	143	—	—
In the North of Laughill	10	—	—
Corromore, Kilruane & Derrinbane	208	2	4
Cornakark	40	1	23
Killyon, Rathweir, Rathleige, Rathgibbon, Lisdage, Streamstown, and Killmartin	1,084	2	8
Ballynagulsa	160	1	14
Shanclone	44	1	23
Ballycollin	81	1	32
Ballycollin-Daly	20	—	—
Clonbelamore	103	3	8
In Galrush	61	—	—
Eglish	244	—	—

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KING'S COUNTY.

14.—King's County.——Eglish Barony—*continued.*

	A.	R.	P.
In Ballycollin-Daly	20	–	–
Dowrass	363	3	2
Cloonen Guyess	57	1	32
Ballycorda and Ballyconanage	175	–	4
Doughill	156	1	8
Cloncorbane	184	2	6
Ballykelly, two Conykers, Sharole, Ardsage and Garryduff	588	–	–
Tullanarskea	246	–	10
Ballywilliam and Ballydown	228	3	4
Ballintiege, Ballinlege and Coologe	107	–	24
Derrymullin and Loghderry	36	3	13
Drynagh	136	3	8
Derrinlogh	290	1	35
Galruske	61	–	–
Ballynacutra, Fosederry, & Glannmoney Glebe	107	–	–
Clonbelabeg	64	3	8
Ballinamona	39	3	–
In Garrysalla	52	–	–
In Ballinnarger	223	1	24
Lower Derry	89	1	8
In Ballinnargess	50	2	30
Total	8,774	3	8

GEASHILL BARONY.

	Acres.
Cappincurr	595
Clodmore and Cappiroe	499
In the same, coarse pasture	33
Commons, good pasture	155
Cappanageeragh	123
Tubberleehin	114
Ballinagarr	180
Knockballyboy	370
In the same, arable	6
Ballyhue and Ballyduffe	420
Ballymony	379
Anaghorney	417
Killeenmore and Esker	423
Newtown	325
In the same, Killeenmore, Eskerbeg, and some dry timber trees	260
Timber wood	150
Timber wood	99
A parcel of arable	40
A parcel of pasture	42
Ballycollin	328
Carragh and Ballyknockan	345
Doylan	288
In the same, part of the same shrubby wood	93
Geashill and Ballinsragh	340
Ballydoonan	189
Gilgowan glebe	34
Killoreney	149
Shrubby pasture in the commons	69
Cloncoher	179
Raheenduffe	280
Of the same, part of the same shrubby wood	26
Ballyavell	236
Ballylevin and Dinganboy	394
Tinter	393
Land in difference	50
Aughanrush	127
Glebe land	13
Greage	144
Gurteen	119
Killeigh	164
A parcel of timber wood	32
Timber wood of Killeigh	517
Ballinvally	395
Grange	183
Ballintragh	198
Killurin	555
Part of the same	352
Total	10,822

KILLCOURSEY BARONY.

Ardnorghar Parish.

Rusiagh	124
Ballykilleen	176
Dunard	60
Cappidonall	150
Clomoffe	100
Killmelady	150
Ballynakill	215
Tully	100
Tourin and Athyblaeny	64
Total	1,139

Killbride Parish.

Ballykillcross, Loghane, and Ballynaboly	204
Killcollin and Killbride	282
Lehinsey and Killmaclone	565
Killcoursey	168
Kilnabraney	30
Clara	290
Lisniskey	150
Erry	500
Ballymoyler	97
Raheen and Ballyboughlin	232
Curraghboy	146
Total	2,654

Killmonaghan Parish.

Moyally	270
Newtown and Lorgan	200
Floghanblany	412

Killmonaghan Parish—*continued.*

Bolart and Ballyduffe	218
Glebe in Bolart	12
Killcoursey	70
Glebe in Killcoursey	7
Gurteen	349
Ballynamerton	226
Tubber, and part of Newtown	112
Tinemuck	300
Glebe in the same	20
Killfoylan	244
Shanbanykill	20
Killmonaghan	212
Total	2,672

Killcumreagh Parish.

Ballycorr, Ballyowen, Tinboy and Tulcharo	459
Curragh, in the same	7
Park, Cregan, Sallagh, Garrysallen, Cartranbradagh	130
Part of Killmorragh	114
Doughill	277
Earls Cartron	20
Glebe in Killmorragh	60
Glebe in Parke	14
Fargaruffe	50
	1,131
Total of Killcoursey Barony	7,606

14.—King's County—*continued.*

LOWER HALF BARONY OF PHILIPSTOWN.

	Acres.
Bracklon, Kilmuny and Derrygrogan	772
Ballycommon and Half Ballyteighe	660
Rathdrum, Half Ballyteighe and the Owe	413
Croghane entire	1,600
Clonad	253
Civit and Clonmeen	376
Commons of Philipstown	370
Ballyowen	412
Killaderry, Milltown, and Ballylemon	416
Clonenill	306
Cloyduffe	165
Barnane	219
Barnaboy	186
Killduffe	100
Kilclonfert and Killeenmore	387
Castlebarnagh	160
Down Killeeshall and Gurteen	433
Clonanow, Killonin, Mullagh and Killeen	410
Toberonace	110
Total	7,748

WARRENSTOWN BARONY.

Ballyheasle	252
Ballym[t] William, Ballybritain and Thomastown	950
Ratheabkin	233
Toberdalagh	487
Corbetstown and Clonmore	1,715
Ballyburly, &c.	1,450
Lenamaghane	695
Glebe	18
Total	5,800

UPPER HALF BARONY OF PHILIPSTOWN.

Rathpheston, Raheenbeg, and Ballynkill	746
Ballyduffe and Gurteenameenan	298
Ballychristall	227
Ballykean	385
Corbally and Kilcowny	275
Urney	252
Raheen, Donaghany, Kilmalynagh, Farrandebane, and Ballintogher	546
Clonegowny Shorgknure	861
Ballykillien and Killcappagh	487
Inaghane and Casheny	313
Disart, entire	1,295
Clonehurk and Killkeerane	522
Clonequin	225
Gurteeenfassey	100
Ard, Ballymacrossin, Cooledonagh	793
Rathmore	138
Timber Wood of Kilsara	1,322
Derryoghtragh	460
Millerstown, Harristown, Kilpatrick, and part Ardelly	1,957
Wood of Raconnell	15
Langhill and Gurteen	300
Raconnell and Ardelly	382
Ballygallagh	48
Trascan and Tinnacrannagh	551
Total	12,493

BALLYBRITT BARONY.

Birr Parish.	A.	R.	P.
Fortal	491	3	24
Ballynafoly	165	2	16
Castletown	200	–	–
Crea and Coolnagrour	656	–	–
Boherdeil	95	–	–
Clonkelly	214	–	–
Crinkell	400	–	–
Aughnasallagh and Ballinrea	80	–	–
Clonbroan	80	–	–
Ballindarragh	131	–	–
Clonaghill	326	–	–
Derrinduffe	92	–	–
Seafinn	98	–	–
Birr and part of Seafinn	823	–	–
	3,852	2	–

Seerkeeran Parish.			
Breaghmore	930	–	–
Ballincorr, part	54	–	–
Ballymony, part, and Feaght	187	–	–
Ballymony, part	206	–	–
Greenaghane	19	–	–
Killmaine	231	–	–
Feight, part	160	–	–

Seerkeeran Parish—*continued.*	A.	R.	P.
Aughnagurty	136	–	–
Ballynasmear	50	–	–
Longford, part	50	–	–
Longford	187	–	–
Grange	157	–	–
Seerkeeran and Glebe	34	–	–
Clonconcabula	43	–	–
Fancroft	270	–	–
Ballygaddy	165	–	–
Tinlahane and part of Kinneghane	50	–	–
Clonmore	40	–	–
Keenaghane	134	–	–
	3,104	–	–

Roscumroe Parish.			
Newtown	1,011	–	–
Roscumroe	800	–	–
Gurteen	800	–	–
Knockarley	264	–	–
Cooledoragh	168	–	–
Lohallen	78	–	–
Part of Aughancon	98	–	–
	3,219	–	–

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

KING'S COUNTY.

14.—King's County.—Ballybritt Barony—*continued.*

Aughancon and Ettagh Parishes.

	A.	R.	P.
Ballybritt	564	–	–
Glebe in the same	14	–	–
Garrons	151	–	–
Ballyphilip	104	–	–
Glascoun	121	–	
Ballymorragh	233	–	–
Killeenmoragh and Killeenminoge	62	–	–
Graglogh	65	–	–
Glanurk	81	–	–
Rahatullagh, part	52	–	–
Tullughree	78	–	–
Aughancon, part	130	–	–
Glancorrue and part of Rahatullagh	197	–	–
Corroreagh	98	–	–
Danganreagh	111	–	–
	2,061	–	–

Roscrea and Corbally Parishes.

Ballydungarry	118	–	–
Killyvilly, part	244	–	–
Castle of Ballyduff	16	–	–
Killyvilly, part	248	–	–
Ballyduffe	272	–	–
Kelouges	78	–	–
Killenue, or Killeen	46	3	–
Kilkeran	198	–	–
Kilnanran	30	–	–
Cooles-Hall	125	–	–
	1,375	3	–

Killcoleman Parish.

	A.	R.	P.
Drumoyle	800	–	–
Killeenbreaghan	61	2	–
Glebe in Killcoleman	89	–	–
Ballinlogh and Cleebeg	132	–	–
Cappaghmore	99	3	–
	1,182	1	–

Kinnity and Litter Parishes.

Litter, &c.	1,800	–	–
Castletown	222	–	–
Glebe in the same	1	2	–
Glinsk	400	3	–
Kinnitty	416	2	–
Glebe in the same	31	3	–
Part of Forelock	93	–	–
Cumber	441	–	–
Cloulee, part	441	–	–
Lismoney	73	1	–
Glebe in same	3	2	–
Ballyshane	108	–	–
Lower Ballyshane	111	–	–
Ballymurragh and Ballywilliam	580	–	–
Tullagh	600	–	–
Leagh	103	2	–
Ballygreenagan	56	1	–
Killclonrouse	166	–	–
Forelock	684	–	–
Derrykeel, and part of Clonleleagh	242	–	–
Ballynalack	250	–	–
	6,825	–	–

Total of Ballybritt Barony – 21,619 2 –

CLONLISKE BARONY.

Killcoleman Parish.

Rathmore, Rathbeg, and Ballyatta	550	–	–
Ballygaddy and Lisduffa	250	–	–
Sharvoge	218	–	–
Gurteenafoley	60	–	–
Nednea	45	–	–
Lisduffe and Ballyegan	360	–	–
Singannagh	460	–	–
Rathbeg and Ballyegan	430	–	–
Lisduffe, part	165	–	–
Glebe in this parish	2	–	–
	2,540	–	–

Ettagh Parish.

Ballynockane, &c.	884	–	–
Clogban and Killistristane	383	–	–
Shrahambregagh	223	–	–
Drumkeenan and Conykerr	626	–	–
Glassderrybeg	258	–	–
Glassderrymore	211	–	–
Ballaghbeg	257	–	–
Knocknamare	225	–	–
Aughaduglass	50	–	–
Coolroe	150	–	–
Ballyrickardbeg	88	–	–
Glebe in this parish	21	–	–
	3,376	–	–

Roscrea Parish.

Ballybrack, part	333	–	–
Ballybrack and Clonbrennan	251	–	–
Lisnageragh	270	–	–
Ballyskeanagh	209	–	–
Part of Clonbrennan	25	–	–
	1,088	–	–

Dunkerrin Parish.

Dunkerrin	283	–	–
Colloughe and Parke	326	–	–
Castleroan	329	–	–
Classygad	200	–	–
Ballystonella	225	–	–
Clonogannagh	467	–	–
Emil, part	232	–	–
Emil, part	158	–	–
In the same	70	–	–
Ballintemple and Ballydonagh	675	3	4
Clasluen	216	–	–
Ballyrichey	410	–	–
Part of Coolroe	32	–	–
Carrowclewin	598	–	–
Bohernagh	70	–	–
Barnaclycosny	100	–	–
Glebe in this parish	21	–	–
	4,412	3	4

Appendix (H.)

KING'S COUNTY.

14.—King's County.——Clonliske Barony—*continued.*

Cullinwain Parish.	A.	R.	P.
Cullinwain	928	–	–
Ratheny	272	–	–
Brownstown	163	–	–
	1,363	–	–

Aughnamedle and Castletown Parishes.			
Ballinree and Barnagrotty	156	–	–
Monygall, part	149	–	–
Monygall and Ballinlough	267	–	–
Ballinlogh, part	200	–	–
Barnagrotty, part	175	–	–
Ballygormagon	212	–	–
Busharestown	500	–	–
Clonemohan	263	–	–
Glebe in these parishes	21	–	–
	1,943	–	–

Finglass Parish.			
Finglass and Lochane	312	–	–
Glebe in this parish	21	–	–
	333	–	–

Shinrone Parish.			
Shinrone	870	–	–
Moymora	97	–	–
Derry, part	54	–	–
Fier, part	22	–	–
Keelouges and Cringort	180	–	–
Camgort	557	–	–
Glebe in this parish	21	–	–
	1,801	–	–

Killcomin Parish.	A.	R.	P.
Clonliske, part	253	–	–
Clonliske, part	136	–	–
Clonliske, part	64	–	–
Clonliske, part	95	–	–
Mucklone	100	–	–
Temagh and Clyduffe	707	–	–
Kilcomin, part	226	–	–
Kilcomin, part	27	–	–
Glebe in that parish	21	–	–
	1,629	–	–

Kilmurry Parish.			
Tubrid, part	24	–	–
Derry Mt. Edmond	166	–	–
Tubrid	142	–	–
Gallbally, part	28	–	–
Magherymore, part	70	–	–
Corolanty	534	–	–
Gallbally	210	–	–
Gortevally	111	–	–
Ballylonam	143	–	–
Ballykilleen	400	–	–
Ballincurr	240	–	–
Ballaghboy	200	–	–
Moynme, part	50	–	–
Glebe in this parish	21	–	–
	2,339	–	–
Total of Clonliske Barony	20,824	3	4

Applotment of Public Money (alluded to in 5th Query) presented at Summer Assizes, 1823.

County at large, £. 3,891. 12*s.* 6¾*d.* at £. 2. 9*s.* 11*d.* per 100 Acres,

BARONIES.	Barony Presentments. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Proportion of County. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Sum Total. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Per 100 Acres. £.	*s.*	*d.*
Ballybritt	60	14	3	539	2	–	599	17	–	2	15	6½
Ballyboy	78	7	6	287	–	5	365	9	8½	3	3	6¾
Ballycowan	197	18	4	306	19	9	504	18	9¾	4	2	1¾
Clonlisk	361	9	6½	519	15	3¾	881	7	5¾	4	4	10¼
Coolestown	210	11	3	321	19	3	531	3	8½	4	2	6
Eglish	30	10	6	219	12	8	248	12	–	2	16	8
Garrycastle	94	–	8	587	12	2¾	676	1	8¼	2	17	5¼
Geashill	–	–	–	270	3	5¾	270	3	5¾	2	9	11
Kilcoursey	95	1	4	189	13	8	274	6	3	3	12	2¼
L. Philipstown	110	8	4	192	15	9¾	299	–	5¼	3	17	5
U. Philipstown	100	3	2	311	19	7	405	6	9¾	3	5	11½
Warrenstown	127	5	6	144	15	2	272	1	1½	4	13	9¾

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Parish of Killbride, Ballycowen	5	–	–
Same	1	7	–
Townland of Parkwood, Kilcoursey	2	–	–
Parish of Ballybracken, U. Philipstown	20	–	–

Gross sum presented at Summer Assizes, 1823	£.	5,403	7	8
Amount paid prosecutors		4	5	6
Total sum required		5,407	13	2
Deduct represented on Co. at large and baronies		52	10	11
Sum to be levied	£.	5,355	2	3

W. B. Armstrong, Treasurer.

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of LEITRIM.

Sir, Denycan, Rushey, April 9, 1824.

I Have the honour to enclose the List of Queries, with their Answers, which I hope you will find to meet your approbation. The printed list of denominations sent, is the only thing in the shape of a County Book belonging to this county; and though I have used every exertion, I have not been able to find out by whom this was first made, or when it has been handed down, as it is from treasurer to treasurer; a correct one would be most desirable. I only received your letter on the 2d inst. or I should have sooner replied to it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Francis Nisbett,

T. S. Rice, Esq. M. P. Treasurer, County Leitrim.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——A Map has been made by direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense; and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The Map was completed in the year 1819, by William Larkin, at an expense of £.1,355. 3*s*. 6*d*. on a scale of two Inches to a Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of the Baronies and Parishes. The names of the Townlands are put down, but not their Boundaries.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——A List of the Townlands, with the number of Acres chargeable with Grand Jury Cess in each, is enclosed with this.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The Treasurer apportions the sum according to the number of Acres each Barony contains, If £. 10,000 be presented on the County of Leitrim at large, the Treasurer will direct the Collector (suppose of Carrigallin Barony),* which contains 14,192 Acres, to levy off it £.1,593. 14*s*. 8*d*. which will be found to be its proportion. The number of Acres in the whole County being 89,053.

* See p. 225.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— If £.1,000 be presented on (suppose) Carrigallen Barony,* the townlands of Langhill and Drumercose would have to pay £.10. 9*s*. 4*d*. being at the rate of 1*s*. 4¼*d*. per Acre, which the Collector would proceed to levy as directed by the 36 Geo. 3d. c. 36. sec. 53.

* See first denomination, Carrigallin Barony, p. 225.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There has been no other County Book known than the one of which a copy is sent; and which, as to measurement, is incorrect throughout. The County Map was made, as stated in No. 2, in 1819.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? if there is return a Copy thereof;——The book herewith sent, in part complies with the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. s. 23. The Treasurer has not been able to ascertain that the Grand Jury of the County of Leitrim have taken any step towards correcting it, agreeable to said Act.

Francis Nisbett,

Treasurer, County Leitrim.

15.—County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Lists of the Proprietors' Names, Townlands, and Number of Acres in each.

CARRIGALLIN BARONY.

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d.
Robert Cregg, Esq.	Langhill and Drumercose	150	10 9 4
	Drumbevan and Enagh	74	
	Drumhalry	60	
	Leagheen	97	
	Killagar	74	
	Drumergowl	66	
	Drumarneeve	66	
	Kilbrackan	66	
	Aghamore and Fahymore	135	
	Drumbrick	75	
	Aghavillay	99	
	Drumbena and Drumshangore	75	
	Druminshin	96	
	Killerin	40	
	Corkar	36	
	Mullaghmore	90	
Mr. Armstrong	Tomb	96	
	Carrick M'Keegan	90	
	Mullaghboy	79	
	Drumcowra	79	
	Ardunsan	53	
	Drumlea	53	
Carrigallen glebe	Miltron	102	
	Corbeack	22	
	Druminsan and Curninanagh	132	
	Coronary	105	
Mr. Bragg	Corgagh	102	
	Corduff and Greadoge	84	
	Carrick Moher	62	
Mr. Gore	Toomenaghan	60	
	Ducarige	88	
	Snawralagh	22	
	Deriuecan	57	
	Cullartan	54	
	Cullaghee	63	
	Clooncouse	79	
	Mullaghaster	43	
	Legnagone	72	
	Cloonbygher	49	
	Aghaleag	54	
	Kilring	54	
	Kinkin	79	
	Arderig	72	
	Gortaghoise	44	
	Killimeen	87	
	Dughoran	60	
	Drumecle and Drumocore	88	
	Aghalock	60	
Mr. Galbraith	Clooncorrick	150	
	Kievey	60	
	Drumsillagh	123	
	The Two Corglasses	273	
	Cornafirst	64	
	Sissiaghnagoule	120	
	Kilnamar	79	
	Sinagh and Claghla	92	
	Quilleagh	68	
	Aghavas and Defear	106	
	Liganamer	87	
	Drumereane and Drumerleaberick	88	
	Breadaugh	50	
	Killahurk	100	
Mr. Silver	Drumbrinless and Spidoge	120	
	Mullanadaragh	114	
	Drumdergin	106	
	Gortermone	123	

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of Leitrim——Carigallin Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d.
Mr. Silver	Behaghmore	150	
	Errew	76	
	Aghavillan	98	
	Coranagahy	53	
	Tullagh	114	
	Behagh and Eighteragh	60	
	Agharanna	175	
	Drumore	57	
	Drumkinlivan	38	
	Gortinagrangan	66	
	Aghadrominsan	31	
Mr. Armstrong	Aghaloghdonaghery	123	
	Kiltefea	123	
	Cornamucklagh and Doogerry	88	
Mr. Nesbitt	Cornacamdaragh	66	
	Derindrihad	83	
	Rassane	114	
	Cornacamdaragh	66	
Mr. Nicholls	Sessiagh	35	
	Cornagh	46	
	Drumkiberick	34	
	Corokill and Corglass	80	
	Aghatowny	42	
	Kildoraghmore and Kildoraghbeg	73	
	Lisnacullagha	55	
	Aghaleag	54	
	Ardmunan	55	
	Kilmadnagh	54	
	Oghalanny Eighter	54	
	Kinnaboe	55	
	Lihara and Dromore	82	
	Cleenagh	88	
Bishop's Land	Oughteragh	90	
	Corneguragh and Cornowa	75	
	Derinkehir	45	
	Unsivagh	50	
	Cromlin	50	
	Derrynasmalane	60	
	Corraghnabonny	60	
	Prabagh	40	
	Kilnamadorow	40	
Glebe	Misgan	132	
	Greaghreagh	132	
Finagh glebe	Drumrane	76	
	Knocks	88	
	Tomlesty	88	
Drimrilly glebe	Lauhill	88	
	Knockscallen	158	
Mr. Johnston	Derrynakilty	105	
	Mullaghnasallah	176	
Lord Bellamont	Kiltynasinagh and Derrymane	124	
	Drumboyl	67	
	Greaghshane	67	
	Derrynakiltybeg	24	
	Coroboher and Corromantin	58	
	Drumrockan	79	
	Corobroher	44	
	Tullyglackan	18	
	Tullyglackanbeg	14	
	Fintinakinshinagh	14	
	Greagreagh	14	
	Putter	31	
	Derrynavanan	31	
	Oghboin	31	
Mr. Reynolds	Gobnaveagh and Derigmore	79	
	Ordromar	175	
Mr. Gore	Oghadark	63	
	Kiltibardan	70	
	Killanun	37	
	Killicreene	75	
	Tomlaskan	59	
	Tullycosgar	39	

15.—County of Leitrim——Carrigallin Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d.
Mr. Gore	Sruany	12	
	Creevy	140	
	Mayo	120	
	Drumkeen	68	
	Derinkehir	42	
	Lisculfea	120	
	Derinkehir	75	
	Callahill	71	
	Mober	60	
	Kilnagaran	92	
	Clogher	79	
	Curragnawall	60	
	Drumbrisk, Derrynabahur and Drumderg	62	
	Drumcrumane	64	
	Corkagh	36	
	Corlehan	44	
	Derryniver	22	
	Derryfadd	31	
	Aghaclenawallen	65	
	Drumdiffer	35	
	Drumann	31	
	Currahatarry	32	
	Dromamra	37	
Mr. Jones	Stradermott	53	
	Foghery	40	
	Tullagh	44	
	Killamoodan	88	
	Carmacreagh	50	
	Carmagha	100	
	Corglass	40	
	Kiltyhugh	50	
	Castleragy	20	
	Kiltycreewagh	20	
	Sraloghan	60	
	Liskan	60	
	Stradrynan	47	
	Stroak	47	
	Mullynavinogue	46	
	Lorga and Lisgroody	62	
	Lislaby	29	
Mr. Percy	Garadice	64	
	Boishall	64	
	Drumullin	64	
	Drumlonan	50	
	Kilrussell	64	
	Corogare and Glenane	64	
	Cleenlarga	64	
	Glenan	64	
	Bolganard	50	
	Cockanore	60	
	Liscarn, 2 Cartrons	120	
	Aghowla	50	
	Lerga	30	
	Coramohan	100	
Bishop's Land	Kilport	50	
	Cully, 1 Cartron	75	
	Camcarrig	75	
	Kilnacreevy	75	
	Arnagham and Derryhihan	60	
	Kilportbeg	25	
	Drumgownagh	50	

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of Leitrim—*continued.*

DRUMAHAIR BARONY.

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d.
Sir G. Usher - - -	Gortermone, 1 Quarter - - -	363	
	Sacks, 1 Quarter - - - -	376	
	Drumduffy - - - - -	110	
Sir Thos. Mont-Gomery	Lonincally - - - - -	121	
Mr. Swift - - -	Sinagh and Tullinarissy - - -	109	
	Drumderick - - - - -	58	
	Gortcorke - - - - -	50	
Sir Thos. Mont-Gomery	The Two Annaghs - - - -	54	
	Cordorry - - - - - -	54	
	The Two Killibogu's - - - -	220	
	Drumkill, Carricknageriry & Corrasrah	110	
	The Lower Blindconnell - - -	45	
	The Upper Blindconnell - - -	37	
	Drumoglagh and Rossmoine - -	43	
	Trunadallagh - - - - -	45	
	Derrigvone - - - - - -	110	
	Tavnilla and Geelane - - - -	117	
	Lisnavine, Knockullus and Tullynamula	115	
	Altavan, Nunagh and Killamane -	115	
	The Two Glassdrumins, Derrynatong, Gortcorky, Vindalagh, Corduff, Corane, Likane and Cloonagh - -	290	
Bishop's Land - -	Killarga, Mulaghmore and Knockane	180	
	Gortnacorkegy - - - - -	161	
	Carrickogill and Cornamarf - -	178	
	Corry - - - - - - -	109	
	Coratavy - - - - - - -	55	
	Teenagh, Gortrisk and Mullygla -	177	
Sir George Usher - -	Lisgormis, 1 Quarter - - - -	348	
	Boggane, 1 Quarter - - - -	549	
	Currumakerid - - - - - -	473	
Bishop's Land - - -	Gorgargan - - - - - -	181	
	Clonacumin - - - - - -	168	
	Srahbrick - - - - - -	52	
	Sranana - - - - - - -	40	
	Cloonilagher - - - - - -	200	
	Bane, Moninevee and Next Ardkiss	240	
	The other Ardkiss - - - - -	60	
	Adragoule - - - - - -	155	
	Mullaghduff - - - - - -	125	
	Clorane - - - - - - -	90	
	Drumane - - - - - - -	100	
	Currucrine - - - - - -	124	
	Derrybrisk and Drumduff - - -	140	
	Corrigun - - - - - - -	122	
	Drumore - - - - - - -	190	
	Rahaghbane - - - - - -	209	
	Sracomer and Corrynaglenigan - -	448	
	Ardvarnagh - - - - - -	140	
	Cleen, 1 Quarter - - - - -	100	
	Gortrodan and Kilnama - - -	105	
	Kibrun, Tullagh and Leahardane -	327	
	Flughanagh - - - - - -	143	
	Gowla and Cloonbaniff - - - -	142	
	Drumconver - - - - - -	140	
	Killcona - - - - - - -	65	
	Cashel and Carrickamurry - - -	140	
	Corricosong - - - - - -	160	
	Sir Wm. Taffer's in Drumduff - -	100	
	Walter Harrison's Abbey land at Cleeveleag - - - - - - -	52	
	Mullaghnascay - - - - - -	100	
	Sheeanagh - - - - - - -	100	
	The Three Cartrons of Doone - - -	60	
	The Three Cartrons of Capagh - -	50	
	The Three Cartrons of Belmihar -	60	
Mr. Warburton - -	Garavagh - - - - - -	80	
	Drumany, Tullyoly, Behagh, Derrinaher, in Deering proportion - -	300	
Bishop's Land - -	Killinumery - - - - - -	200	

15.—County of Leitrim.—Drumahair Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess. £. s. d.
Bishop's Land	Goscanagh, Drumany and Drumbeen	180	
	Corrilimore	120	
	The Glebe	300	
Lord Montrath	Srahdrinagh	70	
	Cornetullagh	200	
	Cornegillagh	110	
	Derryvilen	75	
	Corry, &c.	361	
	Derinkeher	75	
	Cornamucklagh	70	
	Drumdristin	200	
	Tullybekane	200	
	Aghrims	70	
	Umroe	60	
	Corryagain	199	
	Cloonynanuan	190	
	Coilnagarin	540	
Cant^{r}. Lands	Cloonybegg	196	
	Lisnanoriss	570	
	Lispotaghan	600	
Sir Gustavus Hume	Falta	20	
	Altunn	60	
	Kiltifeenagh	26	
Cant^{r}. Lands	Gortnasorlagh	74	
	Logmilton and Lisgorneen	56	
	Shasse and Rossbegg	24	
Bishop's Land	Ballinagleragh	520	
	Tarmon	285	
	The Vicar's Glebe	260	
Sir George Villars	Drumahair, 1 Quarter	223	
	Fane	132	
	Cula	300	
	Dulin	62	
	Srue	94	
Mr. Montgomery	Killcasagh	89	
Bishop's Land	Drumlease	200	
	Killeen	180	
	Conaghills Moiety of the Glebe Land	150	
Sir R. Gore	Srahmore	100	
	Glancagh	100	
	Conrea	100	
	Gortnasgeagh	95	
	Ballinaboll	85	
	Lonane	79	
	Coraghane, Tanane and Doon	215	
	Morills and Knockscavy	133	
	The Two Cornalaughty's	112	
	Corriculane and Lekane	112	
	Mowgirk and Pontanagh	112	
	Monyduff	56	
	The Two Cartrons of Banagher	112	
	Kilmore and Fultons Park	102	
	Carricknarue	56	
	The Two Cartrons of Newtown, called Carrickdrincree Freshort	100	
	The Two Cartrons of Carrickgadd	118	
	The Two Cartrons of Tynlyne	118	
	The other Moiety of the Glebe, Killuny and Kinary	170	
	Dermod M'Murry's proportion in Loganagh, the Quarter of Carruriagh	200	
	Owen M'Murry's proportion of Connigorgan, the Quarter of Carruriagh	27	
	Cahill M'Murry's proportion of Carruriagh	300	
	Torlagh O'Rourke's proportion in Carruriagh	208	
	Monunashinagh	300	
	Glanboy	1,000	
	Caranakiss	1,000	
	Carrickknock	1,000	
	Cloonynee of Cloonyclare	9	

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of Leitrim—*continued.*

LEITRIM BARONY.

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d.
Earl of Montrath	Killisrunan	12	
	Tullagh, &c.	223	
	Mornagh	84	
	In Drumartinoughter	43	
	Lisdrumhone	14	
	Greaghnafarna, Drumnavas, Derrytugroe, Sisskinacorvie, Lurganashinagh and Corryloghlin	315	
	Drumcrummane and Rosconish	45	
	Lisconnor and Mullaghsallagh	100	
Mr. Crofton	Carrickbane and Drumcora	57	
	Derrynaskerry, Listy, Comamoda, and Cooldogragh.	58	
	Derryvillan	17	
Mr. Morton	Brundrum, Moreagh, & Mullaghsallagh	150	
	In Oghagrana	35	
Mr. St. George	The Manor of Carrickdrumrusk	1,164	
Lord Lanesborough	Leitrim	54	
	Tullylanan, Lismorfana, and Coriragh	170	
	Drumherny, Mackin, and Drumgiglum	160	
	Drumleag	67	
	Cornaroy and Drumirrissalagh	67	
	Diffiers	70	
	Drumdaw	50	
	Cornacrony	50	
	Knocknasanagh	54	
	Tawnycorry	46	
	Kulagcroher and Monynumer	88	
	Stukerry	70	
	Killarkin and Tarmac Dorin	81	
	Ballinavee, &c.	185	
	Shumore and Drynane	100	
	Drumduff	20	
	Krey	46	
	Aghakilmore and Drumcullin	114	
Mr. Birchall	Shangarry	73	
	Drumherriff	70	
	Mahanagh	82	
	Duffcarrick	90	
	Dorrylong and Drumderg	69	
	Fortculbem	37	
Mr. Campbell	Gortnadarragh, Minkil and Kildoragh	89	
	Kilticarny, Gortrody and Corbooly	65	
	Greagh	30	
	Lisgarny and Gortferagh	43	
	Lekoge, Mulhane and Drishoge	62	
	Gortorywee and Lorga	44	
	Drumgowla, Lismorfarna and Annaghnamoddow.	164	
	Iffirnagh	54	
	Annaghbradican	34	
	Aghakilconnell	27	
Mr. Cunningham	Port Shancastle, &c.	—	
Bishop's Land	Kiltoghart	338	
Mr. Crofton	Tahymore	8	
	Drumliffin, &c.	206	
Mr. Reynolds	Grange, 4 Quarters	524	
T. Burne	Greaghnagullawn	227	
Earl of Bessborough	Greaghtober	80	
	Moharleagh	38	
	Corlagh	41	
	Carricknabrick	34	
	Drumshanbo	41	
	Carriara	29	
	Corkill	40	
	Murhane	82	
	Mungnanure	24	
	Drumhalway	8	
Sir J. Hamilton	Dristernan	32	

15.—County of Leitrim.——Leitrim Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess. £. s. d.
Sir J. Hamilton	Aghagollop, Crimkuhy, Cormitton, and Lea.	160	
Mr. Jones	Drumkulan and Aghabrunan 100—Aghromon 17.	117	
	Drumkeeran and Aghnalagher	130	
Mr. Ponsonby	Drumartin and Cornashamsoge	90	
Mr. Jones	Mung and Ligahun	103	
	Gowel, 2 Cartrons	108	
	Annagherly	91	
Mr. Campbell	Tinisklin	100	
	Drumnadober	52	
	Liskillaroan	54	
	Lisdowki	42	
	Aghramin	56	
	Killisanoul	54	
	Annaghkinky, Kilnagross, Annaghsillery and Annaghastny.	169	
	Cormongara	74	
	In Breandrum	10	
	Drumgonagh	54	
Mr. Jones	Derrysallagh	66	
	In Carrickport	12	
Mr. Nesbit	Shubeg, &c.	272	
Mr. Reynolds	Loughscur and Gowly	75	
	Carrick	90	
	Rossy and Driney	112	
	Tumons	80	
	Phrughlis, Drumingna, and Cloony	157	
	Gortnagullen	57	
	Drumaragh	40	
	Corrataskin	46	
	Funnsinagh and Scordane	72	
	Aghascur, &c.	132	
Sir J. Hamilton	Aghaliscarban	73	
	Drumod and Edinow	110	
	Bunriagh and Edenriagh	61	
	Edinmore and Aghabefanan	63	
	Mullaghranu	45	
	Carrick port	12	
	Rosconish	58	
	Drumod	52	
	Aghuloghconway and Drumbooly	100	
	Aghnahoo	56	
	Drumnacanada and Moherfroag	66	
	Cordery	60	
	Mullaghcullane and Drumgorman	80	
Mr. Reynolds	Drumconga	31	
	In Carrick port	6	
	Mohartonka, Fermolagh, and Drumcry	280	
	In Aghaginny	45	
	Gortnafinane and Aghapull	102	
	Oghacashil, &c.	288	
	Drumlukill and Falta	74	
	In Carrick port	17	
	Killnasanagh	34	
	Killycormore	66	
	Srubeagh and Drumaleag	53	
Mr. Nesbit	Killcrarebeg	70	
	Drumbinnad	60	
Bishop's Land	Aghacaslane	46	
	Aghrim	43	
	Lisdrimeroni	42	
	Letryme	43	
	Corglasses	40	
	Crumross, 2 Cartrons	84	
	Drumhobride	41	
Killtubride Glebe	Drumneagh	62	
	Runtoges Munreaghs	94	
	Munlaha	48	
Mr. Ponsonby	Drumrush	127	
	Cornabrone and Corquosane	112	
	Drumcar and Monunroe	69	

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of Leitrim.——Leitrim Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess. £. s. d.
Mr. Ponsonby	Clodriminbegg and Clodrominmore	62	
	Drumkerwan	27	
	Druminan	23	
Mr. Reynolds	Muckriss, Brenra and Derinkiss	85	
	Drumlittin	22	
Bishop of Kilmore	Kisna	60	
	Aghadone	60	
	Greagh	59	
	Ballycallin	58	
	Drumdristin	56	
	Drumlahan	56	
	Mough	54	
	Corlagh	56	
	Fenaghbeg	54	
	Drumartin	56	
	Knockmalten	55	
	Tulagh	55	
	Ardogha	55	
	Aghrody	48	
	Drumhurkin	54	
	Culragh	51	
	Drumrusk	53	
	Lorragh	38	
Mr. Campbell	Drumsna and Aghalongford	70	
	Derrybrack	53	
	Derry and Mullaghriagh	114	
	Clownagown	88	
	Drumdaragh, Mulnagaple and Cornha	62	
	Laughs	62	
	Gortconelan	52	
	Gortegle	13	
	Gortinlee	86	
	Corrick	109	
	Dristernan Eighter and Oughter	54	
	Lisduff	52	
	Cortoshin and Lislea	42	
	Lisnagay and Lisdrumsee	96	
	Gortnalogher	23	
	Ardlogher and Drumrane	118	
	Lisdrumkaha	23	
	In Aghamatustin	25	
Mr. Nesbit	Lismacmoile, Colurin, Coryard, and Lismanna.	86	
	In Aghintobber	14	
	Drumgilra	53	
Mr. Lawder	Monine and Coramartin	23	
	Drimnucot and Shangarry	47	
	In Aghamatustin	10	
Mr. Jones	Lishagan, Rathgaban and Drumkeeran	99	
	Taish	97	
	Faragram	76	
	Corriash	95	
Glebe	Mucklaghan, &c.	300	
	Annaduff	140	
Mr. Reynolds	Laheen, 1 Quarter	204	
	Tulcon and Drimrahan	131	
	Drumdart	48	
Mr. Lawder	Bonnymore	250	
	Bonnybeg	70	
Mr. Jones	Cloonbo	50	
	Bunculline	43	
	Corbohill, Attymanis and Corlea	192	
	Corlaska	55	
	In Annaghasna	30	
	In Gortanure	50	

15.—County of Leitrim—*continued.*

MOHILL BARONY.

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d
Mr. Crofton	Coolnaleer and Aghnacrush	65	
	Tullybradon	40	
	Drumshanbo Eightragh	100	
	Cappagh	35	
	Boyshall and Shannow	40	
	Drumcroy and Gortfadda	80	
	Coolbane	30	
	Listadnan	45	
	Trunmore	60	
	Drumkillin, Corduff, and Monyroe	100	
	Taulaghtmore and Gorendiskey	139	
	Cornu and Assane	80	
	Drumboy	55	
	Aghadrumcarn and Drumnid	90	
	Rosharry	63	
	Spinkoge and Movilly	73	
	Bunskagh and Gregny	32	
	Tullyoran	57	
	Toman Hen. Kenny	10	
	Rossbeg	43	
	Drumcolgan	80	
	Tawlaghtbegg	60	
	Tawlaghtavalley	70	
	Drumhamy	40	
	Lurga	40	
	Gortislagh	25	
	Ardally	35	
	Creenagh	25	
	Cloonlaghell	85	
	Tultrusk	38	
	Corteriff	13	
	Breanross	30	
	Gortlitragh	20	
	Corane, Cornageehy, and Drumbehery	150	
	Aghakillafaghna	10	
	Oghill	60	
	Drumbad	50	
	Tinisklin	70	
	Gortanure and Coliskally	42	
	Tawlaghtmore, &c.	150	
	Clooncahir	70	
	Aghadrimderig	70	
	Rusky	60	
	Coracaboon	14	
	Crusdrumin and Drumrisk	80	
Lord Granard	Esker and Clonagh	500	
	Drumgowla	144	
	Drumkelery	170	
	Mullaghbrack	144	
	Gortanure	76	
	Aghaveagh	34	
	Drumcong and Rossenbane	106	
	Drumeen	74	
	Cloonheeby	69	
	Arderry	20	
	Keeldarry	33	
	Drumkeelerry	93	
	Lecknan and Corduff	61	
	Drumgorn and Cortaskin	90	
	Collyvehy	138	
	Catten	130	
	Oirk and Mahannagh	70	
	Drumgawnagh	30	
	Mullagh M'Shanly	80	
	Abamine, Kilcamshern, and Knocks	88	
	Drumcora, Fidero, and Corduff	176	
	Drumcree Eighteragh	50	
	Aghamore	56	
	Cloncalry	200	

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of Leitrim.——Mohill Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess. £. s. d.
Lord Granard	Clonturk	60	
	Drumard Meelra and Renagown	80	
	Cloneagh	86	
	Esker B. Reynolds	90	
	Corterriff	40	
Mr. Nesbit	Drumodmore	80	
	Aghry and Drumodbegg	68	
	Blinkillow	66	
	Derryvillay	71	
	Killyfad	110	
	Derrygrastin	60	
	Derrycarn	33	
	Corry M'Shanly	60	
	Fiarnagh	94	
	Moheravan	80	
	Cloonbrenagh	100	
	Moher	30	
	Garorus and Drumcolp	100	
	Aghab-O'Neil and Corgowly	70	
	Coraberk, Cornaganmore, Corryroe, and Cornabad	70	
	Annaghaderg	64	
	Breandrum	50	
Mr. Hume	Shracarn	300	
Mr. Carleton	Tooman Eighter	20	
	Forglass and Shehane	13	
	Corlaskin and Gobadoris	57	
	Forglass and Cloonoghill	50	
	Tooman Oughter	100	
Lord Bellamont	Kill M'Shervill, Kiltyfanane, Drumany, and Lemonish	200	
	Adoone, Cornafinane, Truolly, Corclare, &c.	200	
	Lisgoravan, Cornekertin, Tulcan, Drumny, Mahana, and Milka	130	
Mr. O'Neill	Rossmore and Farglass	107	
Mr. Galbraith	Drumshanbo Oughter	160	
Lord Leitrim	Farnaght, Aghadrumbadda, and Gortnacrinaght	145	
	Gortlitragh	170	
	Gortnoconin and Brindruss	80	
	Treen	100	
	Drumlegagh	50	
	Tooman Oughter	9	
	Drumgilra	150	
	Breanross	40	
	Killaman	153	
	Cloncarine	184	
	Casbell and Dirane	122	
	Clonbrinagh	65	
	Rusky	100	
	Gortnalough Breamrus Raratway, and Rosdown	143	
	Laheen	80	
	Drumdoo	100	
	Drumrahoole	120	
	Drumlara	64	
	Clooncliver	107	
	Aghamore, Donara, Corveagh, and Annaghaderg	228	
	Reynn and Drumsallagh	100	
	Clonconga	100	
	Errew	80	
	Corknaff	73	
	Cloncumer	93	
	Drumhanny	40	
	Clonturk and Corriscoffy	63	
Mr. Jones	Cargeen	60	
	Sholemore	22	
	Clonfannan	84	
	Drumny, Coragh, and Mucklegra	80	
	Drumard	149	

15.—County of Leitrim.——Mohill Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess. £. s. d.
Mr. Jones	Lisclondea	94	
	Keelagh	70	
	Cloon	130	
	Irine	103	
	Leyre	90	
	Onagh	90	
	Farglass	167	
	Clontubrid	25	
	Boy and Corymore	125	
	Onskert	100	
Lord Mt. Rath	Drumherk	175	
	Drumgrana	111	
	Corrymore	30	
Mr. Moore	Onnagh	70	
	Onskert	58	
	Cornsgeehy	15	
	Boyagher and Corrymore	160	
	Corduff, *alias* Clooncouse	148	
Bishop's Land	Gortnerugh and Gortinoran	85	
	Gortnalaughra	85	
	Drumbone	85	
	Cornaher	90	
	Doonavinally	90	
	Cornollow, &c.	90	
	Eddergowle Hall and Ardlagha	87	
	Drominy	50	
	Drumhallagh	85	
	Towmaha	85	
	Drumshanbo	85	
	Sunaghbegg	85	
	Rocollin	128	
	Onagh Mc Cullen	128	
	Onagh Mc Conway	64	
	Sunaghmore, &c.	295	
Mr. Reynolds	Ballyholfea	112	
	Rossbeg	42	
	Bundrum	70	
	Clarishanagh	63	
	Gortvillan and Cavan	67	
	Drumreggan	63	
	Drumlass and Gortaclery	40	
	Stuck and Stradoge	80	
	Sruhallagh	56	
	Leytrime	56	
	Onaghaderg	46	
	Muckhanagh and Drumganaght	100	
	Drumhirkan	250	
	Lishumadane	300	
	Sesskelluck, &c.	215	
	Errew	60	

ROSSCLOGHER HALF BARONY.

Mr. Wynne	Lurganboy, 3 Cartrons	224	
	Gortanure	172	
	Lignaferog and Knocknaclosagh	194	
	Money Poll	88	
	Cornagragalry	46	
	Sraherigan	126	
	Corglass and Lorgandoone	150	
Mr. Park	Ternan O'Rorke in Carr	798	
	Tavymoyle	142	
Dr. J. Lessey	Gortalongford	90	
Sir R. Gore	Tomrodda	87	
	Mohane	135	
	Dromore	30	
Dr. J. Lessey	Carrickevery, 1 Quarter	1,379	
Lord Ely	Glassdrumin and Gortergrane	192	
	Lehintegart and Rahinduff	96	

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LEITRIM.

15.—County of Leitrim.——Rossclogher Half Barony—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors.	DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Cess.
			£. s. d.
Sir R. Gore	Moyver and Cullenbegg, &c.	450	
	Diffeerine and Colerimoneen	300	
	Raheen and Tawny M'Hugh, &c.	131	
	Taffy M'Loughlin	731	
	Cornagillagh, 3 Cartrons	412	
	Rossane, 1 Cartron	159	
	Coloraskagh	500	
Glebe	Srahnya, &c.	287	
	Mayone	260	
	Newar Bishop Land	133	
	Sheanvass	67	
	Rossinerr Parish	10,627	
	Drumahane	200	

Francis Nisbett, Treasurer County Leitrim.

16.—County of LIMERICK.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a Map made of said County, under the direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many Inches to the Mile?——In the year 1814, by William Larkin, esq. at an Expense of not £.1,000; cannot say what scale to a Mile (not marked.)

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the boundaries of Baronies, but not any of the other divisions.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The following are the Names of the Baronies, with the number of Acres in each; and the Number before each Barony refers to the annexed printed Tables, containing the names of the Parishes and Townlands, with their acreable contents; viz.

N°.		Acres.
1.	Upper Connelloe	53,235
2.	Lower Connelloe	42,649
3.	Costlea	29,966½
4.	Costuna	24,627
5.	Small County	24,669
6.	Clan William	18,115
7.	Coonagh	15,224
8.	Kenry	12,029
9.	Pubble Brien	11,361½
10.	Owneybeg	5,605
11.	Liberties of Kilmallock	1,801
	Total in County	239,282

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——On a scale made out on the relative number of Acres in each Barony, to the whole number of Acres in the County; so if £.10,000 is to be raised on the County at large, it will be stated thus:—If 239,282 Acres be £.10,000, what will 53,235 Acres. (The first Barony) and so of the rest.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Tax on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— The Treasurer gives each Collector, with his Warrant, an apportionment by the Acre, and 100 Acres, according to the total number of Acres in his Barony, (as in the above answer to Query, N° 4,) and by that apportionment he collects according to the number of Acres in each Townland.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book, or Key to the County, except the above Table of Contents, N° 4, which has been made under the provisions of the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. s. 23.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. s. 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has been the above Table of the Parishes and Townlands, with their acreable contents, as stated to Query, N° 4, agreeable to the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. s. 23.

Podle Gabbitt, Treasurer County Limerick.

16.—County of Limerick—*continued.*

TABLE of Townlands, with their acreable Contents.

BARONY OF UPPER CONNELLOE.

1.—Parish of Bruree.

	Acres.
Garryfine	424
Ballynornan	107
Fort	745
Gortroe	200
Foxall	361
Ballinvullen	60
Ballytiege	356
Ballyfookeene	336
Gurrane and Lisnagun	692
Castlemanor of Bruree	528
Garoose	503
Ballynought	265
Knockmore	137
Bullyclough	105
	4,819

2.—Castletown Parish.

Knockacreagh	267
Kells	157
Ballinlongig	265
Coolsboy	100
Carhueard	342
Gardenfield	151
Mundilihy	354
Gardenfield Glebe	8
Coolnanackane	45
Ballymungane	84
Clounlara	107
Clouncrew	82
Cullohow	125
Bullimacthomas	565
Ahaveheen	199
Bohard	164
Clounpasten	150
Highmount	520
Feenagh and Gortmore	107
Kilmurry	407
Gortalossy	100
Ahadagh	140
Drominacarine	150
Garbally	294
Gurteen	146
Pallis and Kilmeedy	383
Clounrousk	71
Clouncrippy	147
Ballinruane and Pallas	388
Gortroe	178
Ross	62
Croghteen	31
Coolayoun	100
Clounee	204
Incha	89
Drewscourt	107
Ballysully	140
Ballybane	200
Ballyegran	200
Grague	233
Castletown P. Land	752
Killacollig	175
Cappananty	283
Cappaneehane	332
Derawlin	200
Cahirclough	76
Rossbane	66
Clashgortmore	55
	10,381

3.—Ballingarry Parish.

Ballykeaven West	54
Ballykeaven East	79

3.—Ballingarry Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Frankfort	245
Glenwilliam	154
Ballynoe Cox	303
Ballyneal	374
Kilmichael	200
Doroclough	156
Ballynoregybeg	164
Downes	101
Knight-street	59
Kilshannabby	19
Clounatemple	62
Clounregan	65
Rylanes	36
Lissavarra	74
Kilbeg	93
Ballyroe	211
Cahirhennessy	58
Lissduff	64
Graguebeg	117
Lissamota	379
Ballynockane	90
Ballinaha	270
Kilmacow	468
Kilmackanearly	296
Killoghty	77
Ballyvologue	100
Liskennett	229
Morenane	417
Ballyguilbeg	59
Ballyguiltagil	179
Gragueacurra	246
Ballygrenane	558½
Bolleyelane	320
Ballynashig	74
Grenagh	182
Lisduane	318
Kingland	100
Kilmore	596
Coolruss	567
	8,212½

4.—Kilfenny Parish.

Ballnakill	200
Finiterstown	619
D° Windmill Quarter	40
Kilfenny P. Land	300
Upper Ballyfolen	162
Lower Ballyfolen	162
Ballymackeamore	300
Graigue Sparling	89
Gurreanard	75
Shanaclough	66
	2,013

5.—Clouncagh and Clounelty Parishes.

Cloniescrihane	162
Tiernamort	75
Drummin Hunt	136
Moveedy	78
Gortroe	93
Dungeehy	87
Ballygowan	121
Ballyfraly	144
Upper Grange	160
Lower Grange	169
Carhuegar	72
Currihanebeg	60
Knockaderry P. Land	307
Ballybrown	83

(*continued*)

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Upper Connelloe—*continued.*

5.—Clouncagh and Clounelty Parishes—*continued.*

	Acres.
Clouncagh Glebe	21
Kiltanna	117
Lisanisky and Ballybeg	461
Ahalin	207
Ardrian	150
Ballyhahill	200
Kilgubbin	228
Ballybegane	166
Carhuemore	159
Evegallehow	208
Ballynoe	288
Lower Gortnacrehy	100
Upper Gortnacrehy	100
Gurteencahirane	200
Ballykennedy	232
Tiernahilla	199½
Teervana	63
Ballynerogymore	295
Kilmamona	69
Gurtbuy Grange	61
	5,258½

6.—Newcastle Parish.

Ballypierce and Glenagown	224
Ashgrove	150
Dromin Hodge	284
Ballynena	126
Glanaster	160
Dunganville	167
Ducateen	125
Gurranacavana	88
Ballylahiff	88
Dungihy West	83
Churchtown	291
Dually	218
Glebe	33
Newcastle	82
Gortbee West	96
	2,185

7.—Mahoonagh Parish.

Gurrane	242
Clouncurrivane	80
Ballygulleen	185
Gortskaugh	190
Mavne	70
Coolisky	136
Gurteenscanlan	35
Ballinvranbig	57
Ballynakill	248
Curragh and Cloundiheen	324
Ballynishy	210
Coolygorman	108
Garryduff	37
Killaready	191
Mahonagh P. Land	355
Baneleahane	140
Shaunrath and Danginbeg	217
Ballinvullen	195
Clounsherick and Moanlena	298
Gurteengillane	67
Rathpalantine	155
Ahavoulk	410
Appleton	296
Fohonough	610
Clounmore	194
Ballydonnell	140
Enniskeane	68
Gortmore	34
Aglish Glebe	7
	5,308

8.—Monagay Parish.

	Acres.
Ballymooragh	595
Garryduff	266
Ballyconway	125
Ballyshane	72
Ballintubrid	210
Ballymakasee	195
Shangarry	104
Cullinagh	123
Knockane	76½
Clounkilly	18½
Rathnanane	67½
Ballinane	116
Arduacrohy	368
Ballyquirk and Ballycluvane	314½
Gardenfield	179
D° or Monagay Glebe	46
Lissorland	26
Camas	260
Aranagh	216
Glanmore	307
Tulligaline	212½
Meenaline	212½
Rathcahill	357
Templeagantane	425
Mountplummer	276
Glanduff	680
	5,848

9.—Killagholehane Parish.

Lacka and Killilagh	661
Glanacapple	116
Barnagurrane	292
Farrenclough	205
Currabeg and Curraghmore	484
Springfield	236
Tullaha	156
	2,144

10.—Killeedy Parish.

Ballykenny	173
Killeedy Glebe	26
Ballylaugidau	52
Killakilleen	181
Cahirlavoy	350
Knockcoolgare	231
Glanahine	269
Glangort	444
Ballyregan	160
Killeedy P. Lands	639
Ballyowen	65
Banemore (Dore)	80
Countoher	62
Clounconwhite	40
Clouncon	40
Clouncon (Bourke)	61
Ballitober	420
Kilcourha	149
Lisnafulla	78
Gottatrisnane	40
Ballyduhig	144
Mauricetown	136
Gornaclohy	73
Dorrery	139
Moanroe Walker	100
Baunemore Evans	161
Coolaleen	206
Killeen	152
Ratheena	429
Curracappane	145
Gorteen and Moher	112
	5,360

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Upper Connelloe—*continued.*

11.—Abbeyfeal Parish.

	Acres.
Ballaghbehy	308
Knocknasna	138
Port	138
Abbeyfeal	173
Kilconlea	168
Cragg and Cahir	276
Dromharsna Collins	126
Dromharsna Hartnett	126
Dromharsna O'Brien	126
Knockbrack	122
	1704

Parishes in the Barony of Upper Connelloe, With the total number of Acres in each.

No.		Acres.
1.	Bruree	4,819
2.	Casteltown	10,381
3.	Ballingarry	8,214½
4.	Kilfenny	2,013
5.	Clouncagh and Clounelty	5,258½
6.	Newcastle	2,185
7.	Mahoonagh	5,308
8.	Monagay	5,848
9.	Killagholane	2,144
10.	Killeedy	5,360
11.	Abbeyfeal	1,704
	Total	53,235

BARONY OF LOWER CONNELLOE.

1.—Croagh Parish.

Ballinacurra	153
Lisnamuck	153
Ballynagool	153
Cloghtredy, East and West	258
Croagh Town	821
Croagh Burgess	188
Kiltenane Light	130
Kiltenane	128
Miltown	97
Ballinaguily, Pihidee and Ballycuigy	392
Amegan	507
Glebe	1
	2,981
Ballinvirig	222
	3,203

2.—Clounshire Parish.

Clounshirebeg, Redeens, Boherbradagh	217
Clounshiremore	101
Coolballyshane, Craigue and Knockdromin	264
Gurraneboy and Gortnagour	197
	770

3.—Cappa Parish.

Cappa	313
Clounoul	115
Ballindigane	49
Glebe	7
	484

4.—Doondonnel Parish.

Riddlestown	309
Kilcool	106
Clonarald	148
Glebe	5
	568

5.—Rathkeal Parish.

Loughill and Islandboy	240
Ranahan	150
Islandmore	38
Ballyea	310
Ballynaglagha	258
Ballynamuckey	174
Dromard	200
Kilcoleman	325
Sitrassy	75
Bealdurogy	197
Wolfe's Burgess	80
English Tenements	40

5.—Rathkeal Parish—*continued.*

Ballyvintarourke	230
Ballyallinan	491
Castle Matrix	117
Court Matrix	231
Inniscoumb	170
Crague and Ballywilliam	338
Arbonhill	140
Cloghatready	292
Rathkeal Abbey, and West Gortroe	475
Doonbum	60
Rylans	100
Glebe	4
	4,745

6.—Dunmoylan Parish.

Dunmoylan	182
Monomoyhill North	200
Monomoyhill Kingston	100
Duncaha	403
Lisbane, Lismakeen, and Ballyvernally	154
West Creaves	129
	1,168

7.—Kilcoleman Parish.

Kilcoleman	80
Glansharroll Lacey	148
Ballyhadoorlish	180
Knockadoonbuyheen	30
Glebe	2
	440

8.—Nantenant Parish.

Nantenan	50
Gragues Gragreen	40
Ballintredidy	60
Duhilmore, and part of Duhilbeg	129
Douhilbeg	82
Callow	219
Ballyhomuck and Ballymurriskeen,	181
Ballingerane	331
Bouliglass	193
Ballyvocoge	112
Gragues	102
Commons	19
Ballinvirick	96
Rathnaseare	224
Ardgoulmore	280
Ardgoulbeg	106
Scart	72
Derry 50—Ballybawn 50	100

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

County of Limerick.——Barony of Lower Connelloe—*continued.*

8.—Nantenant Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Curroheen	230
Derrinbuoymore	128
Ardtomin	50
Lurroga	55
Glebe	5
	2,878

9.—Askeaton Parish.

Courtbrown	309
Ballynash	54
Moig	599
Ballynacahara and Bawnreigh	246
Askeaton, Town and Lands	960
Ballynort	360
Ballyhomeen	138
Upper Ballyengland	183
Lower Ballyengland	244
Glebe	2
N.B. Add Toomdelly and Morgan's to this	3,096

10.—Lismakeery Parish.

Ballycullen	114
Ballyallinan	80
Ballynaclegky	236
Laffane	191
South Miltown	63
Lismakeery and Carrigparson	253
Tullo	461
North Miltown	115
Cunnigar	151
East Creaves and Lismuel	140
Glebe	5
	1,814

11.—Kilbradran Parish.

Dromturk	42
Cooltomin	300
Kilbradran and Lisbane	184
Ballysteen	125
Rathuagore	44
Arleman	144
Ballyline	57
Lisatotan and Inchmore	164
Ballyneety	160
Grague and Cloneat	100
Glebe	1
	1,321

12.—Clounagh Parish.

Deels	30
Rathreebeg and Rathgonan	67
Kilquane	45
Clounagh	170
Lisnakelly	300
Rathreighmore	140
Ballynisky	100
Ballinvulla	40
Ballyeagnymore	108
Ballyeagnybeg	95
Glebe	1
	1,106

13.—Toomdely and Morgan's Parishes, with Askeaton.

Toomdely, Greens, and Islandbawn	598
Morgans	535
Glebe	4
	1,137

14.—Ahanish, Fanamore, and Robertstown Parishes.

	Acres.
Ahanish	483
Fanamore	83
Robertstown and Gurteentoher	550
Lehey's	194
Corgrigg and Durnish	280
Craggs	213
Disert	84
Glanabane	33
Knockpatrick	149
Foynes	100
Inchygrenogue	27
Carrans	190
Glebe	3
	2,389

15.—Kilscannel Parish.

Coolenorane	398
Kilscannel	343
Reens	174
Coolybrown, Liscarrow, and Knockavoddy	92
Killeaheen	200
Ballinlyny	140
Skahana	239
Ballyvobin	124
Glebe	13
	1,723

16.—Ardagh Parish.

Rooscagh	278
Ballinlughane	248
Coolacockery	301
Kilridane	160
Kinard	123
Beerasty Clough	24
Ballinahearny	304
Monanashinagh	24
Dromrasneeheen	60
Ardagh	50
Liskilleens	70
Gortanelly	14
Farrantlaba	66
Miniter's Land	27
Lisbranagh	30
Eanegher	32
Killaghteen	268
Kilreach	60
Glebe	11
	2,150

17.—Rathroran Parish.

Ballylindrig	180
Templetlea	432
Dromadda	439
Ballymackerry	52
Cahirmoyle and Ballyduane	109
Rathroran	127
Athea	311
Ballyvohane, Liscordane, and Cahirclogh	195
Glansharrold Hunt	69
Ballykiely	45
Ballylidden and Lisprenagh	86
Eadanard and Eadanshill	55
Glanagour	90
Glebe	2
	2,192

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Lower Connelloe—*continued.*

18.—Kilmoylan Parish.	Acres.
Ballyhill	258
S. E. Shanit	230
Lower Shanit	284
Part of same, with S. W. Shanit	32
S. W. Shanit	256
Finue, Mohernagh, and Moonamoyhill	344
Deelis	71
Mullogh	400
Cragg	200
Knocknagornagh	255
Clounahard Clare	218
Clounahard Crips	218
Clounties	243
Ballyan	54
Ballynockane	52
Banoge and Rathbreeden	105
Glebe	6
	3,225

19.—Shanagolden Parish.	
Ballycormick	180
Shanagolden 420, and Town 14	434
Kilcosgrie	85
Clasangiff	143
Srulane and Ardeneer	366
Abbey Ploughland	339
Ballynash	112
Ballintlabba and Corbally	100
Rathfarra and Tiermore	103
Ballynash Bishop	64
Glebe	3
	1,929
Ballnacarggy	190
	2,119

20.—Loughill Parish.	
Cappa	279
Knockabooly, 3d part	71
Loughill	313
Ballyrne	30
Knocknabooly, two other parts	364
Currabane and Currabishop	288
Currabane and Curra, other three parts	144
Lisreedy Clare	152
Lisreedy Crips	152
Kilteery	292
Glebe	13
	2,098

21.—Kilfergus Parish.	Acres.
Ballydonohue	150
Ballygoghlane	260
Court	59
Farranmiller	61
Ballynogoul, Ballcullane, and E. and W. Meanus	444
Kinnard	140
Ballynamudda	91
Tulleglass	100
Clooncarrigy	60
Clounoghter	280
Barker's Killacolla	44
Hunt's Killacolla	260
Killfergus	62
Upper Ballygiltenane	330
Lower Ballygiltenane	330
Cahara	195
Killeany	320
Turraree	213
Flean	380
Tulloliege	180
Ballyoulihan	63
	4,022

Parishes in the Barony of Lower Connelloe, with the Total Number of Acres in each.

No.		Acres.
1.	Croagh	3,203
2.	Clounshire	779
3.	Cappa	484
4.	Doondonnel	568
5.	Rathkeal	4,744
6.	Dunmoylan	1,168
7.	Kilcoleman	440
8.	Nantenan	2,878
9.	Askeaton	4,232
10.	Lismakeery	1,814
11.	Kilbradron	1,321
12.	Clonnagh	1,100
13.	Ahanish, Fanamore, and Robertstown	2,389
14.	Kilscannel	1,723
15.	Ardagh	2,150
16.	Rathroran	2,192
17.	Kilmoylan	3,225
18.	Shanegolden	2,119
19.	Loughill	2,098
20.	Kilfergus or Glinn	4,022
	Total	42,649

BARONY OF COSTLEA.

1.—Effin Parish.	
Gurrovencona	425
Ballyshoneakeane	253
Newpark	82
Ballincarrona	98
Brickfield	194½
	1,052½

2.—Ballyshoneboy Parish	
Ballyshoneboy	304½
Ballyshonedhigh	100
Ballybught	124
Jamestown	180½
	709

3.—Ardpatrick Parish.	
Ballyvodane	176
Gleninane	320
Grague	90
Combs	61
Baunattle	27¼
Killagerusa and Ballingerusa	506½
Ardpatrick	72¾
Sunville	396
Fanningstown	74½
Castle Oliver	229¼
Mortlestown	378
Ballyvocoge	156
	2,487½

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Costlea—*continued.*

4.—Kilflin Parish.	Acres.
Ballyorgan	100
Ballydoneahea	50
Abbey	68
Kail	204
Covers	30
Houndscourt	171
Kilerogue	117
Garryarthur	117½
	857½

5.—Glenroe or Dana Parish.	
Ballintubber	301½
Ruppealoe	356½
Ballshane	180
Ballyferode	189½
Tulley	342
Dana	244½
Spittle and Ballinacourty	360
Couleshineane	98
	2,072¼

6.—Kilfinnan Parish.	
Ballinlina	136
Ballyroe	266
Kilfinnon Lands	364
Thomastown	61
Barleyregan	60
Garryinlease	58
Kuleene	17
Moorstown	218
Bosnetstown	360
Ballinanama	451
Laurencetown	417
Ballincrane	100
	2,508

7.—Ballingaddy Parish.	
Ballanahow	434
Flemingstown	106
Ballingaddy	769
Ballingaddy Glebe	12
Anlenstown	112
Riversfield	87
Mountcoote and Fareyfield	145
	1,665

8.—Bulgadon Parish.	
Baunreigh	86
Tullyleake	87
Ballyculhane	349
Bulgadon	347
Gibbonstown	302
Fanstown and Kilbreedy	391
	1,562

9.—Ballinvana Parish.	
Tiermore and Ballincura	217¾
Dounsr and Martingstown	860
Ballinvana and Ballinscalea	737
Kilmurry	188
Cush	286
	2,358¾

10.—Knocklong Parish.	Acres
Ballinahinch and Donomon	649
Knocktoran	227
Knocklong	895
Grange	183
Scarteen	127
Ryves Castle	181
Mithelstowndown	824
	3,086

11.—Glinbrohane Parish.	
Ballinvreena	400
Cloharte and Glinlonehea	405
Knocklarihea	256
Ballinfrutta	242
Ballingarry and Ballynalacken	463
Glinaree	131
Griston	281
Kilgarriffe	198
	2,385

12.—Ballinlanders Parish.	
Tumeleagan	100
Cullane	403
Glounahagelish	196
Ballinlander and Killeen	631
Spittle William	165
Corroughturk	210
Ballyfasken	252
Bellebrien	64½
Ballyduffe	44½
	2,086

13.—Galbally Parish.	
Duntryleague and Ballinamona	758
Leckelly	373
Ballyloobey	283
Lisard Connell	393
Anna	196
Castle Creagh	118
Snugborough	30
Kilgreanea	50
Clonmore	20
Carrigarorke	301
Killinane	78
Garrenalinea	146
Curroughkilbrane	125
Kealogues	496
Ardrahan	166
Moore Galbally	186
Dark Galbally	213
Ardnamoher	145
Stagdale	56
Knockanebrack	96
Ballygearna	214
Baunleene	108
Kilscanlan	136
Upper Barna	151
Lower Barna	63
Cashdine	90
Ballinamuddy	105
Lyre	59
Baunelesteen	145
Raumeroreake and Inchacomb	427
	5,754

14.—Kilbehenny Parish.	
Angelsborough	188½
Knockma	163
Lackendana	40

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Costlea—*continued.*

14.—Kilbehenny Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Lisnelanam	28
Kilglass	334½
Glounecanane	53
Gearcha	61
Carehue	40
Srove	40
Castle Quarter	40
Boher and Cooleating	40
Lower Behenagh	40
Upper Behenagh	40
Church Quarter	40
Loughenanna	40
Upper Ballynatona	34
Lower Ballynatona	46
Upper Brackvane	40
Lower Brackvane	40
	1,388

Parishes in the Barony of Costlea, with the Total Number of Acres in each.

No.		Acres.
1.	Effin	1,052½
2.	Ballyshoneby	709
3.	Ardpatrick	2,487½
4.	Kilflynn	857½
5.	Dana	2,071
6.	Kilfinnan	2,508
7.	Ballingaddy	1,665
8.	Bulgadden	1,562
9.	Ballinvana	2,358¾
10.	Knocklong	3,086
11.	Glinbrohane	2,385
12.	Ballinlanders	2,086
13.	Galbally	5,753
14.	Kilbehenny	1,388
	Total	29,966½

BARONY OF COSHMA.

1.—Adare Parish.

Adare	600
Rouberg and More	240
Elan E Ea	84
Ardshanbally	66
Gurt Ganiv	36
Mundelihy	174
Mount Earl	100
Kilgobbin	139
Rien Roe	265
Knockanes	298
Killeen	114
Ballygealbeg	120
Mount William	16
Liss	100
Castle Roberts	385
Fanningstown	310
Derryvinane	100
	3,147

2.—Crocora Parish.

Kilgobbin	110

3.—Killanahan Parish.

Ballygealmore	91
Garran Roe	263
Ballyloskie (partly)	120
	474

4.—Drehidharsnie Parish.

Drehidharsnie	140
Beybuss	159
	290

5.—Carrigeen Parish.

Carrigeen	316
Ballyhouragan	124
	440

6.—Croom Parish.

Croom	460
Carass	144
Laskilagh	23
Rathbranagh	172
Scagh O'Merigo	196
Donoman	896
Lower Dollas	192
Upper Dollas	260
Ballygreman	152

6.—Croom Parish—*continued.*

Pollogh	111
Carhew	148
Dohoro (partly)	284
Ballinfleera	40
Ballinebanogue	239
Bally M'Rory (partly)	102
Ballyphillip	370
Crevebeg	42
Dunkip	264
Clorhane	153
Tullevin (partly)	280
Toureen	380
Glenestial	102
Ballintaw	214
Incheclare (partly)	144
Ballyloskie (partly)	11
Ballyculleen	220
	5,600

7.—Anhid Parish.

Anhid	220
Doboro	166
Bally M'Rory (partly)	84
Tullevin (partly)	40
	510

8.—Manister Parish.

Manister	194
Bally M'Stradeen	148
	342

9.—Athlacca Parish.

Athlacca	630
Tullerboy	334
Rostemple	220
Incheclare (partly)	100
Rathcannon	960
Clonbrien	241
Ballincurra	228
Ballincolloo	120
	2,833

10.—Dromin Parish.

Dromin	230
Scoul	69
Ballinleebag	84
Ballinleemore	136
Raymondstown	84
Maidstown	224
Cloungarrie	142

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Coshma—*continued.*

10.—Dromin Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Cloher	535
Ballinamuddagh	356
Ballinegrour	284
Ballinreigh	129
Parkroe	20
Garbally (partly)	99
	2,392

11.—Tankerdstown Parish.

Tankerdstown	363
Ballygubba	370
Knocksouna (partly)	243
	976

12.—Kilbreedy Minor Parish.

Killbreedy	213
Thomastown and Mount Bleakeney	880
Knocksouna (partly)	117
	1,210

13.—Effin Parish.

Garrinderk	500
Effin	442
Tubbarneabeg	270
Tuberneamore	420
Legane	90
Gurrankeagh	142
Graiganster	54
Milmount	140
	2,058

14.—Uregare Parish.

Uregare	322
Ballyaunie	208
Ballinstona	240
Ballygrenan	440
Miltown George	64
Ballyvolane	189
	1,463

15.—Bruff Parish.

	Acres.
Bruff	480
Garbally (partly)	25
Newtown and Ballyreesode	163
Ballycampion	68
	736

16.—Tullebracca Parish.

Grillagh and Ardanreigh	210
Raheen	180
Ballinanty	510
	900

17.—Kilpeacon Parish.

Cregane	596
Ballinagoul	550
	1,146

Parishes in the Barony of Coshma, with the Total Number of Acres in each.

No.		
1.	Adare	3,147
2.	Crecora	110
3.	Killanahan	474
4.	Drehidharsnie	290
5.	Carrigeen	440
6.	Croom	5,600
7.	Anhid	510
8.	Manister	342
9.	Athlacca	2,833
10.	Dromin	2,392
11.	Tankerdstown	976
12.	Kilbreedy Minor	1,210
13.	Effin	2,058
14.	Uregare	1,463
15.	Bruff	736
16.	Tullebracca	900
17.	Kilpeacon	1,146
	Total	24,627

BARONY OF SMALL COUNTY.

1.—Athaneasy Parish.

Adamstown	122
Ballyne	137
Gormanstown (Phillips)	125
Gormanstown (Grady)	134
	518

2.—Ballinlough Parish.

Ballinlough	484
Ballinagranagh	233
Cromwell	403
Garryaucaharra	204
	1,324

3.—Kilfrush Parish.

Kilfrush	540
Ballinacarroona	338
	878

4.—Ballinamona Parish.

Ballinamona and Ballinacurra	716
Ballinscoola	34
	750

5.—Uregare Parish.

Ballinamona	131
Ballybeg	117
Bulgaden	138
Bawnageragh	102
Ballincolloo	236
Cottage	84
Ballinstona	86
Tankerdstown	188
Gormanstown Phillips	25
	1,107

6.—Cahircorney & Kilkillane Parishes.

Ballinscoola	116
Raleighstown and Ballingoola	293
Cahircorney	350
Herbertstown O'Grady	92
Herbertstown Powel	88
Moohane	102
Kilkillane	376
	1,427

7.—Ballinard Parish.

Ballinard	263
Ballyloundaush	186
Cloughaviller	207
Raughtagh	160
	816

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Small County—*continued.*

8.—Hospital Parish.	Acres.
Ballycahill	476
Barrysfarm	34
Millfarm	105
Coolscart	84
Castlefarm	339
Coolalough	172
Lodge	370
Gootoon	156
Oldtown Bennett	313
Oldtown Ryan	116
	2,165

9.—Kilpeacon Parish.	
Ballincollig	187
Farrannabrounra	36
Bawnacouma	75
Badgersfort	57
Kilpeacon	449
	804

10.—Knockany Parish.	
Knockaney	770½
Baggotstown (Upper and Lower)	740
Bottomstown	455
Ballydawley	44
Elton	340
Killballyowen	600
Gortacloona	200
Loughur	760
Ragomus	100
Rathanny	429
Ballyhawkish	62
Glebe	4½
Kile	40
	4,545

11.—Ballycahane Parish.	
Kilderry Courcy	100
Kilderry Boyle	140
Rockfield	78
Powerfield	12
	330

12.—Fedamore Parish.	
Boulavard	126
Ballyea	286
Carnane	223
Cloughadooloorty	127
Skoole	191
Fedamore	634
Garyellen	140
Mortgage	180
Cloughnamonaugh	60
Friarstown	169
Drominicarra	100
Fanningstown	600
Carrigeen	25
	2,861

13.—Tullebracca Parish.	
Crean (partly)	287
Boherageela (partly)	120
Grange (partly)	130
Tullebracca	220
Glebe	45
	802

14.—Glinogra Parish.	Acres.
Glinogra	447
Killorath	109
Meanus	300
Cahir	335
Droumbeg	256
Boherageela (partly)	233
Creau (partly)	320
	2,016

15.—Manisteranenagh Parish.	
South Camass	267
North Camass	352
Carrigeen	176
Knockfennell	105
Rathmore	720
Grange (partly)	464
	2,084

16.—Kilteely Parish.	
Kildromin	556
Carickettle	250
	806

17.—Bruree Parish.	
Droumacummer	254
Howardstown	230
Lacknagrour	72
Harding's Grove	162
Kilbreedy	273
Cappanafahara	100
Cooleen	54
Knockanacree	42
	1,187

18.—Bulgadden Parish.	
Ballyine (partly) commonly called Maughereereagh	10

19.—Ballinagillaugh Parish.	
This parish being exempt from Tithes, is not ascertained; it was said to have been formerly annexed to the Parish of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare	250

Parishes in the Barony of Small County, with the total number of Acres in each.

N°.		
1.	Athaneasy	518
2.	Ballinlough	1,324
3.	Kilfrush	878
4.	Ballinamona	750
5.	Uregare	1,107
6.	Cahircorney and Kilkillane	1,417
7.	Ballinard	816
8.	Hospital	2,165
9.	Kilpeacon	804
10.	Knockaney	4,545
11.	Ballycahane	330
12.	Fedamore	2,861
13.	Tullebracca	802
14.	Glinogra	2,013
15.	Manisteranenagh	2,084
16.	Kilteely	806
17.	Bruree	1,187
18.	Bulgaddin	10
19.	Ballinagillaugh (townland)	250
	Total	24,669

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

16.—County of Limerick—*continued.*

BARONY OF CLANWILLIAM.

1.—Stradbally Parish.	Acres.
Mountpelier	218
Goug	50
Worlds End	39
Castleconnell	339
Knockagarry	145
Knockroe	34
Woodroad	126
Parkwood	73
Sallymount	163
	1,187

2.—Kilnegariff Ahane Parish.	
Drominboy	187
Knocksentry	173
Ardvarna	142
Gurtnagoulla	199
	701

3.—Murroe Parish.	
Clounkeen	364
Ballyguy	115
Modibee	311
	790

4.—Abington Parish.	
Bohergar	197
Boher	417
Lismullane	150
Cloughnadromin	334
Kishiquirk	200
Eyen	200
	1,498

5.—Cahirconlish Parish.	
Killinure	160
Gurteenniskaugh	176
Brittas	172
Ballyart	167
Castle Erkin	250
Ballyadam	91
Meagh	128
Grange	282
Boskill, Knockenaugh, Temple Michael, &c.	470
Captain Frend's part of Knockatannikislane	88
Cahercontish	312
Tubbernullogh	140
Skeard	65
High park, &c.	432
Srahane	288
Knockroe	370
Knockataunikislan	180
	3,770

6.—Inch St. Laurence Parish.	
Inch St. Laurence Parish	268
Brufea	46
	314

7.—Bohermore Parish.	
Luden	282
Luddenmore	326
Kilculon	256
	874

8.—Knockea Parish.	
Ballyneety	323
Boherlode	249
	572

9.—Fedamore Parish.	Acres.
Ballinaguard	452
Williamstown	383
	835

10.—Ballybricken Parish.	
Friarstown	729
Ballymacreese	230
Ballybleake	111
Ballybricken	718
Ballyhodane	362
Ballysally	153
Cahirelly, East	340
Cahirelly, West	309
	2,952

11.—Kilmurry Parish.	
Doongullin	312
Cahirlien	146
Ballyhobin	160
Ballyvorneen	150
Rockfarm	56
Mountminet	100
Tantore	100
Ballybrood	304
Baskethill	103
Clashbane	259
Skehule	236
	1,926

12.—Greane Parish.	
Ardroe	187
Boherroe	357
Ballyphillip	180
Ballybeg	100
Dromkeen	271
Mountsion	222
Killienivere	131
Cloverfield	216
Coarlish	206
	1,870

13.—Herbertstown Parish.	
Reajourdan	383
Gallybola	153
	536

14.—Newport Parish.	
Knockanbawn	290

Parishes in the Barony of Clanwilliam, with the total number of Acres in each.

N°.		
1.	Stradbally	1,187
2.	Ahane	701
3.	Murroe	790
4.	Abington	1,498
5.	Cahirconlish	3,770
6.	Inch St. Laurence	314
7.	Bohermore	874
8.	Knockea	572
9.	Fedamore	835
10.	Ballybricken	2,952
11.	Kilmurry	1,926
12.	Grean	1,870
13.	Herbertstown	536
14.	Newport	290
	Total	18,115

16.—County of Limerick—*continued.*

BARONY OF COONAGH.

1.—Grean Parish.

	Acres.
Bohernagrague	464
Derk	100
Derk Hill	230
Cloughadereen	156
Garrison	210
Coologue	197
Ballytarsna	239
Ballynaclough	373
Gurtnaguff	65
Knocknacrohe	103
Coherlish	74
Linfield	232
Drummeenbue	428
Boherbue	61½
Drumlara	149
Brackill	312
Coolnapisque	198
Reask	249½
Knockballyfookeen	217
Cross	197
Garavin	315
	4,685

2.—Ulla Parish.

Newtown Ellard	528
Mealraush	119
Caher	8
Garryneaken	171
Areebreague	100
Prospect	63
Clashanea	53
Balloforeen	94
Kialnagoneeny	204
Ballylahiff	278
Boherdota	100
Ballybeg	149
Cloggin	28
Ballyneety	196
Ballyvalode	230
Gurtnakeston	132
Kealogue	241
Ulla Hills	327
Monahile	101
Longford	110
Lisnakilla	126
Gurteevehane	133
Moanroe	156
	3,647

3.—Kilteely Parish.

	Acres.
Ballingally	1,016
Scart	202
Ballingrenough	152
	1,370

4.—Templebreadon Parish.

Templebreadon	205
Cloughoilavareen	100
Knockaudolice	76
Garrydolice	179
Conligrean	30
Coolnadown	86
	676

5.—Doon Parish.

Doon	760
Curroughafoil	100
Curroughnakimkeen	100
Lackinagoneeny	162
Ganavane	100
Lackamore	100
Reenavana	100
Gurtnagearough	140
Coogue	290
Toomaline	283
Kilmoylan	230
Lisowen	85
Cloon	212
Gurtavala	148
Castleguard	130
Carrickogonagh	324
Cappamore	100
Coolbaun	214
Bilboa	640
Doon Glebe	64
Coolnamona	106
Knockouragh	384
Monduff	74
	4,846

Parishes in the Barony of Coonagh, with the total number of Acres in each.

N°.		
1.	Grean	4,685
2.	Ulla	3,647
3.	Kilteely	1,370
4.	Templebreadon	676
5.	Doon	4,846
	Total	15,224

BARONY OF KENRY.

1.—Adare Parish.

Curragh	107
Killayarag	93
Kilgrogan	115
Tuoah	428
Kilnockin	120
Copay	16
Coolbawn	35
Curragh Bridge and Curragh Beg	290
[illegible]rane	441
Kilcurly	137
Ballylongford	146
Part and Cappagh Rue	43
Shaun Trande	33
	2,004

2.—Kildimo Parish.

Kildimo	245
Kilmoreen and Moulanogue	270
Ardlahao	133
Ballycasey	265
Ballyshea	111
Ballyrune	57
Ballyvarane and Ballyculhane	248
Coolbeg	107
Knockrue	44
Milford	41
Faha	94
Court and Curheen	401
Dromore	142
Ballynahalee	100
Ballynolan	80
Belane and Tonlegee	194

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

16.—County of Limerick.——Barony of Kenry—*continued.*

2.—Kildimo Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Cragaunacree	55
Tubbermurry	120
Glaunamede	75
Carheeny	120
Glebe	7
	2,909

3.—Kilcornan Parish.	
Ballybithifick	296
Ballymedonough, Ruintulla and Kilbreedy	355
Ballycahane, Ballyshonickbawn, Grague Cragreigh and Carrigneigh	304
Ballymartin	252
Ballyvogue and Bosted's Farm	133
Dromcher	134
Ballynamana	300
Cowpark and Dromlohan	247
Deigerty	120
Granard	140
Hollypark	250
Shanbally and Theneculla	339
Castletown and Bushey Island	279
Newtown	190
Mornane	370
East and West Moigue	197
Castletown Glebe	58
	3,884

4.—Ardcanny Parish.	
Ballydoole	240
Ballynacarriga	362
Carr Town	80

4.—Ardcanny Parish—*continued.*	
Mount Pleasant	90
Kilmacat	50
Mellon	270
Pallace	294
Shannongrove and Ringmoylan	345
Glebe	30
	1,761

5.—Ive Russ Parish.	
Ballycanane and Ballyraddock, Issane and Mitchelstown	374
Ballysteen	173
Ballinvoher	160
Beagh	150
Ballynacourty	220
Ballyaglas	140
Miltown	170
Dromin Ouna and Dromin O'Culhane	84
	1,471

Parishes in the Barony of Kenry, with the total number of Acres in each.

No.		
1.	Adare	2,004
2.	Kildimo	2,909
3.	Kilcornan	3,884
4.	Ardcanny	1,761
5.	Ive Russ	1,471
	Total	12,029

BARONY OF PUBBLE BRIEN.

1.—Kilkeedy Parish.	
Faha	319
Newtown	878
Mucnish (now Cooper Hill)	310
Tervoe	175
Carig	382
Corcomore	818
Glebe	40
Elm Park	186
Ballybrown	166
Ballybrown bog 16	
Rahina	33
Breskewmore and Beg	315½
Ballycamey	67
Cragbegg	150
Glosclorme	125
Cloughtacka	119
Kiltemplan	96
Kilcoleman	110
Kilcoleman bog 13	
Ballyanrahan	173
Ballyvelogue	182
Ballyvelogue bog 20	
	4,644½

2.—Mungret Parish.	
Barnakile	200

3.—Croom Parish.	
Clounanna	376
Lisileen	120
Lorga	83
Clormey Duff	30
Ballycarane	156
Gurteen	16
Newborough	158

3.—Croom Parish—*continued.*	
Tory Hill and Honeypound	307
Corrobol	85
	1,331

4.—Killenoughty Parish.	
Attyfin	373
Ballybronogue	54
Fort Etna	107
Kilomihan	283
Tea-Rowe and Droumlohane	308
	1,125

5.—Crecora Parish.	
Ballinroche and Richmond Villa	149½
Jockey Hall	260
Ballinvillas	89
Shanaclough	94
Greenmount	176
Marlbrook	23
Logavinshare	116
Ballymurphy	71
Crecora Glebe	17½
Dooneen	226
Ballinvilla	178
	1,400

6.—Knocknegaul Parish.	
Green-Hill	328

7.—Kilpeacon Parish.	
Skehanagh	183

16.—County of Limerick——Barony of Pubble Brien—*continued.*

8.—Ballycahane Parish.	Acres.
Ballycahane	404
Kilcurly and Kilderry	163
Ballyreagan	247
Kildonnell	160
	974

9.—Manister Parish.	
Ballymacnadeen	205
Garane and Cahirduff	597
Ballymartin (Col. Monsell)	104
Ballymartin (Col. Hodder)	34
Lacka	100
Manister	136
	1,176

Parishes in the Barony of Pubble Brien, with the total number of Acres in each.

N°	Acres.
1. Kilkeedy	4,644½
2. Mungret (partly)	200
3. Croom (partly)	1,331
4. Killenoughty	1,125
5. Crecora (partly)	1,400
6. Knocknegaul (partly)	328
7. Kilpeacon (partly)	183
8. Ballycahane	974
9. Manister (partly)	1,176
Total	11,361½

BARONY OF OWNEYBEG.

1.—*Abington* Parish.	
Abington	315
Dromalta	409
Rath and Rathwood	277
Cappanoke	250
Knockneery and Guatvacusa	222
Knocknagurteeny	225
Farnane	106
Ashroe	226
Annagh	470
Cappernaghon	225
Tubbergariff	106
Coolenahila (Powel)	100
Coolenahila (Palmer)	160
Coulougna	27
Coolbreen	79
Mogfune	315
Ballyvoreen	184
Clanstale	184
Belvidere	184
Cappercullen	184
	4,248

2.—Tuogh Parish.	
Dromsally	100
Dromcluher	50
Dromalta	57
Tinetiriff	100
Pallasbog	100
Tuogh	250
Killurah	150
Turagh	60
Portenard	200
	1,067

3.—Doon Parish.	
Killinagh	50
Kildahough	50
Buffanouke	50
Ganavane	50
Farnane Franklin	90
	290

Parishes in the Barony of Owneybeg, with the total number of Acres in each.

1. Abington	4,248
2. Tuogh	1,067
3. Doon	290
Total	5,605

LIBERTIES OF KILMALLOCK.

Kilmallock Parish.	
Ash-hill and its sub-denominations	100
Glynfield	164
Brusheen	139
Greganster	103
Tremlouse	70
Purthans	150
Gurthbee	50
Derberthee	36
Fairyfield	24
Glebe	9
Prunthe	16
Coolborough	100
Pantard	126
Ardkilmartin	200
Mount Fox	171
Ballyculhane	96
Stiels	60
Garinee	40
Ardeley	28
Abbey	17
Kilmallock-hill	52
Columbus	44
	1,801

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

County of the City of LIMERICK.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a Map executed.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In 1786, by Neville Bath and Richard Wilson, Surveyors, at a Scale of 40 Perches to an Inch. The Expense at present not known.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Some Parishes and some Townlands are mentioned on the Map, but no Boundaries of either.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations, adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——Parish of St. Michael's, under a distinct local Act, contributing £. 250. each Assizes; Parishes of St. John, St. Mary and St. Munchin, and 95 denominations of Townlands, the Names of which, and the contents in Acres, are set down below.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The above three Parishes, St. John, St. Mary and St. Munchin, are nearly insolvent, therefore contribute only a very uncertain small sum; the Parish of St. Michael, under a local Act, £. 250. each Assizes. The Townlands in the North and South Liberties pay an equitable rate by the Acre. The apportionments are made in open Court, at Sessions, pursuant to public notice.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——Denominations the same as specified in answer to N° 4.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof.——There has not been any Table formed under the Act of 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23.

G. H. Fitzgerald, Treasurer.

NORTH LIBERTIES.

N°	Denominations.	Acres
1.	Killeelly-glebe	12
2.	North Priors Land	16
3.	Ballynantybeg	40
4.	Ballynantymore	70
5.	Moylisk	43
5.	Ballygrennan	167½
7.	Clonkenane	167½
8.	Farranshonebeg	20
9.	Dittomore or Castle Blake	132
10.	Kilrush	78
11.	Coolraine	130
12.	Caperdavin	58
13.	Shanaboola	91
14.	Clonmackin	120
15.	Clondrina	190
16.	Knock	48
17.	Coonagh-Petty	58
18.	Coonagh Sexton	80
19.	Coonagh-Arthur	80
20.	Coonagh Sarsfield	22
21.	Monabraha	34
22.	King's Island	57
	Total number of Acres	1,714

Appendix (H.)

LIMERICK.

County of the City of Limerick—*continued.*

SOUTH LIBERTIES.

N°	Denominations.	Acres.
1.	Cahiravalla	644
2.	Friarstown (part of)	139
3.	Lickadoone	504
4.	Ballybrennan	40
5.	Park Drombanny	547
6.	Farranagalla	165
7.	Ballycummin	313
8.	Cloghacloka	185
9.	Anaharosta	188
10.	Ballynaclogh	165
11.	Ballyseeda	158
12.	Derryknockane	430
13.	Lisnalta and Commons of Derrysbeg	223
14.	Bellykeefe and Dooradoyle	800
15.	Temple Mungret	375
16.	Castle Mungret	855
17.	Derrynoe Cohirdavin	93
18.	Island Dwaine	72
19.	Cloghkeating	185
20.	Knockananty	215
21.	Inchmore	47
22.	Kilcullen (part of)	14
23.	Cahirnarry Keane	139
24.	Cahirnarry Cripps	111
25.	Scart Cosliska	40
26.	Scart Captain Walcot	80
27.	Coolclinane	172
28.	Clooconagh	60
29.	Conahrea	151
30.	Carrigaparson	190
31.	Scartkilnagoes	76
32.	Coolinihave	172
33.	Tooren	160
34.	Coolreagh, alias Ballygore	21
35.	Carreymartin	57
36.	Singland and Glebe	256
37.	Corbally	176
38.	Park	129
39.	Reaboyne	130
40.	Island of Reaboyne	40
41.	Bog between d° and Groodybridge	20
42.	Spittle Lands	21
43.	Dromore and Shannon Park	90
44.	Sherrylane and Milford	49
45.	Coolshalhroe, or Castletroy	350
46.	Kilmury, Newcastle	765
47.	Ballyvulane and Knockananty	110
48.	Bally Simon, Gally Glass, Peafield	219
49.	Ballyclogh	102
50.	Clonhasking, Ballycusky, Ballyvarraf	874
51.	Clyduff (part of)	56
52.	Garrynoe, or New Garden	99
53.	Lisnagry, Clyduff and Garrynoe	280
54.	Ballinguile, Clyduff and Ballyvalone	426
55.	Raheen	42
56.	Killonan	317
57.	Ballyngown	50
58.	Shanavoy	30
59.	Ballyvarra Wood	120
60.	Bog near Flankerhouse	20
61.	Crossagalla	50
62.	Faranamaund	16
63.	Crabs Land	10
64.	Clonlong	22
65.	Rathurd, Ardnavadoyne, and Rathbane	171
66.	Rathbanes	179
67.	Rathurd, Donoughmore, and Roota	402
68.	Spittle Lands	36
69.	Court Brack	118
70.	Corconree	50
71.	Ballynacurra Bowman	89½
72.	Ballynacurra Wilson	84
73.	Ballynacurra Weston	162
	Total number of Acres	13,946½

17.—City and County of LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——Yes; a Map has been made under the direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——Made in the year 1813, by the Rev. G. V. Sampson, at the Expense of the County, as appears by presentment of £. 852, independent of private subscriptions. The Scale is 160 Perches to an Inch, or 2 Inches to a Mile Irish.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The same contains the Boundaries of Baronies, Parishes, and Townlands, but not of Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations.

4.—What

Appendix (H.)

LONDONDERRY.

17.—City and County of Londonderry—*continued.*

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——1. Baronies of Loughinsholleu, Kennaught, Half Barony of Coleraine, Half Barony of Tiakeeran, City and Liberties of L. Derry, Town and Liberties of Coleraine.—§ 2. Deanery, Ardtray, Aghadoey, Aghauloo, Balteagh, Ballinderry, Bovevagh, Banagher and Dungiven, Ballyscullion, Termoneeny, Ballinascreen, Camus Ban, Coleraine, Upper Cumber, Lower Cumber, Desertlin, Drumachose, Dunboe, Desertoghil, Desertmartin, Errigal, Killelagh, Killowen, Kilrea, Kilcronaghan, Lissane, Maghera, Magherafelt, Tamlaghtfinlagan, Tamlaghtan, Tamlaghtochilly, (31.)—3. It is impossible to state the number of Acres in each Parish, chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The County is divided into 25 different proportions, according to a very ancient Key or Scale; and the aforesaid 25 proportions are valued according to the said Key in the different Baronies wherein the same are situate; for instance, the whole of the 25 proportions are valued at a gross Sum of £.11,850; the City and Liberties of Londonderry are valued at £.700, as their proportional part in the General Scale or Key of the County; then it is apportioned thus, viz.:—If £. 10,000 be presented on the County, the Question will be, what part of a sum of £.10,000 should the City and Liberties pay, which are valued at £.700?

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——There is no general local scale or principle in the County, upon which the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes upon the several sub-denominations, within each Barony; for the Barony Collectors apportion the same by different modes, in some Baronies, by the amount of rent paid by each occupier; and in others by Acres; and in others by the valuation of a Jury, summoned by the Barony Collector.

7.—If there be a County book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book; the only Key that ever came into the possession of the Treasurer, is that of which he has now sent a Copy; and is the same alluded to in the Answer to Query the 5th.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. s. 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——No Table of the denominations of Land, and their contents, has been formed in the county, under the provisions of the Act; but a Copy is herewith sent of the apportionment of the Tax on the several denominations of Land in each Barony and Half Barony.

Arch^d Boyd,
Treasurer of the City and County of Londonderry.

A Valuation of the several Denominations of the County of Londonderry, in order to applot the Public Money, referred to in Answer to Query 5th of annexed Sheet.

DENOMINATIONS.	VALUE. £.	s.	d.
1. Drapers proportion	700	–	–
2. Salters proportion	650	–	–
3. Vintners proportion	600	–	–
4. Mercers proportion	650	–	–
5. Ironmongers proportion	650	–	–
6. Merchant Tailors proportion	500	–	–
7. Cloth Workers proportion	450	–	–
8. Haberdashers proportion	700	–	–
9. Fishmongers proportion	500	–	–
10. Grocers proportion	700	–	–
11. Goldsmiths proportion	600	–	–
12. Skinners proportion	700	–	–
13. Manor of Limavaddy	900	–	–
14. Mr. Dawson's land	160	–	–
15. Mr. Gage's d°	350	–	–
16. Sir John Royley's d°	700	–	–
17. Dunboe d°	180	–	–
18. Captain Chichesters Phillip's d°	180	–	–
19. Sir Robert Staple's d°	70	–	–
20. Mr. Conningham's and Mr. Richardson's d°	80	–	–
21. Lady Cook's d°	60	–	–
22. Lands of Faughenvale	70	–	–
23. City and Liberties of Londonderry	700	–	–
24. Town of Coleraine	400	–	–
25. Liberties of the town of Coleraine	600	–	–
£.	11,850	–	–

Appendix (H.)

LONGFORD.

18.—County of LONGFORD.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——A Map of the County of Longford has been made,

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In the year 1813, by William Edgworth, at the Expense of £.916, on the Scale of 2½ Inches to the Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——It contains the Boundaries of Baronies only.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——

Barony of	Abbeyshrulé contains	9,252	Acres
—	Rathcline	13,950	d°
—	Ardagh	167	Cartrons
—	Granard	190	d°
—	Longford	134½	d°
—	Moydow	140	d°

Note.—The Cartrons vary considerably, some containing less than 40 Acres, and others 140, or more.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——According to the size of the Baronies; viz.

Abbeyshrule and *Longford* pay at the rate of	*2s. 6d.*	in the pound each
Ardagh and Rathcline	*3s. 6d.*	d°
Moydow	*3s. 0d.*	d°
Granard	*5s. 0d.*	d°

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— On the Baronies of Abbeyshrule and Rathcline each person pays so much an Acre; on the other Baronies according to their proportion of the Cartron.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book or Key.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not.

29th March 1824. *John Robinson*, Treasurer Co. Longford.

19.—County of LOUTH.

Queries.

LOUTH.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?—There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——Messrs. Taylor and Skinner surveyed the County, under the direction of the Grand Jury, in 1777, who presented £.100 for it, that being the largest amount then allowed by law; a considerable subscription was made in aid of it, and to obtain engraved Copies; it is on a Scale of two Inches to a Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of Baronies and Parishes only. The County is not, nor ever was, divided into Townlands or Ploughlands.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——Printed returns of the five Baronies, divided into Parishes, with their respective contents in Acres, are annexed.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The 36 Geo. 3. c. 55. s. 53 & 54. directs the mode, and the Scale is stated in the return annexed.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— The mode of applotting the Money to be raised off the Barony, on the respective Parishes, is shown in the annexed document, marked (C.)

7. If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——The Copy of what is called the County Book, or Key to the County, under which all monies presented by the Grand Jury, time out of mind, is annexed; there is no record when or how it was made.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——No Table has been made under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23; and the one usual and regular rate has prevailed in this county, as stated in answer to N° 7, from time out of mind.

For Thos Filgate, Treasurer.

Dundalk, 31st March 1824. *Alex Shekleton*, Secretary to Grand Jury, Louth.

Appendix (H.)

LOUTH.

19.—County of Louth—*continued.*

(A.)

The TABLE under which the Treasurer of the County issues his Warrants to the several Collectors for collecting the Sums to be raised off each Barony or Half Barony.

At p. Acre.	County at Large.			Ardee, 26,059 Acres.			Ferrard 25,997 Acres.			Louth, 13,502 Acres.			Upper Dundalk, 15,855 Acres.			Lower Dundalk. 12,278 Acres.		
d.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
$\frac{1}{12}$	12	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	7	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	15	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{24}$	16	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10	3	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	15	– $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{16}$	24	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{12}$	32	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	–	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	–	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	13	9	5	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	5	3
$\frac{1}{8}$	48	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	–	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{6}$	65	1	3	18	1	11	18	1	– $\frac{3}{4}$	9	7	6	11	–	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	97	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	195	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	2	7	33	–	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	11	7
$\frac{3}{4}$	292	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	390	7	7	108	11	7	108	6	5	56	5	2	66	1	3	51	3	2
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	487	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	135	14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	135	8	– $\frac{1}{4}$	70	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	585	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	7	9	99	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	14	9
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	683	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	–	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	189	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	9	– $\frac{1}{2}$	115	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	780	15	2	217	3	2	216	12	10	112	10	4	132	2	6	102	6	4
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	878	7	– $\frac{3}{4}$	244	6	– $\frac{3}{4}$	243	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	126	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	115	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	975	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	271	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	16	– $\frac{1}{2}$	140	12	11	165	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	17	11
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,073	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	298	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	297	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	154	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	140	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1,171	2	9	325	14	9	324	19	3	168	15	6	198	3	9	153	9	6
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,268	14	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	352	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	352	–	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	182	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	14	– $\frac{3}{4}$	166	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,366	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	380	–	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	379	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	196	18	1	231	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	1	1
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,463	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	407	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	406	4	– $\frac{3}{4}$	210	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	247	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	191	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	1,561	10	4	434	6	4	433	5	8	225	–	8	264	5	–	204	12	8
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,659	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	461	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	460	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	239	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	280	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	217	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,756	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	488	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	487	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	253	3	3	297	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	230	4	3
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,854	6	– $\frac{1}{4}$	515	15	– $\frac{1}{4}$	514	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	267	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	313	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	243	–	– $\frac{1}{2}$
5	1,951	17	11	542	17	11	541	12	1	281	5	10	330	6	3	255	15	10
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,049	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	570	–	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	568	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	295	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	346	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	268	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,147	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	597	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	595	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	309	8	5	363	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	281	7	5
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,244	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	624	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	622	16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	323	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	379	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	294	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	2,342	5	6	651	9	6	649	18	6	337	11	–	396	7	6	306	19	–
7	2,732	13	1	760	1	1	758	4	11	393	16	2	462	8	9	358	2	2
8	3,123	–	8	868	12	8	866	11	4	450	1	4	528	10	–	409	5	4
9	3,513	8	3	977	4	3	974	17	9	506	6	6	594	11	3	460	8	6
10	3,903	15	10	1,085	15	10	1,083	4	2	562	11	8	660	12	6	511	11	8
11	4,294	3	5	1,194	7	5	1,191	10	7	618	16	10	726	13	9	562	14	10
12	4,684	11	–	1,302	19	–	1,299	17	–	675	2	–	792	15	–	613	18	–

19.—County of Louth—*continued*.

(B.)

A TABLE showing the Scale on which the Treasurer of the County of Louth apportions the sum of £. 10,000, presented for the County at large, on the respective Baronies.

Refer to Table (A.) under the head of County at large for those sums. And on the same line under the Heads of Baronies, it gives the proportion each Barony should pay of that sum.	Barony of Ardee.	Barony of Ferrard.	Barony of Louth.	Barony of Up. Dundalk.	Barony of Lo. Dundalk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	4,684 11 –	1,302 19 –	1,299 17 –	675 2 –	792 15 –	613 18 –
	4,684 11 –	1,302 19 –	1,299 17 –	675 2 –	792 15 –	613 18 –
	585 11 4 1/4	162 17 4 1/2	162 9 7 1/2	84 7 9	99 1 10 1/4	76 14 9
	48 15 11 1/4	13 11 5 1/2	13 10 9 1/2	7 – 7 3/4	8 5 1 3/4	6 7 10 3/4
	10,003 9 3 3/4	2,782 6 10	2,775 14 5	1,441 12 4 3/4	1,692 17 – 1/4	1,310 18 7 3/4
Deduct	3 9 3 3/4	– 19 4	– 19 2	– 10 1 3/4	– 11 6 1/4	– 9 1 3/4
	10,000 – –	2,781 7 6	2,774 15 3	1,441 2 3	1,692 5 6	1,310 9 6

The mode of apploting 1000 *l.* on the Barony of Ardee, in the County of Louth, together with the Baronies proportion of 10,000 *l.* presented on the County at large, as shown in Table (B.).

Refer to Table (A.) under the head of "At per Acre; 12 pence shows 1,302 *l.* 19 *s.* under the head of Ardee, and so for the other sums marked on the Applotment (C.).

(C.)

Collector for Barony of Ardee, Dr.

For the following Sums, laid on and payable at Assizes, 18

	£. s. d.
Amount of Presentments laid on this Barony - - - -	1,000 – –
Proportion of County at large on ditto - - - -	2,781 7 6
Sum payable by Collector - - - - - -	3,781 7 6

Look on Table (A.) for 26,059 Acres at

		£. s. d.
1/ per Acre	- - -	1,302 19 –
1/ per Acre	- - -	1,302 19 –
10 *d.* per Acre	- - -	1,085 15 10
3/4 per Acre	- - -	81 8 8 1/4
1/12 per Acre	- - -	9 – 11 1/2
		3,782 3 5 3/4
Deduct	- -	– 15 11 3/4
Amount as above	- - - -	3,781 7 6

Parishes in this Barony.	Acres.	At 2/10 3/4 and 1/12 per	Deduct 15/11 3/4.	Laid on.
		£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Shanlis - - - - - -	883	128 3 2	– 7	128 2 9
2. Clonkeen - - - - -	1,934	280 13 11 3/4	1 2 3/4	280 12 9
3. Ardee - - - - -	2,457	356 12 1 1/2	1 6 1/2	356 10 7
4. Killaney - - - - -	1,432	207 16 9 1/4	– 11 1/4	207 15 10
5. Smarmor - - - - -	801	116 5 1 1/2	– 6 1/2	116 4 7
6. Stabannon - - - - -	1,771	257 – 9 3/4	1 – 3/4	256 19 9
7. Richardstown - - - -	547	79 7 9 1/4	– 4 1/4	79 7 5
8. Stickillen - - - - -	669	97 1 11 1/2	– 5 1/2	97 1 6
9. Mostown - - - - -	2,252	326 17 – 3/4	1 2 3/4	326 15 10
10. Kildemock - - - - -	1,771	257 – 9 1/4	1 – 1/4	256 19 9
11. Maplestown and Charlestown -	2,102	305 1 7 3/4	1 3 3/4	305 – 4
12. Tallonstown - - - - -	1,442	209 5 9 1/4	– 10 3/4	209 4 11
13. Phillipstown - - - - -	1,647	239 – 10 1/4	– 11 1/2	238 19 11
14. Dromcar - - - - -	2,168	314 13 2 1/4	1 2 3/4	314 12 –
15. Cappog - - - - -	568	82 8 9 1/4	– 4 1/4	82 8 5
16. Kilsarn - - - - -	2,452	355 17 7 1/2	1 6 1/4	355 16 1
17. Dromin - - - - -	1,163	168 15 11	– 8	168 15 3
	26,059	3,782 3 5 3/4	15 11 3/4	3,781 7 6

Appendix (H.)

LOUTH.

19.—County of Louth—*continued.*

Collector for Barony of Ferrard, Dr.

For the following Sums, laid on

and payble at Assizes 18

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Presentments laid on this Barony - - -			
Proportion of County at large on ditto - - - -			
Sum payable by Collector - - - - - -			
25,997 Acres at			
Amount as above,			

Parishes in this Barony.	Acres.	Laid on.
1. Clonmore - - - -	1,023	
2. Dunany - - - -	917	
3. Termonfeckin - - -	5,435	
4. Dromshallon - - - -	1,696	
5. Ballymakeny - - - -	238	
6. Menistorboice - - - -	1,000	
7. Phillipstown - - - -	114	
8. Marlestown - - - -	461	
9. Dunleer - - - -	1,455	
10. Carrickbaget - - - -	414	
11. Mullery - - - -	2,288	
12. Rathdrumin - - - -	633	
13. Port - - - - -	985	
14. Dyzart - - - - -	972	
15. Beaulieu and Newtown - -	913	
16. Parsonstown - - - -	391	
17. Lordship of Mellifont - -	7,062	
	25,997	

Collector for Barony of Louth, Dr.

For the following Sums, laid on

and payable at Assizes 18

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Presentments laid on this Barony - - -			
Proportion of County at large on ditto - - - -			
Sum payable by Collector - - - - - -			
13,502 Acres at			
Amount as above,			

Parishes in this Barony.	Acres.	Laid on.
1. Manfieldstown - - -	1,186	
2. Clonkeean - - - -	275	
3. Darver - - - -	1,111	
4. Killincoole, - - - -	775	
5. Dromiskin - - - -	2,940	
6 Part of Louth Parish - -	5,239	
7. Manor of Castlering in Louth Parish - - - -	1,976	
	13,502	

Appendix (H.)

LOUTH.

19.—County of Louth—*continued.*

Collector for Barony of Upper Dundalk, For the following Sums, laid on and payable at — Dr. Assizes 18

	£. s. d.
Amount of Presentments laid on this Barony - - -	
Proportion of County at large on ditto - - - -	
Sum payable by Collector - - - - - - -	
15,855 Acres at Amount as above,	

Parishes in this Barony.	Acres.			Laid on.
1. Dundalk - - - - -	4,000			
2. Hainstown - - - -	790			
3. Part of Louth Parish - -	765			
4. Hagardstown - - - -	686			
5. Faughart - - - -	923			
6. Ballybarrack - - - -	507			
7. Dunbin - - - - -	1,039			
8. Barronstown - - - -	1,194			
9. Roch and Kane - - -	3,036			
10. Castletown - - - -	775			
11. Phillipstown - - - -	440			
12. Part of Cregan - - -	1,121			
13. Enniskeen - - - -	579			
	15,855			

Collector for Barony of Lower Dundalk, For the following Sums, laid on and payable at — Dr. Assizes 18

	£. s. d.
Amount of Presentments laid on this Barony - - -	
Proportion of County at large on ditto - - - -	
Sum payable by Collector - - - - - - -	
12,278 Acres at Amount as above,	

Parishes in this Barony.	Acres.			Laid on.
1. Lordship of Ravensdale, *alias* Ballymascanlon - -	5,000			
2. Carlingford - - - -	6,846			
3. Ballyboysbeg & Ballyboysmore	432			
	12,278			

TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

DROGHEDA.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——No Map has been made under the direction of the Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Drogheda.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——This County of the Town contains three Parishes; viz. Saint Peter's, Saint Mary's, and Ballymakenny. In the Parish of Saint Peter are the Townlands of Killineer, Barnatten, North Commons, Townrath, Liscorry, and Listoke; and the sub-denominations of Green Batter, Yellow Batter, and Landsharrah. In the Parish of Saint Mary are the sub-denominations of South Commons, Legaworn, Black Blush, Bryanstown, Cross-lane, and Ball's Grove; And in the parish of Ballymakenny are the Townlands of Carntown, and Ballymakenny.

The Parish of Saint Peter contains - - -	1,842 Acres	and which are *alike* chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes.
The Parish of Saint Mary - - - - - -	542 d°	
The Parish of Ballymakenny - - - - -	661 d°	
Total - - - -	3,045	

Appendix (H.)

DROGHEDA.

Town of Drogheda—*continued.*

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The Grand Jury Taxes are apportioned by the Treasurer, by an equal Acreable Tax levied on the land; each acre of land in either or any of the parishes (without regard to townlands, or other sub-denominations), paying exactly the same Tax, or proportion of the entire sum presented.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— There are no baronial Collectors, one Collector being appointed for the whole of the county of the town of Drogheda.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such county Map was made?—None.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——None.

31st March 1824.

Henry Pentland,
Treasurer of the County of the Town of Drogheda.

MAYO.

20.—County of MAYO.

Sir, *Glenmore, May 5, 1824.*

I Have the honour of enclosing *my answers to the two last Queries required by the Committee; viz.*

1.—The cost of the Survey (to which I have added the Expenses of Engraving incurred as yet).
2.—The list of the Townlands, as taken from my book.

The latter, you are aware, is taken from the Strafford Survey, which, from the best information I could procure, has been altogether one of estimation. In the last page of that return, I have accounted for the difference between the original return and the number of acres as now charged.

Should any further information be required, I shall have much pleasure in promptly attending to it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To T. Spring Rice, Esq.
House of Commons.

Wm Orme,
Mayo.

Expenses of the County of Mayo Map.

ASSIZES.		Amount granted. £.	s.	d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Spring	1810	113	15	–	for trigonometrical survey.
Summer	–	50	–	–	d°.
Summer	1811	100	–	–	d°.
Spring	1812	50	–	–	d°.
Summer	–	50	–	–	d°.
Spring	1813	100	–	–	d°.
Summer	–	100	–	–	d°.
Spring	1814	100	–	–	d°.
Summer	–	100	–	–	d°.
Spring	1815	100	–	–	d°.
		38	–	–	boats to survey islands.
Summer	1815	386	15	10	on account of barony maps.
Spring	1816	113	15	–	for trigonometrical survey.
Summer	1816	380	12	6	on account of barony maps.
Spring	1817	10	–	–	d°.
		150	–	–	for reduced map of 2 inches to the mile.
Summer	1817	300	–	–	towards engraving.
		50	–	–	reduced map.
Spring	1818	100	–	–	towards engraving.
		100	–	–	reduced map.
Summer	1818	100	–	–	engraving.
		100	–	–	completing county map.
Spring	1819	350	–	–	engraving.
Spring	1820	150	–	–	engraving.
Summer	1820	150	–	–	engraving.
Spring	1821	300	–	–	engraving.
Summer	1821	300	–	–	engraving.
		150	–	–	engraving.
		4,092	18	4	

20.—County of Mayo—*continued.*

Of the above sum of 4,092*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* which comprises all grants for every description of expense attending the survey of this county, it will be seen, that 1,900*l.* of the above was granted for the engraving of the map. This work, I understand, is now carrying on in Paris, under the best artist that could be procured; and specimens of the work have been submitted to the grand jury. I cannot state the agreement made by the Marquis of Sligo, to whom the work was entrusted, but I am told it is moderate. Were his lordship in Mayo, I would include this information also.

Sir, Glenmore, April 7, 1824.

IN answer to your several Queries relative to the surveys and mode of assessment in the county of Mayo, I beg leave to state, that a most excellent map of this county was completed in 1816, by William Bald, civil engineer, on a scale of three inches to an Irish mile. Though this survey gives the entire contents of the county, it does not extend to a survey of each townland, nor does it distinguish the qualities of arable, pasture, bottom, wood, bog, mountain, &c. Schedule (A.), enclosed herewith, will point out this.

There is a separate map of each barony, on a scale of four inches to the Irish mile, similar in all respects to the county map, but in the enlarged scale.

The public cesses of this county are raised and applotted under the Strafford survey. Schedule (B.), also enclosed, will show the contents of this. This survey was one of estimation, and is now a most imperfect document. In many instances, some lands pay too much, while others pay scarcely one-fourth of their contents. All presentments ordered to be levied off this county are applotted by me under this survey. Under it, one penny an acre comes to the sum of 816*l.* So that if a sum of 4,080*l.* be laid on for county charges, it is an additional tax on each barony of 5*d.* per acre, over and above the other presentments ordered to be raised off such barony. Should a distinct presentment be ordered to be raised off a particular townland or parish, I also applot this according to the number of acres in such townland or parish. Every high constable is furnished with a copy from my book, of the number of acres of each townland and parish in his barony.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Wm Orme, Treasurer of Mayo.

Schedule (A.) showing the Number of Acres in the County of Mayo, as taken from the Survey made by William Bald, Civil Engineer, finished 1816.

BARONIES.	Green Land and Mountain.	Flat Bog.	Lakes.	TOTAL.
Tyrawly	92,386	58,745	7,581	158,712
Costello	44,970	43,200	1,518	89,688
Clanmorris	31,778	8,855	318	40,951
Gallen	50,652	21,584	536	72,772
Erris	70,799	69,190	2,042	142,031
Carra	62,758	17,376	6,856	86,990
Killmain	49,916	7,653	131	57,700
Murrisk	55,112	19,493	836	75,441
Burrishoole	79,891	16,324	2,521	98,736
	538,262	262,420	22,339	823,0 2
Loughmask	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,429
Total	- - -	- - -	- - -	836,450

Schedule (B.) showing the Number of Acres in the County of Mayo, as taken from the Strafford Survey, under which the Treasurer applots and levies the County Cess.

BARONIES.	N° of Acres charged in County Book.
Tyrawly	33,792
Costello	24,141
Clanmorris	20,700
Gallen	26,600
Erris	12,000
Carra	21,237
Killmain	34,800
Morrisk	9,634
Burrishoole	12,892
	195,796 Acres.

Appendix. (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo—*continued.*

A RETURN of the several Townlands of the County of Mayo, with the Number of Acres charged to each, as paying the Grand Jury Rates of said County. May, 1824.

BARONY OF BURRISHOOLE.

1. Killmaclassar Parish.	Acres.
Killtrean and Knocktotruane	108
Knockdonard or Derryreal	205
Gortnaglass and Garryvore	160
Knocknemerygan and Derryreboher	158
Brocagh	185
Aghagowle or Aughagoula	81
Drumullagh and Knocklass	60
Toorgarrow	58
Derrynumurry	55
Two quarters of Killmaclasser	204
Derrenveele	8
Total	1,282

2.—Killveeny Parish.	
Knocknevoolen	126
Shandrum and Rosslare	45
Knocknebolly	146
Rossduane	90
Rossow	44
Drumenaboe	37
Killdavogie or Killainjie	24
Ballinloghie	176
Money or Mouney	52
In the same	13
In the same half cartron	6
In the same, one cartron half, and half of Tawnygranoe	19
In the same, one cartron, with one quarter of Tawnygranoe	13
Knockfittane or Knockeycattane	108
Knockespracane	33
Lissloan or Lessloan	45
Drongagh and Cosellogart	38
Ballytrassna or Carrowknockboy	36
Rosstrogh or Rosstowght	20
Irissane	6
Derrynaraha and Carrowbeg	24
Knockacunine in the qr. Killellragh	47
Flagarr or Slagarr in Killellragh	31
Drumcurrin or Crigganahorna	40
In the same, two-thirds of a cartron	20
Gortacrossee and Carnee in Killellragh	37
Colbarr in Coolbarry	54
Succarow	49
Shewlagh or Clewlagh	65
Gortacrossy, Gortnafadoge and Garruff Island, or Garryvelane	74
Laghanleagh	16
Laghknookan or Knocklegane	51
Cloonish and Freagh Island	23
Inisduff, Ineslea, Rossbeg, Inesmult, Inesfest, Inescoyle	45
Killveeny	79
Illanagowna	1
Moyower and Loghanoolta, and Drumard	52
Crossnymoyower and Cloonery	54
Drimgarriff and Tonelea, part of Moyower	9
Money	49
Muckallagh	49
Knocksproe, two-thirds of a cartron	32
Inishery	10
Dorentra, or Dorine	9
Inisturk	32
Inispie	6
Cloonkeen and Knockvanlumen	14
Cassellaffie half qr. and half cartron	42
Claggan	24
Russmundell in Cassallaffie	5
Inisnacallagh	13

2.—Killveeny Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
The Parsell of Moneybeg	1
Island, or Illanecowline	52
Incurte or Inisgurte	17
Islandmore or Knockeycohalane	17
Quinching, part of Ilandmore, with a share of Townygraragh	17
Maynish, part of Ilandmore	17
Durrincia or Ilandarrinish, part of Casselleffie	6
Inislanchell	5
Rosscallow or Rossahill	32
Ardkeene	28
Inisgowell Cleveshane, qr. of a cartron	3
Gortmore, Rusky, and Rossnahelly	42
Knocknelin or Knocktolen, and Rossleagh	35
Carrowtully or Cregneane Golegly	44
Inisgowly	11
Inisbegh	7
Island Taggart, and Cloonensie	10
Inisbraher	12
Total	2,489

3.—Aghagower Parish.	
Ballybalinan	197
Aghagower, in Murrisk Barony	58
Ballylonalan	28
Lackanmore or Lackane	37
Cloonbegg, or Clunbegg	27
Kinbog, or Kinloy	36
Drumgowline	13
Townagh	35
Knockballymoy, in several parcells	132
Carrowmac Gilleroy	56
Ardcomane	70
Menye or Derryragh	59
Doonephilbine	107
Ossan and Coylefassa	80
Cossankeele or Cossnikeele, and Gorteengeare	98
Shane, or Cossnyter	74
Gortnecloignie	93
Maghanagh or Mekanagh	44
Bunrawer or Bunrama	72
Gowle	49
Ayle	88
Tavnyvaddy or Aghcoil, or Mozegarrow, or Shanvallyged	115
Tobberoan or Aghill	137
Tonragee, and Myhastin	139
Fallbower or Baghfaragh, and Frughcloin	164
Fallbower Killevocan, and Brackloon	27
In the same	83
Ayleneapull	22
Knockbrack	51
In the same, called Mullanemore	17
Mullanebeg, or Mullane	36
Gortcask or Twinish	37
Carrowhanish or Twinish	32
Twinish or Gortenore, and Gortneskehy	70
Clundacune	38
Erruff	240
A great mountain called Derrynakee	47
Shraghkeene	65
Commons belonging to d° and Erriff	65
Total	2,838

20.—County of Mayo.——Burrishoole Barony—*continued.*

4.—Burrishoole Parish.	Acres.
Island Moynish	67
Inistubberel or Knocknegoushee	89
Commons thereto belonging	38
Inisturk, and Rossgalliff, Island of Roe or Iniskule	98
Inisgowla and Inisboberrin	123
Iniscrossilby	13
Rosskin or Inisdallow, called Dennisdallow	172
The same, called Rosskeane	44
Kellugg or Carrowgellogg	110
Gartfaghy or Granghy or Inisdavoile	86
Muchener Island or Freagh or Ardagh	33
Island Bober	3
Rosstonisk Island or Ardagh or Rosslane	16
Lettermaghere oughter and eighter	162
Carrowkeele or Backinver, and Islandbuck, parcel d°	83
Glebe, Gortakillin, Knockavile, Rillen, Meildun, Cullagreen and Acrenonolen	20
Drumdrustill or Farronotroglish, or Acres	55
Cohergall or Criggandaragh	23
Glanlaca Mountain, and Knockenulragh	762
Derrytaggard, a parcel of wood	16
Callaghane or Doreclower or Darefoher	31
Rossbrane or Inistreane	56
Killdownorght or Killdownow	278
Parcels there called Five Balls	32
Shlevemore	80
Carrowgarrowokell and Beg Island	80
A parcel of mountain, an island called Dough	23
Srafarna	170
Reay or Carrownorally	56
Inisower or Freagh Island	5
Carrowbegg	75
Inisquirk Island	11
Carrowsallagh	98
Rossevera Inistorna Island	39
Rossgiblin and Skerdagh	58
Killteroughter or Killternaght	174
Rossmore	46
Derryfadda or Carrowneboy	127
Iniscow and Islandroe	23
Carrowbane or Knockerought or Knockygowry	181
Knocktinveal or Knocknetynowell	82
Knocknieghe or Knocknedorener	107
Killbread or Killbridd	90
Trenmore or Toymore	87
Iniskorrow or Inislurtan	5
Carrowbeg or Graffie	76

4.—Burrishoole Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Rosskleave	70
Carrowkenedy Carrowkillin	94
Derrycunlard or Knockvanluman	158
Kellmore and Lecarrow	300
Carrowmore	101
Rossturboll or Rossanbell or Knockateline	84
Derrynower, a parcel of wood	3
Rossbarnaugh and Carrowgain or Carga Ballycrog, two qrs. inclosed	25
Total	4,938

5.—Islenedin Parish.	
Coolaghboy or Crunaghtin	88
Caldragh	23
Knocknafinna	40
Knocknedin	56
Carrowbeg	69
Knockbrane or Knockbrone	20
Killkenagh or Derrygonell	40
Drunmeene	160
Killfeagh	133
Ronesheere	45
Knockoonisellagh or Clagainagh	310
Casshill	104
Caleage	61
Letter	82
Clogher	89
Carrowreiogh	99
Drumnavonaght	23
Carrownalea	30
Cuggalla	90
Shanvallyconeene	138
Tawniene	63
Drumengalty	70
Cloonane	51
Lessmally, and Curnagaslane	47
Casline or Towrard	76
Total	2,007

1.—Killmacklasser Parish	1,282
2.—Killveney d°	2,489
3.—Aughagower d°	2,838
4.—Burrishoole d°	4,938
5.—Ilandeden d°	2,007
Total Acres in Burrishoole Barony	13,554

CARRA BARONY.

1.—Burriscarra Parish.	
Ballycalla	78
Muckloone	18
Drumshmagh	23
Ballyphadine	64
Castlecarra	20
Slade or Knocklass	18
Burriscarra	78
Fryar's Cartron	22
Carracroigh or Carrowhroy	10
Lisstebbott	13
Knockcurreen or Knockellee	18
Laghvanreen	57
Carrownuan	85
Creggano	55
Rohane	31
Ronaneele	18
Galgort or Faram, belonging to Ballintobber Abbey	20

1.—Burriscarra Parish—*continued.*	
Raheenduff	82
Cloonbury	76
Ballynoa or Newtown	92
Carrowkeele	77
Knocknora or Knockadony	60
Closnooneyhely	72
Total	1,087

2.—Towght, Half Parish.	
Towght	49
Cloonikele	26
Cloonguppoge or Killskeagh	39
Lissnackellroy	105
Phartah	27
Ballymacloghbeg, 28 A. and more, 30 A. in all	58
Carrowenoultore	13

Appendix (H.)

MAYO

20.—County of Mayo.——Carra Barony—*continued.*

2.—Towght Half Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Carrowlissadicane	36
Gortederahurlogh	50
Carrowreaghmony	66
Rohune	179
Coulgad	47
Lesswalter Burke	52
Litzwenane	60
Total	807

3.—Roslee Half Parish.

Ballymuriogh	260
Carrowhala	74
Cloghcoulcar	79
Knocktoolane	72
Tonologee	125
Gradoge	52
Part of Cloghcoulear quarter	56
Clonfine, with a mill	59
Carrowderry	93
Cloghenry Phillip	83
Ballynolt	107
Total	1,060

4.—Drum Parish.

Leonvey Northermore	69
Leonvey South	32
Clooncnla	161
Carrowmurry	125
Lisslogbane	126
Rosslane	73
Carrowrumon	97
Quailenegure	41
Trinehoune	67
Castlereis	105
Killbronane	12
Ballyfarma	74
Stantons Cartron	14
Geseduffe	82
Knocknaneagh	30
Drumcorbane	95
Lissplowicke	67
Killkellino	37
Carrowcull or Currie	86
Rosshine	47
Fawneclough	24
Febright	16
Pollnenary	14
Knocktempil	12
Carucat	27
Canamore	33
Lizalican	50
Lissribbert	73
Lissricard or Bohernafany	73
Cartronferris	66
Drumnenadoge	51
Drumnagough	13
Baldaknock	35
Carrowhenis	49
Carrowghmore	43
Drumdressedan	31
Laggakillen	32
Knockbane	57
Clunisecan	66
Lissiniskie	73
Cloghercoane	56
Tollispollane	68
Drumodonnell	14
Clonduffe	90
Total	2,506

5.—Breaghwy Parish.

	Acres.
Killisuckeread	61
Killknock	54
Coretanvally	36
Ballyclanshane	93
Barney	107
Ballyguoile	154
Carne	103
Carroeiter	15
Caroughter	29
Carroreagh	90
Knockerimore	78
Carrowbane	30
Drumleagh	57
Dungory	64
Urlare	81
Brendrum	76
Knocknegee and Drumnegressee	53
Breaghwy	144
Roemore	130
Lessgoole	53
Drumgoagh	34
Killkeele	20
Drumcorbane	76
Part of Drumbredane	33
Total	1,671

6.—Ballintobber Parish.

Killbonnell	275
Drumore	102
Glassgort	70
Knocknora	127
Cohart	52
Ragala	83
Drumembeg 30 A. and Drumenmore 50 A.	80
Knockmoynein and Dressian	77
Knockwilliora	74
Crevagh and Oghill	284
Pollvaddy	213
Keraderry	135
Killerdragh	12
Skehanagh	295
Druminroe	151
Derrydamphderrigg	42
Bohane	101
Kinoory	36
Killavally	51
Mote	10
Kapakernane and Teraghmore	133
Bally Burke	143
Kilnderry	26
Killovelane	133
Ballybought	125
Ballybought and Deriras	89
Total	2,919

7.—Balleovey Parish.

Mountain called Cloonee	41
Mountain called Monyhoman Turnawood Skeragh Derrias and Derrynanick	50
Gortbane, Kulendry, Turnaghee, Turnachars and Taunephack	8
Gallagh	51
Souththence Carrowkeele	43
Thence South East M'Merreghroy	1
Thence East Royal	2
Thence East Lessenbeg	2
Thence South East Lissinmore	3
South West Gorlfadda	1
Thence East Gortinmah	4
Thence East Gortenedin	33

20.—County of Mayo.—Carra Barony—*continued.*

7.—Balleovey Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Thence South East Killkeran	1
Thence South Derrynefirst	29
Derrymore	4
Tuir M'Edy Derrinveeny, Gortkeele, Drumhage and Gortnalderrig	71
Ballybouane	53
Cappaduffe Mountain of Ballynasser	59
Ballynester	101
Carrownemony	56
Carrowncinrory or Carrowmoony	70
Clooncockmore	49
Derrymore, belonging to Barryarry	52
Lish or Carrowlossan	48
Acry	54
Carrowballygarry	41
Knocknegoole	79
Garrymore	98
Irragh	92
Cloonleaghyn	122
Aghenish	77
Total	1,395

8.—Ballyhean Parish.

Killoderry	139
Cloonaghmore	148
Cornefeagh	155
Cloonferst	51
Dorree	58
Cloondesy	39
Derrygawny	39
Cloonsanny	66
Clooncarragh	76
Drumloughry	46
Clanturk	77
Colle	80
Carrowclogher and Carraboga	167
Drumgolly and Deiro in common to Cloonsonny and Drunloughry	7
Lessnacurily	56
Ronegarrane	79
Lisconnell	59
Knockgrenane	99
Bonchaim	105
Cregganebell, part of Killeenboiane	46
Lissneville	76
Drumkeagh, part of Killeenboinane	46
Dowleigh	86
Lissnaponra	76
Cornamarragh	103
Drumanracahill	54
Gortnasmuttane	86
Knockenumurry	40
Lagafoile	76
Knockmore	74
Cloghergavane, part of Cloonconragh	36
Garryduffe, part of d°	31
Lissmakiggane, part of d°	25
Collafadda, part of d°	35
Crigganedarragh, part of d°	27
Tobbernafinna, part of d°	24
Lissgane, part of d°	33
Allytibbott, part of Cloonconla	31
Cappacholloder or Keltareecan	130
Barnegregane, part of d°	117
Derrynascobby, part of d°	51
Total	2,849

9.—Castlebar Parish.

Laggavelly	85
Lafalanhiggin	86
Drumagh or Lesscrumell	99
Altore or Carrowaltore, part of Ballynew	41
Slaine, part of d°	35

9.—Castlebar Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Lenistravally, part of Ballynew	55
Drumask, part of d°	40
Carradrissa, part of Ballynacariga	38
Annaleek or Carrowkilleen	42
Carronacarry, part of d°	70
Knockthomas, part of d°	50
Knockavally half-quarter, Clogherlosky half-quarter, Gorteendrunagh half-quarter, Drumconnalane half-quarter, Cloughlin half-quarter, Lessnale half-quarter, Cloonmore half-quarter, all Castlebar townland	146
Saleen, part of d°	21
Corrough	49
Cloonowillan half-quarter, Knockafont half-quarter, Knockballynapull half-quarter, Neskye half-quarter, half the townland Ballynapull	164
Rabane	26
Garryduffe	71
Knocknecroghane	90
Knockmore	51
Derryleagh and Clonkeen	2
Carrowbrumage	100
Drumelogh and Drumnacarton	28
Laghnavidage	18
Mountain common to Carrowbrumoge	15
Mountain common to Tully quarter	7
Struane	30
Drumshannagh	30
Tully	54
Mountain common to said two quarters	9
Lishnagee, part of Aughadrinagh	62
Lissnakirkie, part of d°	80
Drumnee, part of d°	45
Cloonass, part of d°	60
Mountain common to Ballycargy	14
Mountain common to Laganella	48
Mountain common to Ballynew	14
Mountain common to Robane and Garryduff	86
Total	1,961

10.—Torlogh Parish.

Coppawicare	10
Knocknehoone	20
Cappag or Gad, Teeneele or Lissmohenry	38
Drumduffe Abbeyland	51
Gorleifolo	50
Lesslusky or Erroefe	32
Cloonghera or Loghanteah	76
Clooncash or Lessduffe	33
Poll or Lissnagallia, part Torlagh	84
Knockowen, part of d°	58
A parcel of glebe	5
Carrowore	47
Towermore	73
Corphelim	22
Coshill	49
Carrowkeele and Drumsinagh	18
Ballyart	11
Magogonnell	38
Park	7
Ballyogunn, part of Turlagh	36
Cloonegleeragh Gortnaeloy or Kinard, part of Tourlagh	59
Lessballydownagh Leekneen and Rafran, part of Tourlagh	70
Cloontubrid	146
Sunnagh	12
Lesserine	17
Garaghill, Clooney and Ross	25
Lack, Urlare and Scornaght	24
Largabrack	43
Knockniskery, Mucknagh and Trinebraganequirk	39

 (*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.——Carra Barony—*continued.*

10.—Torlogh Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Knockballymackellygirrenane Tully	48
Two mountains, Crumlin and Tawny Kinaff	126
Total	1,367

11.—Part of Islaneden Parish.	
Muckenagh	75
Lapullagh	59
Monogerane	80
Drumdaffderrigg	95
Billtra	48
Killkelly	44
Killgarriff	26
Knockbane	48
Claggan	15
Derryherriffe	57
Rahinvarra	133
Drumnagon	67
Commor	28
Carrah	42
Derrycouse	68
Rahine	108
Annagh	28
Gorteniffe or Killbree	104
Gortatample	129
Total	1,254

12.—Part of Balla Parish.	
Smuttinagh	70
Carrowtobberoughterough	36
Carrowtobbereighterough	34
Shanvallymore	19
Drumsloyne	71
Raghredmond	60
Knockgury, half of Lesswollaghane	52
Lesswollahan one-third of half a quarter	90
Lissawollaghane, half quarter, and Legeltona, quarter	43
Carrownagoole or Leglessan	21
Killnaskeraghoughteragh	75
Knockmoreoughteragh	87
Craghboyne	63
Skitternagh	82

12.—Part of Balla Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Annagh	53
Ronahalta	65
Shouvogh	119
Burrus	84
Carrowmore	145
Carrowkule Fugroy	45
Tyneleggan and Drumloghra	167
Tryneloghan and Trulkin	171
Mountain Common to Prison	14
Total	1,666

13.—Part of Mayo Parish.	
Rathshandrumaghan	37
Risslomerrill or Curryeighter	56
Rohuma two quarters, Rohyberone one quarter, Gortfield one quarter, and Curraghprechane	138
Curryeighter	73
Curnehavolly or Corprian	67
Total	371

14.—Part of *Killdramoge Parish.*	
Lisseniskie	161
Lisslea	113
Drumganagh	139
Killdacamoge or Rathdummane	190
Total	603

1.—Burriscarra Parish		1,087
2.—Towght half	d°	807
3.—Rosslea half	d°	1,060
4.—Drum	d°	2,506
5.—Breaghwy	d°	1,671
6.—Ballintobber	d°	2,919
7.—Balleovey	d°	1,395
8.—Ballyheane	d°	2,849
9.—Castlebar	d°	1,961
10.—Twrlagh	d°	1,367
11.—Part of Islandeden	d°	1,254
12.—Part of Balla	d°	1,666
13.—Part of Mayo	d°	371
14.—Part of Killdacamoge	d°	603
Total Acres in Carra Barony		21,516

CLANMORRIS BARONY.

1.—Killvine Parish.	
Crumlin	195
Ballyboy	140
Lavallyroe	154
Trynaskehey	64
Killvine	233
Glebe	3
Crevchewsell	95
Doonmacrean or Carrowcaslan	120
Creevehard	80
Shanballybought	98
Culleentragh	140
Cullankelly or Ballykilleen	172
Burrise	182
Ballyard	79
Carrowkipp	43
Ballynavelly	125
Carrowbegg	49
Total	1,972

2.—Crossboyne Parish.	
Lissmacorris	49
Lissmore	45
Ruskybegg	147
Donavill	115
Ballygad	16

2.—Crosboyne Parish—*continued.*	
Bullandell and Laughanlea	110
Brackline	147
Killcornane	234
Carrowmacmorrowhee	80
Killastocy	104
Lavassreagh	47
Costerlough	68
Carrowbegg	53
Collistoca	72
Clooneclogh, part of Ballindangan	22
Skevade, part of ditto	46
Castlemagarrett	96
Derry	98
Carrowledane	64
Carrowbegg	43
Carrowmore	92
Marlogh	115
Gortstellane	64
Grenane	20
Coolmackena	94
Commons to the four last	62
Gortgarrow	9
Calltrogh	32
Killmackanelly	49
Carrownedogne	65
Coolroe	102

20.—County of Mayo.——Clanmorris Barony—*continued.*

2.—Crosboyne Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Glebe	6
Carrowmacadar or Crossboyne	75
Killekill	227
Pollevillree, Shanballyroen } part of Ballindangan	35, 294
Cloonmore	244
Lissduffe	128
Carrowkilleen	154
Carrowlogh	102
Carrownelin	68
Knockroe	48
Killine	59
Killocky, with the profitable part of the mountain	203
Eskerferris	116
Killscogh	217
Tolohemree, part of Scardane	68
Scardane	166
Cloonbanagh	191
Ronagh	239
Knocknaluggar	70
Annagh	29
Crannagh	235
Ballyglass	318
Carrowskeaghan, part of ditto	109
Killincrogh	259
Ballyhankine	197
Seephin	148
Total	6,365

3.—Killcollman Parish.	
Clanboy	45
Carrowmore or Scregbeg	162
Carrowaltree	40
Carrownab and Killvodane	143
Carrowcarragh	56
Lissbannea	11
Lisskerawhill	54
Carrowmacgarradboy	55
Gortindressagh	59
Caroocae, Lesscarrow and Lissmoyle	19
Killbegclare	5
Lissduffe	68
Skehewood, part of ditto	65
Killbegmalone	73
Carrowcullen	42
Meelick	72
Skewood	5
Carrowcoola	58
Lessmarrow	77
Clashslonican	47
Carroward, part of Ballikinknave	65
Knockuker, part of ditto	58
Killmore	71
Adirmant, part of ditto	38
Adirmant the other	38
Carrownahaghlass	47
Garraredmond	155
Ballingowne	85
The quarter of Knocktobba 77 acres, and a cartᵉ of Carronamesh	96
The other three half quarters of Ballingowne	93
Cloonmuerge	58
Drumwheen	46
Tynemore	40
Castlegarr	35
Lissinrekin 109 acres, Drummeen 41 acres in all	150
Carrownacrush, and part of Ballinree	60
Carrowcarrane	140
Carrowrugh	87
Carrowbeg	55
Cloongowne	67
Clootough	64
Carrowmore	21

3.—Killcollman Parish.	Acres.
Part of the quarter of Killenree	60
Raghee	113
Killasser	104
Carrowrickard	129
Gueveeneconiman	22
Part of Carrowlogh quarter	10
The five parts of ditto	100
Corballyoughter	73
Cloonvilly	62
Ballybrehane	123
Killcollman	143
Maherefad	30
Maherelaskin	80
Gortnereagh and Killtercahan	100
Gorteenmore	38
Ballyharge	91
Ballinlassy	93
Carrishilane	70
Mourneen	128
Carrowtohahan	50
Ballydownahan	43
Muse	78
Ballyfarnagh	118
Part of Dalton quarter	13
Cloomedurt	162
Ballycannoghan	87
Taunycloughard	10
Cloondested	36
Cartmore of Highwoods	14
Parcell of woods called Comee	8
The woods of Killobey	17
Clamure	72
Total	5,002

4.—Tagheen Parish.	
Cloonlaghfadda	64
Cloghermecadam	180
Cappace	47
Skeaghmore	35
Gorteen	73
Gortgarrow	78
Gortagarrow	61
Carrownure	85
Derryfadda	92
Cloonkeen	135
Boylebeg	68
Carrowkeele	46
Tagbkeene	72
Knockanroe	27
Ultraboy	5
Garrulamore	22
Cloonglass	50
Lessrobert	18
Carrowmore	47
Aghenagh	86
Polldryan	112
Tawnysallagh and Drumsunnagh	196
Clooadinere	73
Garrulaghbeg	64
Lessnagh	93
Total	1,829

5.—Balla Parish.	
Ballymuckoule or Ballymacbogha	72
Ballybeg	77
Ballybeoga	42
Carrowgarny	58
Raghduffe	35
Ardwool	52
Ballyher	57
Ballycleere	43
Turnahalt	77
Ballykerigan	78
Carrownahane	104

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.——Clanmorris Barony—*continued.*

5.—Balla Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Drenagh	76
Carrownahagh	107
Carrownahaghbeg	83
Carrowneele or Carrownetty	52
Gortgarrow	9
Dauhrus	45
Ballynornagh or Ballycullynane	158
Moyrussell	82
Ballymaghlagnane	58
Ballymakelly	83
Mote	175
Leggan 1 quarter, Gullyduffe 1 quarter, Gullriore 1 quarter, Ballinrotel 1 quarter	173
Balla	149
Tullaghmore 65 Acres, and Tullaghbeg 66 Acres, in all	131
Total	2,076

6.—Mayo Parish.

Killtacolla	250
Acres, a parcel of Abbey land	25
Arcorkagh	129
Cloghlena	121
Threahin	75
Lehenagh	55
Portagh	152
Linguannagh	43
Leffering, a parcel of land	7
Gortumier	19
Brees	184
Tarranagrogy	114
Rynagh or Mullintogher	128
Knocknymoghillane	60
Derryhouse or Carronackry	154
Cullinhough	193
Corrinteggell	78
Gorteneden	60
Tawnyloughy	92
Knockroe or Baggacrawy	67
Cregangile	53
Cullentrogh	54
Knockroe	52
Knockricard	38
Cloughbrack	40
Lekerolty	42

Mayo Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Laggaferrin	8
Gortafuntaine	48
Killbreda	107
Knockakista, Jaghafadda, and Lismaline	48
Clogher	78
Doughclougher	37
Ballenreane	15
Shankell	37
Ballenlavill	55
Croskagh	27
Ballingillane	23
Glebe	4
Knockrissane	16
Tullaghmore	22
Glebe, called Thabeg and Tullaghbeg	17
Cullentrough	65
Goule	47
Knocknabrowna	5
Goruggustall	7
A parcel of glebe	5
Knocknevelogh 1 cart^{a}, and Knocknateare 2 d^{o}	56
Ballunaster	99
Ballinshanvoy	24
Total	3,135

7.—Part of Knock Parish.

Costraher	110
Killine	110
Eskerverily or Eskerevis	58
Balenres or Cloonlavis	137
Total	415

1.—Killvine Parish	1,972
2.—Crossboyne d^{o}	6,365
3.—Killcolman d^{o}	5,002
4.—Tagheen d^{o}	1,829
5.—Balla d^{o}	2,076
6.—Mayo d^{o}	3,135
7.—Part of Knock Parish	415
Total Acres in Clanmorris Barony	20,794

COSTELLO BARONY.

1.—Castlemore Parish.

Castlecollane	141
Ardcoyle	208
Castlemore	613
Glebe	29
Island	175
Drumore	87
Long or Lock Trinelucky	182
Lisshane	126
Aghaluste	212
Rouske	166
Total	1,939

2.—Killcollman Parish.

Killcollman	30
Ballaghdareen	66
Cooletirhneveough	30
Maherboy	31
Twobrackane	126
Corre or Tallaghancurragh	101
Coolena	22
Creggane or Cregganfearm	105
Crosse or Clanvore	93

2.—Killcollman Parish—*continued.*

Dromakoe or Dromack	75
Bennadamore or Benfadden, or Trinecarnaclave	137
Killbenada	126
Columlumna	68
Killinduffe	135
Tullanmore	179
Total	1,324

3.—Killmovee Parish.

Cloonmore or Cloonanna	156
Cloonestreene or Srahine Cloonerrine	53
Lock or Lockagh, within the survey, is joined to Bronagh	83
Rathrolles or Raherally	141
Leaghvillick	65
Coyleclare or Killcrare	84
Clooncarra or Cloonsharry	190
Brosnagh within the Survey, is joined to Lackarsoban	102
Killcashill	60
Maherboy	106
Quillagh or Tullagh	65

20.—County of Mayo.——Costello Barony—*continued.*

3.—Killmovee Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Claregarrow	75
Aghaduffine	190
Lescarbry or Twarane and Glan	216
Shunvallane	51
Abby or Iskergare	62
Cloonferghra	49
Cloonronit or Cloorobatt	37
Killmovee	168
Ilarelarerewagh	71
Rusheen	101
Carrowbegg or Carromnaglaghfin	92
Barivile	48
Caylemore	132
Gowly or Gowlane	70
Total	2,467

4.—Killbeagh Parish.

Barnacouge	104
Killcannon or Cloughtecannon	55
Killeen	153
Minernadoge or Knockbrack	99
Faghy	77
Carne	92
Aderny or Gatavodane	53
Killbeagh	66
Tunbuckcoyle or Tunbughalass	96
Arriragh or Arerevagh	85
Tawnyanea or Towneen	119
Clooneless y	44
Cornmucculla and Cloonline	113
Sunnagh	197
Tulldangan or Trinedangan	187
Cally or Trinicully	95
Carrowmore	113
Glann	87
Lurgal	39
Goatlaghane	161
Cloontnein or Cloonmeen	28
Cloonmass or Cloonglass	44
Leragh	85
Carrowcullnobehy or Cullevagh or Cullehy	76
Clooneſean	44
Gortenare	66
Gowell	49
Correnea or Corrynea	48
Cloontegarrow or Killgarrow	84
Cloonmore	157
Carrowtobber or Lecarrowtobber	125
Shankreg	77
Carrowcashill	75
Coillnedawnagh	43
Rusk or Ruskagh	141
Carrownevalune or Fallyny	65
Shrahie	118
Carrowcashill	58
Total	3,420

5.—Aughamore Parish.

Mannynea	33
The Acres	44
Killronane	99
Glancrogan or Lissinegan and Lissrebagh	103
Aghamore, or Carontain, 1 quarter, and Shanvallymaght, 1 quarter	122
Carne	109
Drehard or Lessnaslin	119
Lowrela	73
Milltown, or Mittleran and Carhowna	84
Rathnacuppane	63
Killintran or Killeentoran	175
Lissduffe Pulltrahan Fultragh	113

5.—Aughamore Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Skerdane and Cappagh	245
Cahir or Keoger	147
Cloonfallagh	56
Cashil Turlagh or Cashill Turelogh	100
Annagh or Annaghnacally	76
Cloongownagh and Kilbranagh	108
Beagh or Behy, and Crossard	77
Coolnolla, or Coolnahogh	156
Carroneden	114
Keahraga	81
Brugh or Broff or Brow	64
Cloonturke	104
Gortnickferrin	49
Lessnecarcory	25
Carhoinere	30
Cloghbreally Cloonboy or Clooneaghboy	129
Carrowneloghy	54
Laggornleneen	34
Caronioheard	99
Caroskirt or Caroskalty	31
Ballange	79
Gortinuane	40
Aggetageen or Agstarve	112
Callragh or Clooneage	61
Lurga	89
Lesseharpe	61
Carromneagh	88
Lismoyle	110
Ardragoole	61
Killgraffie	45
Lisscatt	127
Gortineshare or Gortinetarry	126
Crogie or Clooncon	135
Cloonvickogle	83
Total	4,133

6.—Knock Parish.

Carrowcora	117
Cloonfaghna	97
Cregganbreake	41
Killaveney	66
Lissnafreighoige or Lissneduchier	38
Cloontariff or Drum	79
Carrownamallaught	48
Drum	106
More	48
Carrowscully or Calldrah	96
Keame	87
Breene	60
Carrowmore	92
Kincum	94
Cloonlea	109
Rouske	66
Lisshiclory or Lisnecory	62
Carrowedmond or Carrowsimon	68
Shellyhernane	59
Carroweneden or Eden	153
Survale, or Sinaghvill	57
Total	1,643

7.—Annagh Parish.

Killtronagher or Killonagh Lorgan or Lorga Derrycongo	282
Callyfearny or Calenefarna	133
Mounemore	313
Gerrane 1 quarter, Leo 1 quarter, Tolehan 1 quarter, Townaghneheory 1 quarter	246
Drumbossinny	264
Corry	50
Knocknesshunnagh or Ballyhawny Abbey	82
Polleapple or Gallaghmamadra	176

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.——Costello Barony—*continued.*

7.—Annagh Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Doomsinore or Carrowmeighter	76
Attyshonne	38
Temple or Carrowoughter	38
Kealogs or Kellogy	28
Leagane	30
Gullseeny	44
Cluntomaher or Clunturish	68
Drumderry	73
Keelnaeleihy, Knocknacroihy, 59 in all	171
Bollcapple and Knockcroighe	84
Carrowmacatire	41
Corr or Corrowcorr	81
Gortenlaghna or Shandrum	149
Carroweneden	93
Carrowmarvane or Corrowmackmarvan	33
Carrowmare	97
Carrowkeele	162
Carrowick	38
Gortleeny	109
Teamore	148
Laghcarrow or Lecarrow	164
Lavallyroe	248
Kellterry	88
Lorga or Leorgamore	47
Carrowhanny	80
Knockenarry	81
Derrynoughter	79
Derryneighter	93
Clunbillige	34
Coolderry or Courdragh	41
Tobber	40
Carrowpiggode	43
Gorteendressagh	48
Farnane or Carrownenarnane	23
Carroweden or Ballynaderigg or Carrowbarnyderigg	33
Drumbane	65
Carrowkeele	33
Annagh	59
Carrowsculty	164
Kildarra	49
Callere or Carrownecaller	60
Total	4,719

8.—Beacon Parish.	Acres.
Lesslumcrum 1 quarter, Townaghmore or Cloonskeugh 1 quarter, Gortnegeane 1 quarter, and Lissloughane 1 quarter	518
Carrowhekene 1 quarter, Keame 1 quarter, Killmumne 1 quarter, Logher 1 quarter and Carrowright 1 quarter	214
Glanagheighter or Glegany and Claughmagtoughter	144
Derrymore	97
Beacon	75
Tryanreagh	68
Cloonbalbin	99
Cloonbrackoughter or Callragh	115
Bealeskeragh	202
Cloonbrackeighter	139
Colldraghleagh or Cullin	78
Lessnametagh	58
Brackloone	72
Clunecurry	114
Cloontornane	74
Townyfinnoge	77
Killknock	108
Ballinville or Caltraghard	110
Cullaghree or Laughtrums and Creganree	104
Castellagh or Cosallagh or Gortnacranagh	193
Lissicluane or Ballaghnowlebegg	67
Brockins	126
Killcrogane or Killcregane	89
Laggan or Carrowenlagane	71
Mervill or Marvihill	113
Skehane or Islemamaegillybally	119
Ballindrehid	85
Loraboy or Laraboy	105
Total	3,434

1.	Castlemore Parish	1,939
2.	Killcollman d°	1,324
3.	Kilmovee d°	2,467
4.	Killbeagh d°	3,420
5.	Aghamore d°	4,133
6.	Knock d°	1,643
7.	Annagh d°	4,719
8.	Beacon d°	3,434
Total Acres in Costello Barony		23,079

ERRIS BARONY.

1.—Killmore Parish.	
Carno	251
Emloghoash, and mass and island	440
Aggadoone	117
Cloneene	192
Towskert, 2 quarters, Knockmullcorry	311
Aggalassin	133
Moyraha	152
Tullaghanboy	122
Tarminecarragh	248
Emlaghvaher	370
Cross, 108 acres, 102 acres, 122 acres, and 54 acres, in all	386
Leame, 139 acres, and 98 acres, in all	237
Ellagh, 61 acres, 226 acres, and 82 acres in all	369
Shanahy, part of Turane quarter	185
Controversie	10
Turraghne	275
Newtown 2 quar^{s}, part of them 7 cartrons	818
Clogher	62
Tarmonhiere, 2 quarters, Nakle	138
Gleage	10
Letterbeg	60
Tarmonhiere	628
Cartron Gilbert	30

1.—Killmore Parish—*continued.*	
The great Island of Inneskea quarter	140
The next greatest	84
A small island	5
Another d°	5
Total	5,678

Killcollman Parish.	
Enaver or Inver	229
Munge 100 acres, the same 40 acres, the same 13 acres	153
Glanturk	218
Kellcomon and Doon	148
Glebe of Killcolman	40
Killalligan, part, 4 quarters of Dunkeaghane	89
Lecarrowteige	103
Mongnabo	84
Lecarrowneglough	128
Carrowboy	157
Greennagh	206
Darfscoewagh	22
Owenneagh and Loughtnagh	72
Glanmoy	301
Carrowmore or Ballinvessnelly	497

20.—County of Mayo.—Erris Barony—*continued.*

2.—Killcollman Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Glancullen, part of Glanco, 3 cartrons	202
Glandakill or Cloontakilly	111
Glanco	153
Agavanleen, part of d°	60
Dawlough and Tresty	335
Dowhoma	301
Killtene	145
Claggan, Turvagh, Gallagh and Lelleragh, part of B. Croy	337
Armagh Island	45
A parcel of arable, the same	47
Rossnafinna, the same	11
Ballanraby, the same	174
An island arable, the same	25
One parcel arable, the same	53
Two parcels, the same	43
Annobrissa	330
Mountain, the same	231
Knockmonter Moiline	713
Glandessell	86
Carrowmorelettragh	176
Dookeaghan	222
Dawyarke	80
Total	6,327

1.—Killmore Parish	5,678
2.—Killcolman d°	6,327
Total Acres in Erris Barony	12,005

GALLEN BARONY.

1.—Killconduffe Parish.

Laggancurragh	120
Lesscolle, a parcel of the same	36
Lessmurry, a parcel of the same	32
Lavcurragh	93
Collemore	305
Clooneycaniny	125
Tuilacarragh	180
Brackloone 101 acres, and Tullynahone 123	224
Carrowcallar	128
Killbride	225
Candane or Cundruffe	306
Carrowcamada	292
Correane	157
Fahetty or Faheny	312
Carrowgarry 118 acres, 130 acres	248
Cloonfinane	59
Lisscragty	105
Cloonygullane	202
Carrowbeg or Lecarrowbegg	126
Clooneclere	63
Rosscanlane	127
Total	3,465

2.—Meelick Parish.

Cloony or Ballymitty	277
Carrowbane	95
Castlekenchane	52
Carrowcrosshie	134
Callah	144
Newcastle 90 acres, 70 acres	160
Meelick	206
Clooninshine	42
Carrowreagh	110
Ballaghagh	269
Kinkelly or Kincola	130
Lissdorune or Templemoyle	248
Rollsharvoge	79
Cloonygowane	17
Arunne	141
Laghtmac Courkane	184
Lissduffe	123
Lissbriggane	123
Controversie, the same	17
Total	2,551

3.—Killasser Parish.

Creggane	117
Derryhillagh	45
Prebane	73
Tullynehoue	59

3.—Killasser Parish—*continued.*

Knockmulline	61
Trinereagh, a mountain belonging to d°	49
Attynoskoile	72
Tumydeasie	184
Drumnagh	96
Lecarrowine	63
Tyreneny	155
Carrowleame, 88 acres, 80 acres	168
Liebenmacke	211
Carrowmore, 128 acres, 92 acres	220
Largamore	174
Cloonfinnish	161
Lecarrownageeragh	21
Carrowdunty	169
Kellveragh and Prebane	233
Drumoda	214
Callowe	305
Carroneden	154
Castlepenane	33
Castleraxon	46
Conlonvaghten	203
Carrowmorecroughane	139
Lisslooane and Drumnileane	105
Kellseskane	38
Tullyteige	49
Knockvally	42
Knockmenagh	46
Knocknaskeagh	40
Cartronackellkerane	86
Laggadrolane	52
A parcel of mountain the same	34
Culline	102
Culline or Locky part of d°	22
Caylelegah	149
Derryneleme or Loghogire	77
Lissmerrane	93
Pottoticohill, the same	205
Dunemenurebegg	80
Dunemenuremore	75
Total	4,720

4.—Twomore Parish.

Carrownahane or Mahane	107
Controversie, the same	4
Cashill	86
Colemore or Lavallynegitty	278
Shraghgarrow	58
Bellgarriffe	56
Controversie, the same	6
Ballynalane	160
Parcell Controversie	4
Twomore	126
Cabragh	104

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.—Gallen Barony—*continued.*

4.—Twomore Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Brackfadda	37
Controversie to it	5
Lecarrowmacuslane	36
Urlare	105
Borchallagh	75
Creggagh	108
Total	1,355

5.—Attamass Parish.

Ardrass	110
Carrowmackerbull	203
Drumscoby, 100 acres, 67 acres	167
Glebe to d°	40
Carrowrishane	155
Killdermott	16
Glandaduff, 41 acres, 34 acres	75
Brackloone and Carrowiue	130
Carrowscore	53
Carrowguine	162
Ballemore	54
Creggell	47
Ballyconge	89
Lecarrownegeeragh	39
Mullanny	144
Rouske	90
Controversie the same	7
Boyhallaugh or Boherhallaugh	74
Total	1,655

6.—Killnegarvan Parish.

Carrowneglough	323
Carrowleagh	288
Carrowneglaule	115
Carrownecarra	199
Killnegarvane	147
Glebe the same	3
Carrowrumpie	174
Carrowreagh	132
Carrowlabane	153
Raredane, 171 acres, 115 acres	286
Controversie	11
Ballyconnellane	143
Ballyconnellane	188
Letradmore	257
Ellagh	220
Carrowcurine	203
Carrowcoslane	194
Total	3,036

7.—Boyhola Parish.

Rosshume	82
Attybano	53
Turromeath	48
Tarlow, Lord Dillon's	58
Lissgormine	82
Lisstrustane	51
Caldragh	23
Carroward, Lord Dillon's	99
Twohanane and Knockaward	288
Baughola	152
Ardohora	141
Knocknahorna	148
Coyleagh	57
Tenyske	45
Carrowkeele	68
Rahelevine	149
Carrowgowne	78
Carrowmore	110
Boallaboy	130
Courtacarroe, or Gortacharoe	51

7.—Boyhola Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Lisshibert	48
Lissmorade	11
Theovogie	48
Tawnashrew	18
Trinefoughonie	84
Rowrowane	46
Mountain called Derryhillane	7
Tawnaghbegg Mountain	14
Bogh Mountain	16
Quilmoyne Mountain	15
Tonacrow	57
Total	2,277

8.—Killedane Parish.

Knockshanvally	62
Bawne	118
Carrowdangan	98
Derryvohy	181
Larga or Largainer	134
Carrowmegg	181
Carrownageeragh	82
Carrowreagh	59
Gortgarragh	71
Coultemagh	35
Derryuamacker	55
Carrowclumyne or Carroventine	80
Knockresane	57
Ballyard or Ballygowne	557
Killedane	211
Armagh	89
Ramillaue	50
Aleleane	15
Legantry	129
Cobleagh	203
Cregg	57
Currea	109
Dowles	12
Coreteane	122
Trineglerad	223
Lawhill	34
Ballindavnaghane	15
Lessheeue	36
Part of the quarter of Correa	27
Total	3,882

9.—Templemore Parish.

Runabordes	75
Cluncunline	23
Knockshanvally	84
Bog in common to d°, viz.	26
Carroward	86
Gortrally	38
Controversie called Gortacaky	3
Coalconane	67
Knockroe	94
Trenebegg	57
Carrowneragh	54
Sheeane	14
Aghalusky	44
Knocksaxon	181
Brendrum	31
Oughtagh	112
Laggafooka	50
Ardoonagh	100
Carrowillack	44
Gortacorry	33
Strade	70
Waste bog in common, whereof proportionable	24
Cloonlee	31
Clooncony	120
Lissgowry and Laghclery	130

20.—County of Mayo.——Gallen Barony—*continued.*

9.—Templemore Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Gorteengarrow	96
Umoone	130
Controversie	73
Cloongee	182
Pallagh	90
Bleanmore	80
Shonnaghmooney	198
Tawnaghbeg	109
Knockfall	60
Knockagarrane	106
Controversie to Straid, and d°	5
Knockmoro	108
Townymore	123
Laghkill	34
Total	2,985

10.—Killtacamoge Parish.

Carrowleekeen	104
Knocktimple	82
Grallaghbeg	224
Carrowcrossie	53
Lecarrowconnell	60
Lecarrowory	73
Cornenaffe	40
Arragh	84
Part of Unkles, with a Controversie	27
Another Unkle	35
Part of the two quarters of Ballyvary, called Knockorony	68
Carelim	31

10.—Kiltacamoge Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Cragedmond	20
Part of Carrane, two quarters Cragnegange	64
Part of d°, called Druminagh	71
Carrane	119
Part of Ballivary, two quarters Lissneorohy	67
Part of Danganmore and Knocknehoone	20
Tawnaghbeg part of d°	27
Fallfadda part of d°	25
Corrowmoonagh part of Killnacarra	27
Danginmore Castle and Land	27
Kelleen part of d°	41
Kelleen part of Kellnacarrow	32
Killnacarrow part of d°	35
Laghtevarry	60
Total	1,516

1.—Killconduff Parish	3,465
2.—Meelick d°	2,551
3.—Killasser d°	4,720
4.—Twomore d°	1,355
5.—Attymass d°	1,655
6.—Killnagarvan d°	3,036
7.—Bayhola d°	2,277
8.—Killedan d°	3,082
9.—Templemore d°	2,985
10.—Killdacamoge d°	1,516
Total Acres in Gallen Barony	26,642

KILLMAIN BARONY.

1.—Shruel Parish.

Surick of Dalgan	114
Bog and waste, rest profitable	74
Clogh or Cloghanin	128
Summer and winter pasture, profitable	26
Corduff part of Dalgan	49
Bog pasture and waste, rest profitable	15
A moor in Dalgan	98
Shruel	153
Two small parcels the same	4
Ramalin	82
Crosskee	67
Clusesk part of Shruel	86
Brudullagh	112
Rock and boggy, profitable	13
Knockallgee	48
Knockallgee, 9 cartrons	155
Knockallgee rocky and bog	12
Part of Knockallgee	42
Muckroe	232
Ballisnahiny	143
Carrewoughtragh	66
Monnyfolltestron	157
Ballynalty	300
Moyne	404
Moyne	196
Carrowkeele	86
Cullagh	159
Cloonbanane	149
Brackloon, common to Dalgan	11
Ballycurrin	449
Cahernehelly	61
Total	3,691

2.—Killmolara Parish.

Knockroe	64
Ballytrasna	81
Carrowkeele	81

2.—Killmolara Parish—*continued.*

Creggancull	126
Garranasmere and Knockmullin	94
Carrownekelle	30
Coolisduff	64
Glebe	4
Coolisduffe	48
A parcel of rocky wood in the same	35
Cahernegry	40
Garranasmere	23
Manedessa	30
Carrowangarane	45
Trorycarnane and Tobbunashee	33
Knockmullingee	17
Ballyshangam	156
Ballyvooly	24
Costerlogh and Pollageera	79
Cahermis	91
Coslancran	59
Gortnagannagh	45
Total	1,269

3.—Ballycalla Parish.

Cohermacoole	90
Atterclogh and Lavase	89
Munemanus	57
Loghangankoe	98
Ballyhargadone	113
Cahernagullum	65
Aghadaffa	84
Caherduffe and Monygrebboge	65
Muckersaneoughter	149
Muckersaneighter	137
Lackane	103
Carne	113
Ballycalla	272
Killower	140
Knockmullagh	107

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.—Killmain Barony—*continued.*

3.—Ballycalla Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Cahirobert	96
Cohernaloghline and Carrowcaslane	231
Kellymer	208
Barne	106
Inish, an island in Loughmask	94
Inishmain, an island in d°	72
Inishowen, an island in d°	20
Total	2,509

4.—Robine Parish.

Annaghughtragh and Gartmore	109
Ulnanoth	65
Dungree and Cruggane	17
Kilmorewook	18
Cullin or Quillane	44
Gortbrack and Goutboy 16 and 22; in all	38
Cashell	24
Skehune and Lissveline	75
Killmondony and Kellagh	71
Rahard	91
Robine	94
Killtrone	91
Coroboy and Cloonark	98
Clooncormick	215
Mote	79
Ardnicalla	40
Jonine	19
Lecarrowteggart	28
Killgreeny and Lesstowen	29
Cornellsa	47
Owernowre	88
Ballynaloobe	65
Killtaherrane	100
Rahine Abyland	25
Ranagadolagh	61
Creggagarrow	58
Tougher	175
Lessenesky and Omerdony	80
Rathlert	70
Knocknedryny	55
Carrowkilleene	84
Clooncann	69
Carrowslattery	69
Gorgbolly	86
Doonageigie	66
Ballymacwotterboy	43
Coloughnane	55
Lessnecolass	99
A Cartron, whereon stands a chapel belonging to Lessuckles	54
Carrowtumy	90
Shankill	36
Total	2,820

5.—Part of Mayo Parish.

Coolemen	224
Dreshane	59
Killgreey	98
Corbrack	151
Glassduff	28
Creggagh	46
Currlesshane, Lessnecon and Lackboy	42
Total	648

6.—Moregagagh Parish.

Clooncramp	266
Lissinagelligane	36
Killinebrine	81
Mullone	20
Garrane	23

6.—Moregagah Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Cartronabare	11
Meus	16
Cregnenah	52
Carrowmore	43
Murgagh	40
Cahermackelly	123
Part of a cartron called Lough Killoughra	11
Total	722

7.—Killmainbeg Parish.

Ballyhenry	20
Creggangillinea	73
Carrowcurrane	59
Gortniskilloge	85
Ardnamurrane	92
Pollneleumry	53
Ballyboghagh	78
Killmacough	118
Knockroe	77
Gortmaccairlane	43
Knocknagee	181
Cregganagh	26
Cormcartron	125
Knocknepish and Lissroon	106
Islandmore	47
Corrabane	14
Ballynabriskane	25
Killkerrane	140
Cooghane	49
Lissduffe	23
Carrowenturly	236
Scutty or Scota	19
Doonemorna	88
Tulleragh or Creggangarrah	128
Glebe	4
Burmatrough	36
Total	1,945

8.—Killmainmore Parish.

Monnycrower	392
Knockroe	183
Coolene	76
Lecarrow	26
Carrownagragah	109
Ranalaloge	29
Gortnantee	62
Cloongawnagh	47
Tawnaghmore	61
Turin, 4 qrs. in several parcels	262
Ballycushin	485
Raghgranagher	128
Carrowughter	92
Killelinane	102
Cloonconnellane	284
Killmainmore	82
Killmainmore, in two parcels	53
Ballymartin	46
Killmainmore, in two parcels	84
Ballymartin in several parcels	361
Clogher part of Ballyboy	43
Glebe in Ballyboy	2
Ballyboy	36
Gortnereagh part of Ballyboy	123
Oleycord and Caherwicklane	92
Ballycarrow Townland	90
Part of ditto Cloughlea	44
More part of d°	58
Carrowden part of d°	49
More part of d°	67
Carrowmore part of Ellistronoghnomore	136
Fallaughduff part of d° Townland	115
Lissnarrow part of d°	34

20.—County of Mayo.——Killmain Barony—*continued.*

8.—Killmainmore Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Ellistronbegg	159
Lisduffe part of Cregmore	37
Cordane or Caherdavid and Corncull	63
Corncull part of said lands	61
Lissinaltore part of said lands	36
Lissinaltore part of said lands	26
Cohernehane part of the same	45
Killellnane 2 parcels	83
Dawry or Duray	188
Castleargadane and Cohirgall	231
Killboreoughter	60
Killcooreighter	100
Total	4,942

9.—Killcommon Parish.

Kiltecollagh	94
Kestmolly	75
Knocknecroy	28
Knocklahen	164
Clarine	58
Poolevooly	126
Gawrine	114
Prane	128
Derrymore	174
Clownim	86
Carrowkule	97
Lessita	262
Dowlenegla or Sharitallow	94
Killcommon	75
Robinard	116
Mullane	50
Cugane	64
Killrush	126
Carrowkeele	52
Rohard	116
Ramalikin	69
Tawnaghbane	117
Liggatallin	60
Cregavatt	72
Brettas	71
Criggduff	109
Cahirahusty	172
Ballymangan	166
Knockagganny	38
Derrycalla	110
Skeaghnagee	66
Killglassin	71
Ballovellagh	126
Commons of Carrass, Skeagnagee, Lissimaners, Pollevooly, Killassam, and Pullenedough	155
Carramore Carras	190
Ballyheragh Mullroony	266
Ballyheragh Caslane	255
Garrymore	240
Coolcon	308
Carrowmore and Runs	164
Ballyvooly	78
Oultand	270
Dawras	174
Greggane	112
Carrowmore	66
Ardkelly	234
Lissinmanus	45
Skiloghane	150
Lissnole	57
Gortnashamer	116
Clogher Lissmullroony	115
Total	6,341

10.—Ballinrobe Parish.

	Acres.
The demesne of Cloonagashill	594
Pollybrone	73
Drum	30
Knockycroy	99
Banacuppane	82
Caroneragh and Lagacorick	51
Creggduffe	53
Cavane	52
Bawne	52
Corneroy or Cohernecreevy	53
Cohernaloghnane or Cohernamollaght	37
Lessanarry or Ballychonine	94
Cahernablahy	28
Coracrubin	31
Corroboy	83
Killosheshine	66
Fryers quarter	182
Corneroy	106
Cavan quarter	136
Fyrers-field or Quim-park	6
Carrowmore	54
Lissenisky	97
Ballynay	98
Newcastle	93
Killeenleagh part of Gorteenlinagh	14
Gorteenlinagh	69
Cahernabodoge	49
Rahard	52
Carne	51
Killkerane	113
Clooncurrane	52
Cloonluffane	62
Cloongawna	18
Cloonmore	47
Inishrobe	6
Clivelly	61
Corduffe or Cahir	61
Corrymore	48
Corneveigh or Costoons	41
Armagh	7
Cloongowla	240
Lisscilleen	95
Ballywalter	105
Carrowelogher	115
Knocklass	77
Knocklahard	93
Carrownelecky	92
Hollyrood	10
Rakelly	80
Cloonenagh	63
Raredmond	155
Cloonee	126
Cloonkerry	137
Racarreen	78
Laghtivally, part of Creagh	47
Creagh	73
Knocknegulsey	45
Capnafoanane	98
Knocknekellew	93
Total	4,823

11.—Cong Parish.

Kellogory	215
Drumelly	136
Garracloone	60
Lecarrowkilleen	129
Kellguine	288
Kuilline	27
Lishtryle	42
Creglosky	34
Kellasser and Killprackane	250
Athguirk	813
Derry	24

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.——Killmain Barony—*continued.*

11.—Cong Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Carrowslughstebbott	134
Knockardneglass	80
Carrownekellew	100
Caherduffe	211
Cahermayhere	34
Cross	454
Contraversie	11
Killtimadra	246
Tawnyloghane	40
Lackafinna	174
Lesslogherra	113
Gortree or Cragersagh	80
Turlaghtallin	73
Carrownaclough or Creevagh	161
Tullaghneknock	97
Cooleagh or Tawnylea	142
Clooneen	26
Knockellkerine	52
Knockalassa	44
Drumshule	176
Cong Town and Island	8
Creggue	39
Aghlahard	43

11.—Cong Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Drungenoughtragh	84
Drungeneightragh or Tobberkeagh	146
Rowengowlane	154
Knockbegg	169
Total	5,109

1.—Shruel	Parish		3,691
2.—Killmalara	d°		1,269
3.—Ballycalla	d°		2,509
4.—Robine and Anny	d°		2,820
5.—Part of Mayo	d°		648
6.—Moregagagh	d°		722
7.—Killmainbeg	d°		1,945
8.—Killmainmore	d°		4,942
9.—Killcommon	d°		6,341
10.—Ballinrobe	d°		4,823
11.—Cong	d°		5,109
Total Acres in Killmain Barony			34,819

MURRISK BARONY.

1.—Aughavill Parish.

Carrowbegg	122
Mountain, a bog belonging to it	13
Cahernemart	97
Atheereese	109
Cloclecaer	81
Clunmoid	84
Rossbegg, Druminivillane and Gortegell	78
Carrowbane	82
Lorgan	74
Rossevally or Rossveely Glebe	19
Ardmore	85
Fineere	74
Macloughlin	12
A parcel of mountain in common	10
Knockskehin, Knockrobine and Gortroruane	116
Leekanvey	120
Glasspatrick	109
Borusk and Durbes	58
Barglany	86
Garrane	19
Gortnadarraught	20
Forgill	59
Ateefaranane	121
Gortrim, Dorbusbeg and Gortnegregg	135
Carrowkeele	74
Murresk	18
Three Islands	20
Kinknock	45
Derrymore or Dor	48
Oghty ½ qr. 155 a. the other ½ qr. 173 a.	328
Shanvallybegg	93
Mountain belonging to d°	5
Barnyderig	155
Tourmacwalter or Killmore	78
Drumine	140
Taunycrewer	65
Bellclare	130
Oughavill	19
Morroihill	124
More Lenanaturtane	22
Fabonin	44
Killeencaff and Frinehilleen	38
Kelldain or Kelldin	138
Annagh and Crott	40

1.—Aughavill Parish—*continued.*

Frycaghane	34
Murrisk	103
Killsallagh	113
Total	3,657

2.—Killgeever Parish.

Inisboffinn	154
Inistark	120
Iniserra or Clara, whereof glebe 39, 46	307
Lecarrownemanistragh	44
Boirme or Bunoun	122
Mountain belonging to d°	77
Half a cart^{n}, without name, for Owen O'Mallys, part Monine	10
Monine	34
Clooncrott 1 qr. cart^{n} of Monine	40
Monine half cart^{n}	16
Shranagh, the rest of Monine	5
Carrowclaggin or Derryteogh	62
Kallacoon	112
Laghtivoodane	104
Shranagh, a parcel of mountains	6
Carrowmore	149
Askallane	214
Formile	56
Carrownisky	91
Glancun	90
Runutt	73
Duagh M'Owen	115
Finune	28
Mountain belonging to this quarter	14
Aghany or Aughanisky	158
Mountain to it	3
Allmore and Clooney	85
Cloonaghmanagh, part of d°	10
Callolagh	75
Duaghmore	124
Inisturk, an island	61
Cahir, an island of d°	10
Inistdegell, an island of d°	23
Killgeever	95
Kelldoon	35
Kenedy or Kinedavy	124

20.—County of Mayo.—Murrisk Barony—*continued.*

2.—Killgeever Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Gowle, 1 cartron of Donaghtrige	12
Doughtree	66
Murry, a mountain, or Tawnaghnagappoge	36
The rest of Doughtre	6
Total	3,066

3.—Part of Aughagower Parish.

Letter or Kinletter	218
Knappagh or Knappaghmore	203
Knapagh or Knappaghmanagh	73
Knapagh or Knapaghbeg	107
Drumenduffe	99
Derrygorman	77
Knockarine or Knockvary	57
Brackloon	53
Killkule	51
Commons	103
Killmacgneas	109
Corggarriff	103
Cladee or Erriff	53
Clonagh or Carromskey	105
Corvegh	169
Culaghroe	40
Letter	117

3.—Part of Aughagower Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Bracklogh	12
Carrowreagh	94
Derryherbert	107
Mountain, part of d°	36
Mountain, part of d°	41
Carrowkenedy or Carrowmore	41
Lainkill	126
Mountain Derrycod, &c.	22
Lammore	90
Bohea or Roheoughter	193
Ballygolman and Glandavock	81
Rowkne	49
Carrowmore	111
Tawnyfimlogh mountain	70
Ballygelman or Glandavock mountain	28
Derryankh mountain	93
Total	2,931

1.—Oughavill	Parish	3,657
2.—Killgeever	d°	3,066
3.—Part of Aughagower	d°	2,931
Total Acres in Murrisk Barony		9,654

TYRAWLY BARONY.

1.—Killmore Moy Parish.

The upper quarter of Beleek	458
The lower quarter of Beleek	549
Carrowkeele or Garranekeel	60
Knocklegh	29
Rasse or Resse	51
Gurteen	74
Norke and Trinebane or Trinepark	149
Carrownaskuloge or Faranaskuloge	393
Lecarrowtonanenahoha	80
Garrancan	41
Knocklegane	25
Cloontekille and Knocks	145
Cullen or Coyleens	228
Total	2,282

2.—Templemurry Parish.

Farrencrottery	54
Fooreen	38
Carbedbegg	28
Carbedmore	128
Killobane, in Carrowstellagh	43
Doonamona	74
Trynebane or Rathbane	41
Rathnenoran or Rathnemerom	46
Rathfran, of Cloonbay	86
Gleny or Rathfran	53
Tawercapple, belonging to the abbey	1
Knockroe, in Carrowstellan, and Faranly-more, joined to Rathfran	87
Lecarrowranagh and Levallyranagh	131
Breastanagh, in Carrowstillagh	84
Total	894

3.—Killalla Parish

Carrowcastle or Killroe	77
Meelick	100
Kellgonra or Kellagown	50
Banna or Bans	40
Rossmacfaddin and Lehard	482

3.—Killalla Parish—*continued.*

Rannagh or Killbrone	25
Abbey land, called Moyne	21
Rathrone, the south quarter	108
Rathrone, the north quarter	137
Racass	76
Ballyhard	89
Carrowkittagh or Lecarrowkittagh	64
Rosshinhollen or Rohincollin	34
Obrisky	17
Clooneharra	14
Clooneen or Cloonelea	68
Drumneen	33
Knockanmoyne	177
Camlery, part of Ladymore	9
Killalla	594
Tymore or Tynemore	20
Fallmore and Greggin	8
Bertragh M'Feddin	63
Ladymore	38
Killgabbane	56
Crosspatrick	90
Downagh or Downamore	83
Part of the same	92
	2.667

4.—Moygownaugh Parish.

Knockbane	100
Kellensassa or Carrowendarra	157
Knockculleen	26
Drummoda	137
Drumenagh	83
Leasana, or Lessny	52
Arlack	48
Cloontarove	80
Carkeeny or Carrin	112
Lecarrowody and Foghry, or Mady and Farrow	136
Cloonymore in Carn quarter	108
Rouskagh	60
Garranard	77

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

22.—County of Mayo.——Tyrawly Barony—*continued.*

4.—Moygownaugh Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Mountain in common to five quarters Church land	54
Cameclough Mountain, part of Garranard	23
Mountain, part of Dromodar	17
Total	1,270

5.—Dooneny Parish.

Calter or M'Moylerfin and Gorlevannier	238
Towerboyfahy and Crane	116
Glanora Mountain	38
Glancullen common to Ballinglan	4
Clooncart in Ballinglan	197
Lecarrownakill in Ballinglan	87
Cladane	73
Killyny, or Kellhugh	116
Carrownamall	323
Carrownisky	268
Carrownagebbock	203
Ballyglass or Druminegarragh	226
Ballycashill	119
Killerduffe	106
Dooney, the upper quarter	89
Dooney, the lower quarter	225
Total	2,428

6.—Crossmolyna Parish.

Letterbrack, a parcel of mountains	56
Acres, a parcel of commons	7
Lecarrowknockbrack Rusenagh and Garraned	219
Keenaghs, a parcel of mountains	5
Tullaghaboy, a parcel of mountains	7
Lettertrask, a parcel of mountains	7
Derrynacabbry and Deele, a parcel of mountains	9
Gortaloagha	52
Shranacally or Curcullinboy mountains	45
Dooleagh, a parcel of mountain	15
Drumadin or Derrymacphadin	3
Derryeighter	8
Ballyneety	54
Attycomery or Attywillin Evary	24
Carrowgarrow	68
Derryhillaph Mountain	51
Munganfinn	9
Trusty	13
Tubridmore Shragh and Shraghunmengan	12
Gortskeddy and Knocklass	154
Knockadangan	84
Lagmore or Carrowmore	129
Ghetres or Fotras	62
Glebe	2
Longford	57
Logmore or Laughmore	35
Lecarrowgarg, or Lecarrownegary	91
Ballingrogy and Knockleden	73
Racrivagh	53
Ballylahan and Brackloonagh	41
Cloanmullin	65
Cartroneaghtra	19
Clooneagh	17
Mannagh	22
Gortnahirra	22
Cloonera or Cloonraugh, a parcel of mountain	4
Rathvore, or Ramore	48
Garmany, or Garrynarrig	72
Ennaugbeg	20
Ennaughmore	148
Lecarrowlisseen	90
Attyshane, or Ramine	87
Ballynaclogh	91

6.—Crossmolyna Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Carrowkeele	37
Carrowkeele Moylathe other quarter	35
Rabane Moyla	31
Tabber Mayla, half a cartron	6
In the same, one-eighth of a cartron	1
Gortmoylagh and Tabbermayla	3
Part of Moynagh	3
In Gortmuella, called Tabber Moyla	11
Knockfreanhan in Tabbermore Moyla	1
Carrowgarrow	56
Gortneden	56
Kmart or Carrowkmart	39
Kellcorrane or Caylerean	139
Glanavine or Clovery	34
Kreevagh	75
Ranecostill	37
Killdarreye	44
Ballycungan	149
Trusty, a parcel of mountains	57
Clough or Carrowclaughagh	61
Ballymemaha	35
Ballymurry	28
Ballybunage	81
Ballynalinch	93
Ballynatone or Shraighicunigane	65
Killdavaroge	102
Arable, half quarter of Eskerdean half quarter	97
Erriffe	209
Cabragh	114
Killeenellagh	33
Ragh and Lagalina, one quarter, and Eniscoe	73
Ringeety	74
Mullinmore	138
Cloonlatty or Cloonkelly	58
Tworine	103
Ballaghamuck	76
Beagh	22
Grange	245
Total	4,671

7.—Ballyneheglish Parish.

Rahine or Rahinny	175
Cloonturk and Beagh	211
Treely or Karrowentrily	119
Ballyherrin, or Knockmullin	76
Drumreavagh	224
Ballybeg or Stockallagh	115
Ballymacedmond or Gortnemveen	151
Tanebane	151
Rathbane	116
Bryne or Brenane	115
Clooneronane	142
Shanlough or Lagamore	94
Shanusmore	77
Gortnernuck, or Currisleak	164
Gortfadda	34
Shraheensallagh	79
Phemelly	110
Knockmore	163
Carrowbeggane	104
Ballyfinane, or Lesseinsky and Rathberry	168
Corre or Corney	84
Gortskebole or Cally M'Gillrone	78
Raghard	30
Raconly or Towrow	25
Ballydarrig or Bellyleigg	122
Derrymuck	86
Gortnetragh or Gortinedarragh	143
Bellass or Corlennane	201
Derrymanin	20
Total	3,377

20.—County of Mayo.——Tyrawly Barony—*continued.*

8.—Rareogh Parish.

	Acres.
Attyart	74
Rathnaree	52
Toneroe	35
Rareogh	60
Knockawilliam and Knocklyne	57
Killeenrew, or Leatrile	13
Radadan Rathnaduffn	104
Carranetane, or Lecarrowenteene	70
Cloonconway	37
Ballygowne	102
Carranapull and Ardnagora	93
Carrowkeele	68
Attyelagh	67
Carrowaghane	58
Mountain common to Carrowkule and Attyclod	14
Cloonkilleen	32
Dromreen	35
Crevymore	54
Crevybegg	67
Ballymayock	67
Ballybegg	80
Total	1,239

9.—Killfyan Parish.

Rapagh or Tomgarrow	239
Trinephillbin	63
Trinwanta or Trinevally	53
Rahunagh	174
Knockanebane	148
Rahowen	69
Ballintobber and Cloontekelly	150
Fahye	28
Doonarrow	127
Shyaghane, or Killfyan	201
Leearrowenty	73
Cloonallow	33
Kinvally	63
Ballynagowen	68
Cloonakeagh	62
Killymer	47
Clewrower	46
Breaghvyintain	40
Breaghymurlare	158
Raheskin	121
Drenacon	34
Leanmore and Teanleig	85
Labhellagh or Ellagh	29
Carrowkule or Kincun	95
Mountain, called Glananerin, belonging to Knockanbane	34
Ballindowa	77
Ballykinletreagh or Lecarrowcurlane	192
Killyglana	81
Clydagh	93
Mountain, called Knockmullina	20
Annaghmure	61
Annaghbeg	61
Clanedagh or Rahicahane	157
Clunedagh or Gortiling	78
Total	3,060

10.—Ardagh Parish.

Bracklaon	18
Carrowleagh or Carrowkule	70
Carrow Irraugh	53
Ragiddane	62
Cloonbrone	21
Grinane	130
Bunaveritish	110
Carrowcreen	96

10.—Ardagh Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Carrowkule or Carrow M'Mile	86
Raheengore or Ultore Rahinreagh	106
Cloonaugh or Gortenedin	100
Clooneagh	26
Knockane or Gortogher	176
Total	1,054

11.—Kilcomin Parish.

Foghill	93
Carrowtrasna	96
Cashellvohelly	29
Castlenageehy	45
Beancor	45
Bealtra	74
Carrowkinlevy	72
Corrowkule Racan	97
Doonadaby	35
Carrowstellogh	86
Killcomin	123
Ballinleana	62
Ballingerry	50
Glebe	5
Total	912

12.—Killbreedy Parish.

Partnahally or Owenkule and Moyra	157
Carrawinedin	52
Carrowcurr	64
Mayne or Moyney	77
Knocks or Downpatrick	95
Killeentrinage	21
Carrowkillbreedy	185
Carrowmorekillbreedy	200
Rahunaghmore and Cegg	96
Crott in Bally M'Hugh	52
Bally M'Hugh	84
Total	1,083

13.—Ballisakire Parish.

Rathoma	230
Carrowkillogerr or Knockerleeth	410
Farrow	257
Carrowintiane or Shyane	69
Lessclenary	86
Cloonavollin	54
Mullaugharry	116
Carrowrevagh	98
Ballintyane	151
Derrine first quarter, Coagh one quarter	221
Clooneale or Lesslara	189
Rarone	322
Classlery and Lantery, in Rapagh and Ballymc Kivell	734
Clough M'Adam	56
Carrowkelly	75
Timore or Knockatinale	19
Rosserbleg glebe	7
Rosserk	260
Russin or Logbolly	150
Killcommane	36
Cloonesterick or Brockagh, and the Island Treighillane	83
Carrow and Ard Island, and Paxtaugh	95
Drummonore	65
Bally Killcommon, and Raglass	93
Glebe in Ballisakire	9
Total	3,884

Appendix (H.)

MAYO.

20.—County of Mayo.——Tyrawly Barony—*continued.*

14.—Killbellody Parish.

	Acres.
Ballyhonragg or Ballyhama	60
Carrowanny	80
Quinbegg and More Clydagh, and Townaghmore and Toneduba	50
Calladassane	100
Runegry	90
Brackvanshagh and Pullshermra	105
Carrowgarriffe	63
Runmore	110
Balldough or Lissdough	80
Clooncran	54
Ballynannaher	70
Knockmullin	38
Runnagallano	78
Ruthduffe	85
Knockan M'Mader, or Carrowbleagh	54
Glebe belonging to four quarters of Killody	17
Rathreavagh, and the Islands of Armagh	250
Garraffloon or Ardagh	63
Knockfree or Ballikilleen	140
Rathbane	125
Cloonvobee	26
Cloondaraghanebegg, measured with Rathbane	—
Cloondaraghanmore	36
Carrowinbre	84
Tyllyclear, Knocknageeragh, and Bracklonagh	164
Derryquillenane	20
Cloontally	18
Total	2,060

15.—Lakan Parish.

Carrowmore	159
Killgre Lackan, Attydamer, & Morembre	62
Lecarrowmaglass	37
Lecarrowentample	80
Cashelldawny	58
Lissadrone	80
Knocklala	23
Lecarrowvally or Caslane	70
Carrow Cullen	154
Carrowkule	92
Brackloon	31
Gortatower or Cloonenass	71
Cloonisky	24
Cloonenass and Carrow M'Shane	64
Ballindaker Trineighter, and Oughter	259
Cloonallaghin	97
Ballineleeky	121

Lakin Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Killagha, or Carngnassey	174
Carne	112
Total	1,768

16.—Addergoole Parish.

Bally M'Remage	49
Came	92
Lahardane and Letterkyeghane	51
Addregoole or Knockmary	117
Shruanenaffrin and Termy	65
Killmullagh, Barneslane and Shiane, in Carrowmore	48
Currughmore, Derryfadda	87
Derrymartin and Pullchrust	37
Baghinenan or Knockmore	135
Tobbernaveen	48
Baherdoon	73
Bracklagh	38
Cloondaffe or Clooneen	73
Lessballyteige	52
Cloghbrack	82
Skirry	56
Rathcoil and Doonbreedy	77
Carrowkeeblissery	47
Durin	118
Ballyduffe	77
Caffally	99
Ballymayock	61
Clooneen	34
Carrowskehine	77
Total	1,693

1.—Killoremoy	Parish	2,282
2.—Templemurry	d°	894
3.—Killalla	d°	2,667
4.—Mogownagh	d°	2,070
5.—Doaneeny	d°	2,428
6.—Crossmolina	d°	4,671
7.—Ballyneheglish	d°	3,377
8.—Rareogh	d°	1,239
9.—Killfyan	d°	3,060
10.—Ardagh	d°	1,054
11.—Killcomin	d°	912
12.—Killbreedy	d°	1,083
13.—Ballisakire	d°	3,884
14.—Killbelody	d°	2,060
15.—Lakan	d°	1,768
16.—Addrigoole	d°	1,693
Total Acres in Tyrawly Barony		35,142

SUMMARY.

Burrishoole Barony	13,554
Carra d°	21,516
Clanmorris d°	20,794
Costello d°	23,079
Erris d°	12,005
Gallen d°	26,642
Killmain d°	34,819
Murrisk d°	9,654
Tyrawly d°	35,142
Total Acres in County of Mayo	197,205

20.—County of Mayo—*continued.*

THE within is an accurate Copy from the County Book, originally given as a Record for the collection of the County Cess. But during the years 1782, 1783, 1785, 1793, and 1801, several alterations were made by order of the Grand Jury, adding to some Baronies, and diminishing from others. I have annexed a Schedule which will point out this. No alterations have been made since my appointment.

BARONY.	Original Return.	Addition.	Decrease.	Present Levy.
Borisoole	13,554		662	12,892
Carra	21,516		279	21,237
Clanmorris	20,794		94	20,700
Costello	23,079	1,062		24,141
Erris	12,005		5	12,000
Gallen	26,642		42	26,600
Killmain	34,819		19	34,800
Murrisk	9,654		20	9,634
Tyrawly	35,142		1,350	33,792
	197,205	1,062	2,471	195,796
Addition,	1,062			
	198,267			
Reduction	2,471			
Present Levy	195,796			

May 1824.

Wm. Orme, Treasurer.

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of MEATH.

(No Return to the Circular of Queries.)

BARONIAL RETURNS.

(1.)—DUNBOYNE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.262. 14. 0¼. - - - charged on the barony of Dunboyne, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear at the rate of Two Pounds nineteen shillings and two-pence (£.2. 19*s.* 2*d.*) each hundred acres.

Dunboyne Parish.	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Dunboyne Town - -	700	20	14	2
Grange - - -	309	9	2	10
Castle Farm - -	268	7	18	6¼
Kinordstown - -	32	–	18	11¼
Foylestown - - -	103	3	–	11¼
Little Ballymacolly -	62	1	16	8¼
New Bracetown - -	74	2	3	9½
Fingall's part in Ballynury	92	2	14	5¼
Sarney - - -	300	8	17	6
Boyden - - -	10	–	5	11
Archbold's Lands - -	30	–	17	9
Ballymacolly - -	341	10	1	9
Benetstown - -	81	2	7	11
Walterstown - -	52	1	10	9¼
Mabetstown - -	105	3	2	1½
Ballymagnillan - -	51	1	10	2
Stoakstown - -	119	3	10	5
Connellstown - -	164	4	17	–½
Pace - - -	153	4	10	6¼
Cloney - - -	400	11	16	8
Hilltown - - -	145	4	5	9½
Oringetown - - -	85	2	10	3½
Garretstown part -	40	1	3	8
Harbortstown - -	162	4	15	10¼
Big Ballymacolly -	93	2	15	–¼
Callstown - - -	129	3	16	4
Piercetown - - -	339	10	–	7
Part of Werrenstown -	16	–	9	5½
Lushtown - - -	297	8	15	8¾
Vessingtown - -	227	6	14	3¾
Dardstown - - -	56	1	13	1½
Upper Gunocks - -	100	2	19	2
Old Bracetown - -	69	2	–	10
Green Parks - -	10	–	5	11
Pools between Bracetown and Place - -	7	–	4	1¾

Dunboyne Parish—*continued.*	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Prior's Land - -	8	–	4	8¾
Beggstown - -	221	6	10	9
Nall-wood - -	31	–	18	4
Loughsallogh - -	80	2	7	4
Rusk - - -	112	3	6	3¼
Kennaghstown - -	33	–	19	6¼
Lower Gunnocks - -	127	3	15	1¾
Padinstown - -	18	–	10	7¾
Cradockstown - -	66	1	19	–½
Roan - - -	110	3	5	1
Mayne - - -	221	6	10	9
Nottstown - - -	160	4	14	8
Boolis - - -	101	2	19	9
Priestown - - -	200	5	18	4
Warrenstown - -	227	6	14	3¾
Cushingstown - -	209	6	3	8
Part of Warrenstown -	15	–	8	10½
Abbots Land - -	14	–	8	3½
Baytown - - -	187	5	10	7¾
Part of Garretstown, Gowns and Ulnikstown -	174	5	2	11½
Church Land Portane -	55	1	12	6½
Saulstown - - -	254	7	10	3½
Knockudder - -	28	–	16	6¾
Rathleek - - -	145	4	5	9¾
Milestown - - -	163	4	16	5¼
Portmaine - - -	63	1	17	3¾
Belgree, Ballymacarnan, Irishtown and part of Ballytury -	629	18	12	2
Hollywood part of Castletown - - -	8	–	4	8¾
Total - -	8,880	262	14	–¼

(2.)—UPPER KELLS BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.907. 0. 4¼. - - - charged on the barony of Upper Kells, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Four Pounds four shillings and sixpence three-farthings (£.4. 4*s.* 6¾*d.*) each hundred acres.

Kells Parish.	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Kellstown - - -	29	1	4	6¼
Kellstown Land - -	611	25	16	8¾
White Common, Kells -	30	1	5	4½
Protestant Land - -	93	3	18	7¼
Rochfort's Land - -	34	1	8	9
Kell's Corporation Land, viz. Great Common -	244	10	6	4
Norbrinstown - -	138	5	16	8¼
Mullagh-heigh, Sir Thomas Taylor's part -	41	1	14	8
Hurdlestown - -	180	7	12	2½
Fyanstown - -	255	10	15	7½
Tathrath - - -	333	14	1	7¼
Callaghstown part -	84½	3	11	5½
Callaghstown part, Sir Thomas Taylor -	18½	–	15	7¾
Lachmelih - - -	38	1	12	1½

Kells Parish—*continued.*	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Kenanstown - -	109	4	12	2
Phebogg - - -	55	2	6	6¼
Gardinrath - - -	149	6	6	–
Kilmainham Part and Kilmainham-Beg - -	943	39	17	5
Cakestown - - -	122	5	3	2
Maudlin's Part - -	25	1	1	1¾
Grange Rossmeen -	195	8	4	10¾
Rossmeen - - -	240	10	2	11½
Sedenrath - - -	128	5	8	3
Grange-Godan - -	107	4	10	5¾
Archdeacon's Land -	64	2	14	1½
Drumbaragh & Drestinrath	368	15	11	2½
New Rath - - -	111	4	13	10¼
Total - -	4,745	200	12	6

21.—County of Meath.——Upper Kells Barony—*continued.*

Loghan Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Loghan	150	6	6	10¼
Cabrish	183	7	14	9
Rathenrigh	158	6	13	7¼
Dearigh	167	7	1	2¾
Figah	74	3	2	7
Castlepole, Ardneman, Keran, Killagh and Mineleagh	420	17	15	2
Total	1,152	48	14	2¼

Dulane Parish.

Curragh part, Sir Thomas Taylor	143	6	–	11
Curragh part, Captain Tornell	104	4	7	11¼
Clonfenan	44	1	17	2½
Curnagh Shane	116	4	18	1
Rothbracks	146	6	3	5½
Moat	103	4	7	1¼
Maprath	153	6	9	4½
Mountain-pool	106	4	9	7¾
Laurencetown part	174	7	7	1¾
Laurencetown part, Captain Spring	39	1	12	11¾
Dulane part and Knockglass part	90	3	16	1½
Knockglass part, Mr. Reilly	235	9	18	8¾
Mahanstown, Mr. Barnes	231	9	15	4
Dulane part, Mr. Reilly	143	6	–	11
Dulane part, Captain Williams	16	–	13	6½
Total	1,843	77	18	5½

Telltown Parish.

Oristown	793	33	10	7
Telltown, Begsland and Castletown	292	12	6	11
Boolies	82	3	9	4
Jackstown	60	2	10	8¾
Mullahard	22	–	18	7¼
Total	1,249	52	16	2

Donagh Patrick Parish.

Donagh Patrick	289	12	4	4¾
Gibbstown & Troystown	500	21	2	9¾
Tathstown	174	7	7	1¾
Milestown	155	6	11	–¾
Randlestown	447	18	18	–
Total	1,565	66	3	5

Rathboyn Parish.

Ballybeg and Lagowre	105	4	8	9½
Little Lagowre, *alias* Athgain	103	4	7	1¼
Balrath Boyne	276	11	13	4¾
Nugentstown	146	6	3	5½
Cranaghstown	152	6	8	6½
Cookstown	384	16	4	8¾
Balloghboy	80	3	7	7¼

Rathboyn Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Corstown	294	12	8	7¼
Corballus	35	1	9	7¼
Walrenstown	42	1	15	6¼
Piercestown	343	14	10	–½
Total	1,960	82	17	5¼

Burry Parish.

Scurlog's Land, Dand-leown and Chapel-bride	296	12	10	3¾
Boolies	80	3	7	7¾
Barfordstown	158	6	13	7¼
Pepperstown	89	3	15	3¼
Irishtown, Garristown and Dowrath	248	10	9	8½
Ethelstown	159	6	14	5½
Roriestown and Scurlogstown	221	9	6	10½
Ballgeeth	162	6	17	–
Balrath	140	5	18	4¾
Total	1,553	65	13	3¼

Kilskeer Parish.

Johnstown	149	6	6	–
Robbinstown	252	10	13	1¼
Kilskeertown	759	32	1	10
Boltown	427	18	1	1
Carrig	126	5	6	6½
Upper Ballinegon	337	14	4	11¾
Lower Ballinegon, part	101	4	5	5
Lower Ballinegon, part	101	4	5	5
White Semerstown	67	2	16	7¾
Black Semerstown	133	5	12	5½
Crossakiel	502	21	4	6
Athglassan	85	3	11	10½
Smythstown & Dogstown	278	11	15	1
Little Ballinlogh	301	12	14	6½
Great Ballinlogh	234	9	17	10½
Ballehist	228	9	12	9½
Clonsallagh part, Mr. Page / Clonsallagh part, Mr. Ranling	211	8	18	5
Porterage	111	4	13	10¼
Ballgree and Pottle Bane	513	21	13	9¾
Killonigh	73	3	1	8¾
Total	4,988	210	17	11½

Girley Parish.

Chamberlinstown	259	10	19	–¾
Fordstown	296	12	10	3¾
Newtown Girley	426	18	–	2¾
Curragh Town	210	8	17	7
Girley-town part	500	21	2	9¾
Captain Tandy's part of Girley-town and Gilbertstown	191	8	1	6¼
Cloniat	141	5	19	2¾
Great Druistown and Little Druistown	374	15	16	3
Total	2,397	101	6	11½

Appendix (H.)

MEATH,

21.—County of Meath.——Upper Kells Barony—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£. s. d.
Kell's parish	4,745	200 12 6
Loghan parish	1,152	48 14 2¼
Dulane parish	1,843	77 18 5½
Telltown parish	1,249	52 16 2
Donagh Patrick parish	1,565	66 3 5
Rathboyn parish	1,960	82 17 5¼
Burry parish	1,553	65 13 3¼
Kilskeer parish	4,988	210 17 11½
Girley parish	2,397	101 6 11½
	21,452	907 – 4¼

Acres.	£. s. d.	Acres.
If 100	4 4 6¾	21452
	20	4059
	84	193068
	12	107260
	1014	858080
	4	4) 870736,68/100 17/25
	4059	12) 217684
		20) 18140 4
	Proof	£.907 0 4 17/25

(3.)—LOWER KELLS BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £. 396. 12. 7¼. - - - charged on the barony of Lower Kells, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds one shilling and five-pence (£. 3. 1 *s.* 5 *d.*) each hundred acres.

Newtown Parish.

	Acres.	£. s. d.
Newtown part, Captain Meridith.	416	12 15 6
Newtown part, Mr. Everard	45	1 7 7¾
Clonygonagh	84	2 11 7
Total	545	16 14 8¼

Moynalty Parish.

	Acres.	£. s. d.
Fearlagh, Goleshean and Trohanny	326	10 – 2½
Druminiskin	72	2 4 2¾
Diralagh	228	7 – –¼
Corboggy part	28	– 17 2¼
Corboggy part, Serjeant Osborne	117	3 11 10¼
Cormine	129	3 19 2¾
Leytrim	108	3 6 4
Tullaghtinskeark and New Castle	164	5 – 8¾
Fuagh	138	4 4 9
Kilnehenchy	105	3 4 5¾
Coiglagh	68	2 1 9¼
Carrick-springham	134	4 2 3½
Tulloghpole	48	1 9 5¾
Ballymakane	81	2 9 9
Ughtinall	81	2 9 9
Aghanean	54	1 13 2
Radrinagh	100	3 1 5
Rath-Stephen	126	3 17 4¾
Rathberne	107	3 5 8½
Monalty part	169	5 3 9½
Monalty part	294	9 – 6¾
Walterstown	250	7 13 6½

Moynalty Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£. s. d.
Curraghtown	182	5 11 9¼
Lower Rathenree	125	3 16 9¼
Biligh	85	2 12 2½
Upper Rathenree	123	3 15 6½
Donore part, Captain Stappord	60	1 16 10¾
Donore part, Mr. Usher	25	– 15 4¼
Donore part, John Barnes	239	7 6 9½
Donore part, Mr. Caleb Barnes	95	2 18 4¼
Corgugh	132	4 1 –¾
Scriboge	60	1 16 10¼
Total	4,053	124 9 2½

Emlagh Parish.

	Acres.	£. s. d.
Reark	50	1 10 8½
Rathreask	151	4 12 8¾
Emlagh	25	– 15 4¼
Gravelstown	392	12 – 9
Total	618	18 19 6½

Cruicetown Parish.

	Acres.	£. s. d.
Altmash	189	5 16 1
Cruicetown	546	16 15 4
Moyderagh	81	2 9 9
Total	816	25 1 2

21.—County of Meath.——Lower Kells Barony—*continued.*

Eniskean Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Tullaghbought	19	—	11	8
Tonaghblagh	18	—	11	-¾
Cornecarragh	33	1	—	3¼
Nerrisclogagh	23	—	14	1½
Tulloghogh	19	—	11	8
Boynagh	56	1	14	4¾
Corcheyran	56	1	14	4¾
Bonaghbout	58	1	15	7½
Lisnebeagh	63	1	18	8¼
Ballneclisky	48	1	9	5¾
Aghafornan	59	1	16	2¾
Lisnegroagh	47	1	8	10½
Aghanelogan	36	1	2	1¼
Lisleagh	17	—	10	5¼
Kinaghan	64	1	19	3¾
Lisknew	40	1	4	6¼
Total	656	20	2	10¾

Kilbeg Parish.

Moat part, Captain Taylor	90	2	15	3¼
Moat part, *alias* Mullaghreagh.	114	3	10	-¼
Roberstown	839	25	15	3½
Ballintillan	54	1	13	2
Horath, and most of Balneskeagh	286	8	15	7¾
Newrath	88	2	14	-½
Ballyfart, *alias* Ballyskirt	30	—	18	5¼
Killbeg	470	14	8	8
Carlanstown	105	3	4	5¾
Drisock, Thomastown, & Ardlonan	353	10	16	9½
Marsellstown	84	2	11	7¼
Mullaghmore, Clogher and Glinrath.	136	4	3	6¼
Total	2,649	81	6	11½

Stahalmog Parish.

Stahalmog	341	10	9	5½
Castle-town, the Moor	122	3	14	11¼
Drake-rath	333	10	4	6½
St. John Rath	74	2	5	5½
Total	870	26	14	4¼

Half Moyblog Parish.

Killnew and Corgreagh part, Serjeant Osborne, Castlepool, & Agheragh	337	10	6	11¾
Lisneboyn	29	—	17	9¾
Moyhill	63	1	18	8¼
Letachment-Gallon	30	—	18	5¾
Down and Corgreagh part	105	3	4	5¾
Kilboyne	55	1	13	9¼
Terrewney	53	1	12	6½
Mullagholly	57	1	15	—
Bawnbreagney	62	1	18	1
Losset	38	1	3	4
Cormine	80	2	9	1¾
Boggan	71	2	3	7¼
Cor-carrow	59	1	16	2¾
Killfennan	58	1	15	7½
Drumbalisk, Mullaghtaghan, Tireehorely and Drumloaghan	238	7	6	2
Total	1,335	40	19	10¼

Kilmainham Wood Parish.

Edengara	68	2	1	9¼
Corvanagh	51	1	11	3¾
Moorlagh	66	2	—	6½
Lisnelagh	73	2	4	10
Tullyvaile	39	1	3	11¼
Newtown	132	4	1	-¾
Shancor	120	3	13	8½
Aghamore	166	5	1	11½
Tawasle	195	5	19	9
Boynagh	104	3	3	10½
Edden	95	2	18	4½
Kilmainham Wood	160	4	18	3½
Coole	105	3	4	5¼
Total	1,374	42	3	10½

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Newtown parish	545	16	14	8¾
Moynalty parish	4,053	124	9	2½
Emlagh parish	618	18	19	6½
Cruicetown parish	816	25	1	2
Eniskean parish	656	20	2	10¾
Kilbeg parish	2,649	81	6	11¼
Stahalmog parish	870	26	14	4¼
Half Moyblog parish	1,335	40	19	10¾
Kilmainham Wood parish	1,374	42	3	10½
	12,916	396	12	7¼

Acres.	£.	s.	d.	Acres.
If 100	3	1	5	12916
	20			2948
	61			103328
	12			51664
				116244
	737			25832
	4			
	2948			4) 3807636/100 17/23
				12) 951903/4
				20) 79326 3/4
				Proof £.396 12 6 3/4 17/23

(*continued*)

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(4.)—LUNE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.439 15 6¼. - - - charged on the barony of Lune, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Two Pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence three farthings (£2. 18*s.* 6¼*d.*) each hundred acres.

Killaconigan Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Catronan, *alias* Carelronan	386	11	6	—½
Crossanstown	236	6	18	2½
Parkstown	158	4	12	6¼
Portlester	264	7	14	7¼
Moyfeagher	126	3	13	9½
Muchwood	203	5	18	10½
Portan	142	4	3	2
Donover	467	13	13	5¾
Booterstown	71	2	1	7
Dirconner	190	5	11	3¼
Clony Cavan	125	3	13	2½
Robbinstown	73	2	2	9
Clony Grange	81	2	7	5¼
Caranstown	211	6	3	6¾
Killaconigan	149	4	7	3
Killballiver	106	3	2	1
Balliver	252	7	7	7
Glack	177	5	3	7¾
Killmur	164	4	16	—¼
In Clony	7	—	4	1¼
Total	3,588	105	1	2½

Kildalky Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Kildalky	568	16	12	7½
Balindrumery	313	9	3	3½
Rathoria	199	5	16	6½
Rathcarmick	283	8	5	8¾
Brosknagh	116	3	7	11¼
Clonmore	125	3	13	2½
Glebe Land in the same	2	—	1	2
Clonylogan	190	5	11	3¼
Moattown	251	7	7	—
Woodtown Abbot	172	5	—	8¾
Woodtown West	100	2	18	6¾
Cloncarnil	482	14	2	3¼
Dunco *alias* Shancho	49	1	8	8¼
Moyrath, Ballagtailan, Pottlestown part	830	24	6	—¾

Kildalky Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Moyrath	98	2	17	4¾
Corballis	185	5	8	4¼
Total	3,963	116	—	10

Athboy Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gennanstown	335	9	16	2¼
Kilkeelan	332	9	14	5¼
Ballymartin	292	8	11	—
Of the same, called Olivett	21	—	12	3½
Part of the Common Athboy	123	3	12	—½
Primate's Land	16	—	9	4½
Castletown	266	7	15	9¼
Ballaghboy and Ballrath	261	7	12	10½
Higginstown	123	3	12	—½
Casestown	211	6	3	6¾
Pluckstown	184	5	7	9
Fraine	317	9	5	7¾
Newtown, Ballyfallen	277	8	2	2½
Otterstown	54	1	11	7½
Athboy	827	24	4	3¾
Forster's Fields	49	1	8	8¼
Ford Rath	123	3	12	—½
Mitchelstown	325	9	10	4
Wardstown	353	10	6	8¾
Rathcaran	411	12	—	8¼
Woodtown	34	—	19	11
Drisoge	237	6	18	9½
Dir Langan	235	6	17	7½
Total	5,406	158	5	11

Rathmore Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Rathmore	566	16	11	5½
Gillstown	321	9	7	11¾
Rathconey	159	4	13	1½
Clonmore	175	5	2	5¾
Moyagher	841	24	12	6¼
Total	2,062	60	7	6¾

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Killaconigan parish	3,588	105	1	2½
Kildalky parish	3,963	116	—	10
Athboy parish	5,406	158	5	11
Rathmore parish	2,062	60	7	6¾
	15,019	439	15	6¼

Acres.	£. *s.* *d.*		Acres.
If 100	2 18 6¾	: :	15019
	20		2811
	58		15019
	12		15019
	702		120152
	4		30038
	2811		4) 42218409/100
			12) 105546
			20) 8795 6
		Proof	£.439 15 6 19/20

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(5.)—MORGALLION BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.547. 6. 3¼. - - - charged on the barony of Morgallion, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds nine shillings and one penny (£. 3. 9 *s.* 1 *d.*) each hundred acres.

Donmoe Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Donmoe	561	19	7	6¾

Kilberry Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Castle Killberry	231	7	19	7
Glebe	6	–	4	1¾
Rathcony	317	10	19	–
Kilberry	291	10	1	–½
Sillagne	304	10	10	–¼
Moortown	74	2	11	1½
Tankard Rath	63	2	3	6¼
Balsaw	310	10	14	2
Wilkinstown	338	11	13	6
Damselstown	326	11	5	2½
Total	2,260	78	1	3¾

Clongill Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Clongill	510	17	12	4
Newtown	132	4	11	2¼
Fletcherstown	386	13	6	8
Total	1,028	35	10	2¼

Kilsawney Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Knittstown	191	6	11	11¼
Dothstown	118	4	1	6¼
Mountainstown	200	6	18	2
The Grainge	78	2	13	10½
Total	587	20	5	6

Drakestown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Drakestown	446	15	8	1¼
Raffine	452	15	12	3
Laggagh	457	15	15	8½
Total	1,355	46	16	–¾

Kilpatrick Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Castletown, Kilpatrick	422	14	11	6½
Butlerstown	122	4	4	3½
Rathode	327	11	5	10¾
Stephenstown	214	7	7	10
Carnop's Fringenstown	300	10	7	3
Ballyhad	176	6	1	7
Painstown	248	8	11	4
Yellow Lease	70	2	8	4¼
State's Quarter	77	2	13	2¼
Moynogh	66	2	5	7¼
Argil	72	2	9	9
Total	2,094	72	6	7½

Knock Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Knock	288	9	18	11¼
Lucanstown	145	5	–	2
Glebe in Knock	3	–	2	–¾
Total	436	15	1	2¼

Nobber Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Nobber and its Hamlets	1781	61	10	4½
Nobber Wood	121	4	3	7¼
Kilbride	264	9	2	4¼
Seller Sooke	170	5	17	5¼
Greag	291	10	1	–½
Gloghmacon	563	19	8	11½
Brittas	290	10	–	4
Ardmagh 4 Poles	556	19	4	1¼
Cloghreagh	669	23	2	2
Carrickleake	680	23	9	9¼
Dronekill	251	8	13	4¼
Gillanstown	550	18	19	11¼
Henagne	84	2	18	–¼
Possextown	454	15	13	7¾
Turmon 2 Poles	800	27	12	8
Total	7,524	259	17	10

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Donmoe parish	561	19	7	6¾
Kilberry parish	2,260	78	1	3¾
Clongill parish	1,028	35	10	2¼
Kilsawney parish	587	20	5	6
Drakestown parish	1,355	46	16	–¾
Kilpatrick parish	2,094	72	6	7½
Knock parish	436	15	1	2¼
Nobber parish	7,524	259	17	10
	15,845	£.547	6	3¼

Acres.	£.	s.	d.		Acres.
If 100	3	9	1	: :	15845
	20				3316
	69				95070
	12				15845
	829				47535
	4				47535
	3316				4) 525420,20
					12) 131355
					2,0) 1094,6 3
				Proof	£.547 6 3½

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(16.)—UPPER MOYFENRAGH BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.373. 6. 9. - - - charged on the barony of Upper Moyfenragh, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds seven shillings and seven-peuce three farthings (£.3. 7*s.* 7¾*d.*) each hundred Acres.

Castle Recard Parish:	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Castle Recard	715	24	3	8
Ballymaghon	257	8	13	10¼
Brackenrary	290	9	16	2
Total	1,262	42	13	8¼

Killyon Parish				
Clondally	540	18	5	3½
Cloudalybeg	300	10	2	11½
Clonean	42	1	8	5
Tinnan	129	4	7	3½
Killyon	470	15	17	11½
Ballyna	30	1	—	3½
Total	1,511	51	2	1¾

Clonard Parish.				
Ballybarny	328	11	1	10½
Scriboge	100	3	7	7¾
Toghlent	339	11	9	3¾
Teaghcrannan	763	25	16	1¼
Ardnemullin	300	10	2	11¼
Aghnegalleen	82	2	15	5¾
Kilvarden	350	11	16	9¼
Rossan	130	4	7	11¼
Killnegalliah	104	3	10	4¾
Monegalliah	6	—	4	—¾
Herdwood	340	11	10	—
Croboy	624	21	2	1¼

Clonard Parish—*continued.*	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Clonard	450	15	4	5
Morepeder	240	8	2	4¼
Molerick	250	8	9	1¼
Longwood	460	15	11	2
Moyfinn	200	6	15	3½
Glebe	11	—	7	5¼
Total	5,077	171	14	4¼

Ballybogan Parish.				
Ballybogan	472	15	19	3½
Harristown	198	6	13	11¼
Ballynekill	30	1	—	3½
Knockersolly	548	18	10	8½
Killos Killeen	400	13	10	7
Park	347	11	14	8¾
Glebe	10	—	6	9¼
Total	2,005	67	16	3¾

Castle Jordan Parish.				
Castle Jordan	410	13	17	4¼
Ballynebrackney	312	10	11	—¾
Ballinegulsy, Ballynorna and Clampherhissian	250	8	9	1½
Baltigre	136	4	12	—
Kildergan	75	2	10	8¾
Total	1,183	40	—	3

SUMMARY.

Castle-Recard parish	1,262	42	13	8¼
Killyon parish	1,511	51	2	1¾
Clonard parish	5,077	171	14	4¼
Ballybogan parish	2,005	67	16	3¾
Castle Jordan parish	1,183	40	—	3
	11,038	373	6	9

Acres.	£. s. d.	Acres.
If 100	3 7 7¾	11038
	20	
	67	
	12	
	811	
	4	
	3247	
	11038	
	25976	
	9741	
	357170	
	4) 358403.86	2¾/25
	12) 89600	¾
	20) 7466 8¾	
Proof	£.373 6 8¾	25/25

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(7.)—LOWER MOYFENRAGH BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.574. 15. 9¾ - - - charged on the barony of Lower Moyfenragh, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Two Pounds sixteen shilling and three-pence (£.2. 16*s.* 3*d.*) each hundred acres.

Trim Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Iffernock	276	7	15	3
Forster's Town	93	2	12	3¾
Lynche's Land, in Forster's Town	14	–	7	10½
Carberstown	223	6	5	5¼
New Haggard	345	9	14	–¾
Bedlewstown	276	7	15	3
Drinidally	298	8	7	7½
Monkstown	114	3	4	1½
Kilmurry	438	12	6	4½
St. John's	20	–	11	3
Maudlens	60	1	13	9
Trim, one plowland	140	3	18	9
Canistown	55	1	10	11¼
Dogstown	90	2	10	7½
Fryar's Park	65	1	16	6¾
Newtown Moynagh	110	3	1	10½
Branockstown	312	8	15	6
Dalystown	184	5	3	6
Batterstown	54	1	10	4¼
Ballymulmore	50	1	8	1½
Cloney	212	5	19	3
Dalystown	220	6	3	9
Roristown	90	2	10	7½
Total	3,739	105	3	2¼

Laracor Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Knock	743	20	17	11¼
Clondoogan	401	11	5	6¾
Clonmahon	223	6	5	5¼
Umberstown	273	7	13	6¾
Richard Wesley, esq. part of Dengan	375	10	10	11¼
Mr. Stear's holding, part of Dengan	40	1	2	6
Mr. Sandy's holding, part of Dengan	28	–	15	9
Patrick Head's holding, part of Dengan	102	2	17	4½
Widow Rattigan's holding, part of Dengan	45	1	5	3¾
Great Freffans	191	5	7	5¼
Little Freffans	356	10	–	3
Adamstown	178	5	–	1½
Colierstown	226	6	7	1½
Summerstown	259	7	5	8¾
Laracor	446	12	10	10½
Brownstown	25	–	14	–¾
Glebe in Laracor	1	–	–	6¾
Readstown	176	4	19	–
Stoakstown	106	2	19	7½
Total	4,194	117	19	1½

Rathcore Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Balenaske	1,141	32	1	9¾
Rathcore	623	17	10	5¼
Ralianstown	714	20	1	7½
Jordanstown	200	5	12	6
Glebe in Brownstown	2	–	1	1½
Baronstown	507	14	5	2¼
Total	3,187	89	12	8¼
Ballinderry	234	6	11	7½
Great & Little Possexton	630	17	14	4½
Johnstown	239	6	14	5¼
New-Castle	680	19	2	6
Connelstown	184	5	3	6
Rathrone	529	14	17	6¾
Glebe in Kilcorney	1	–	–	6¾
Kilcorney	256	7	4	–
Kilmurry	181	5	1	9¾
Clonguffin	496	13	19	–
Ballyganon	387	10	17	8¼
Ballynekill	401	11	5	6¾
Glebe in Rathcore	3	–	1	8¼
Total	4,221	118	14	3¾

Rathmalyon Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Rathflisk	196	5	10	3
Castletown	589	16	11	3¾
Coolderry	285	8	–	3¾
Izackstown	528	14	17	–
Formall	107	3	–	2¼
Killballyporter	247	6	18	11¼
Corballis	151	4	4	11¼
Little Strangnew	67	1	17	8¼
Johnstown	222	6	4	10½
Ballin	110	3	1	10½
Cloncurray	130	3	13	1¾
Gilbertstown	337	9	9	6¾
Rathmalyon	275	7	14	8¼
Great Strangnew	105	2	19	–¾
Cloncurrer	216	6	1	6
Fordstown	40	1	2	6
Tobbertinan	263	7	7	11¼
Hogstown	62	1	14	10½
Powerstown, *alias* Fordstown	50	1	8	1½
Cullender	477	13	8	3¾
Ardenew	170	4	15	7½
Cloncoan	97	2	14	6¾
Trommon	356	10	–	3
Glebe in Rathmalyon	16	–	9	–
Total	5,096	143	6	6

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Trim parish	3,739	105	3	2¼
Laracor parish	4,194	117	19	1½
Rathcore parish	3,187	89	12	8¼
	4,221	118	14	3¾
Rathmalyon parish	5,096	143	6	6
	20,437	574	15	9¾

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath.——Lower Moyfenragh Barony—*continued.*

Acres.	£.	s.	d.	Acres.
If 100	2	16	3	20437
	20			2700
	56			14305900
	12			40874
	675			4) 55179900
	4			12) 137949 ¾
	2700			20) 1149,5 9¾
			Proof	£.574 15 9¾

(8.)—UPPER NAVAN BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.263. 9. 6½. - - - charged on the barony of Upper Navan, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds and seven-pence three-farthings (£.3. 0s. 7¾d.) each hundred acres.

Kilcoolly Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Kilcoolly	233	7	1	3¾
Ardgreagh	334	10	2	6¾
Dunganny	291	8	16	5¾
Ranally	82	2	9	8¾
Little Rath	158	4	15	9¾
Total	1,098	33	5	10¾

Newtown Clunbun Parish.

Newtown Clunbun	620	18	16	–

Tullaghanoge Parish.

Tullaghanoge	600	18	3	10½
Vessingtown	120	3	12	9¼
Total	720	21	16	7¾

Moymett Parish.

Moymett	698	21	3	3¾
Kilbride	639	19	7	6¼
Isheroon	461	13	19	7
Total	1,798	54	10	5

Clonmaduff Parish.

Courtstown	218	6	12	2½
Moonystown	164	4	19	5½
Meadstown	242	7	6	9¼
Tulchanstown	90	2	14	7
Little Balardin	62	1	17	7¼
Great Balardin	219	6	12	9¾
Total	995	30	3	5¼

Trimblestown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Trimblestown	420	12	14	8½
Dunkevers	181	5	9	9¾
Gormanstown	97	2	18	10
Oakstown	143	4	6	8¾
Philinstown	36	1	1	10
Addinstown	64	1	18	9¾
The Fifteen Acres	19	–	11	6¼
Kilnecross	28	–	16	11¾
Total	988	29	19	2¾

Trim Parish.

Phillinstown	46	1	7	10¾
Clondavan	66	2	–	–¼
Tullagard	249	7	11	–
Steeplestown	95	2	17	7½
Black Fryars	60	1	16	4¾
The Broad	10	–	6	–¾
Porchfield	47	1	8	6
Manor Land	199	6	–	8¼
Total	772	23	8	2¼

Bective Parish.

Grange Bective	271	8	4	4¼
Bective	302	9	3	1¾
Ballgill	285	8	12	10
Dunlough	169	5	2	6
Cluncullen	199	6	–	8¾
Ballbradagh	248	7	10	4¾
Ballbrigh	224	6	15	10¾
Total	1,698	51	9	9¼

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Kilcoolly parish	1,098	33	5	10¾
Newton Clunbun parish	620	18	16	–
Tullaghanoge parish	720	21	16	7¾
Moymett parish	1,798	54	10	5
Clonmaduff parish	995	30	3	5¼
Trimblestown parish	988	29	19	2¼
Trim parish	772	23	8	2¼
Bective parish	1,698	51	9	9¼
	8,689	263	9	6½

Acres.	£.	s.	d.	Acres.
If 100	3	–	7¾	8689
	20			2911
	60			96179
	12			78201
	727			17378
	4			4) 2529427 9/100
	2911			12) 632356 ½
				20) 52696 6½
			Proof	£.263 9 6½ 79/100

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(9.)—LOWER NAVAN BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £. 533. 19. 5¾ - - - charged on the barony of Lower Navan, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear at the rate of Three Pounds nine shillings and eleven-pence farthing (£. 3. 9s. 11¼d.) each hundred acres.

Donaghmore Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Donaghmore	453	15	16	9¾
Black Castle	245	8	11	4¼
Proudstown	352	12	6	2¼
Simonstown	262	9	3	2¾
Rathaldron	291	10	3	6¼
Nevinstown	116	4	1	1½
Ranthelstown	121	4	4	7½
Clonmagaddan	98	3	8	6½
Both the Greags	232	8	2	3
Total	2,170	75	17	7¾

Rath-kenny Parish.

Rath-kenny	662	23	2	11¾
Drumintown	170	5	18	10¾
Harristown	214	7	9	8
Mullagha	529	18	9	11¾
Chamberstown	191	6	13	7
Lady-rath	308	10	15	5
Corballis	51	1	15	8
Dundake	63	2	4	—¾
Cligbstown	257	8	19	8¾
Total	2,445	85	9	11¾

Liscartin Parish.

Liscartin	473	16	10	9¾
Scallenstown	233	8	2	11½
Total	706	24	13	9¼

Ardbrackan Parish.

Ardbrackan	626	21	17	9¾
Boyardstown	250	8	14	10¼
Allerstown	308	10	15	5
Curragtown	159	5	11	2½
Jaynestown	185	6	9	4½
Doramstown	490	17	2	8¼
Betaghstown	106	3	14	1½
Irishtown	85	2	19	5¼
Nealtown	291	10	3	6¼
Ogenstown	366	12	15	11¾
Total	2,866	100	4	5

Martry Parish.

Martry	404	14	2	6½
Castle Martin	183	6	7	11¼
Fenoxtown	235	8	4	4¼
Beanstown	77	2	13	10¼
Allenstown	400	13	19	9
Readstown	147	5	2	9¾
Herbertstown	202	7	1	3¼
Jordanstown	88	3	1	6½
Total	1,736	60	14	1¼

Rathboyne Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Great Arthganristown	178	6	4	6
Betaghtown	153	5	7	—
Total	331	11	11	6

Part of Donagh Patrick Parish.

Tankardstown	378	13	4	4½

Navan Parish.

Dillon's Land in Navan	74	2	11	9
Abby Land	270	9	8	10
Fields of Navan	83	2	18	—½
Moath Land	64	2	4	9
Mullaghboy	42	1	9	4½
Robbinrath	63	2	4	—¾
Park Boyn	9	—	6	3½
Callamin	54	1	17	9¼
Miskmead	10	—	7	—
Clogherboy	7	—	4	10¾
Clinker's Park	7	—	4	10¾
Navan Common	118	4	2	6¼
Balreask	517	18	1	7
Knockumir	366	12	15	11¾
Porton Clogh	50	1	14	11¾
Nealstown part	11	7	8	—¼
Grange	266	9	6	—½
Ballybatter	54	1	17	9¼
Ballagh	52	1	16	4½
Duncon Land	43	1	10	—¼
Total	2,160	75	10	8

Ardsallagh Parish.

Ardsallagh	357	12	9	8
Kennonstown	194	6	15	8¼
Philpotstown	233	8	2	11½
Macetown	164	5	14	8¼
Total	948	33	3	—

Churchtown Parish.

Churchtown	366	12	15	11¾
Halltown	203	7	1	11½
Dunderry	102	3	11	4
Total	671	23	9	3¼

Rathain Parish.

Rathain	389	13	12	—¾
Philpotstown	120	4	3	11
Shanboe	141	4	18	7¼
Bellewstown	170	5	18	10¾
Clonmavellin	39	1	7	3¼
Total	859	30	—	9

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Donaghmore parish	2,170	75	17	7¾
Rath-kenny parish	2,445	85	9	11¾
Liscartin parish	706	24	13	9¼
Ardbrackan parish	2,866	100	4	5
Martry parish	1,736	60	14	1¼
Rathboyne parish	331	11	11	6
Part of Donagh Patrick parish	378	13	4	4½
Navan parish	2,160	75	10	8
Ardsallagh parish	948	33	3	—
Churchtown parish	671	23	9	3¼
Rathain parish	859	30	—	9
	15,270	533	19	5¾

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath.——Lower Navan Barony—*continued.*

Acres.	£.	s.	d.
If 100	3	9	11¼
	20		
	69		
	12		
	839		
	4		
	3357		

15270
3357
106890
76350
45810
45810

4) 5126 13,90 £13/20 9/100
12) 1281 5 3¼
20) 1067, 9 5¼

Proof - £.533 19 5¼ 9/100

10.—RATOATH BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.670. 3. 2¼. - - - charged on the barony of Ratoath, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds eleven shillings and three-pence farthing (£. 3. 11*s.* 3¼*d.*) each hundred acres.

Rathbegan Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Warrenstown	72	2	11	3¾
Conie Letter	51	1	16	4½
Porterstown	100	3	11	3½
Gormonstown	85	3	–	7
Lowthers Lough	181	6	9	–
Kilbeggan	358	12	15	1¾
Gow Land	173	6	3	3½
Wilkinstown	99	3	10	6½
Raynerstown	185	6	11	10¼
Part of Foilstown	28	–	19	11½
Enanstown	84	2	19	10½
Three cottages and five acres of land	5	–	3	6¾
Total	1,421	50	12	9¼

Rathregan Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Lismakin	123	4	7	8
Ribstown	113	4	–	6½
Wood Land	121	4	6	2¾
Rathregan	382	13	12	3
Tilly Killygoran	47	1	13	6
Ballyharristown	123	4	7	8
Moylegan	72	2	11	3¾
Parsonstown	165	5	17	7¼
Cremore	115	4	1	11½
Portown	135	4	16	2½
More 16 acres of land, and two glebes	18	–	12	10
Total	1,414	50	7	9¼

Trevett Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Jealoustown	196	6	19	8¼
Hallstown	156	5	11	2¼
Grange of Trevett	307	10	18	9¾
Total	659	23	9	8¼

Killegland Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Killegland	438	15	12	2

Ballymaglosson Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Wyanstown	118	4	4	1¼
Harlockstown	96	3	8	5
Staffordstown	212	7	11	1¼
Brownstown	182	6	9	8½
Roanstown	47	1	13	6
Little Black-hall	129	4	11	11¼

Ballymaglosson Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Culcummon	93	3	6	3½
Brown Rath	86	3	1	3¼
Lynaghston	92	3	5	6¾
Cookstown	113	4	–	6½
Big Black-hall	217	7	14	7¾
Ballymaglosson	233	8	6	–¾
Commons of Big Black-hall and Ballymaglosson	28	–	19	11½
Growstown	192	6	16	10
Poleban	97	3	9	1½
Total	1,935	68	19	–¾

Dunshaughlin Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Derorsktown	382	13	12	3
Lustranstown	223	7	18	11¼
Grange End	100	3	11	3¼
Common to Grange End	8	–	5	8½
Thomastown	84	2	19	10½
Brownstown	78	2	15	7
Gallstown	64	2	5	7¼
Pelletstown	215	7	13	2¾
Pelletstown, *alias* Ballygorton	55	1	19	2½
Dunshaughlin	1,384	49	6	4¼
Total	2,593	92	8	–¾

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Rowstown, by estimation	135	4	16	2½
Newtown, by d°	65	2	6	4
Total	200	7	2	6½

Cookstown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
The Rath of Creek	96	3	8	5
Hammonstown	68	2	8	5½
Cookstown	212	7	11	1¼
Ballybinmasor	317	11	5	11¼
Total	693	24	13	11

Creckstown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Creckstown	463	16	9	11¼
Black Water	66	2	7	–½
Seddome	102	3	12	8¼
Kyanistown	63	2	4	10¾
Comerstown	31	1	2	1¼
Total	725	25	16	8½

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath.—Ratoath Barony—*continued.*

Kilbrew Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Kilbrew	547	19	9	10¼
Boyen	84	2	19	10½
Smithstown	247	8	16	—½
Thomastown	83	2	19	1¾
Ballastown	95	3	7	8½
Frankstown	67	2	7	9
Crackinstown	97	3	9	1½
The Rath of Kilbrew	65	2	6	4
In Kilbrew and Tahy, by estimation, glebe land	5	—	3	6¾
Total	1,290	45	19	4¾

Grenoge Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Grenoge	416	14	16	5¾
Rath Grenoge	217	7	14	8
Commons belonging to the same	133	4	14	9½
Total	766	27	5	11¼

Donaghmore Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Donreagh	63	2	4	10¾
Robertstown	170	6	1	2
Little Bulltown	46	1	12	9½
Johnstown	90	3	4	1¾
Milltown	268	9	11	—
Great Firlastown and Little Morecraft	568	20	4	9¾
Wetton	183	6	10	5
Donaghmore	338	12	—	10¾
Archerstown	125	4	9	1
Total	1,851	65	19	2½

Ratoath Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Raynerstown	148	5	5	5¾
Harlockstown	206	7	6	9¾
Commons belonging to the same	13	—	9	3¼
Baltrasney	266	9	9	7
Killrue	409	14	11	6
Fidorfe-Keirief	165	5	17	7¾
Peacockstown	244	8	13	10¾
Little Glascairn	14	—	9	11¾
Golden Land	4	—	2	10¼
Common to the adjacent towns	23	—	16	4¾
Grange	47	1	13	6
Balloughmallin	85	3	—	7
Fidorfe Rockford	129	4	11	11½
Barony Land	6	—	4	3¼
Rath-tool	11	—	7	10
Ballyhark	215	7	13	2¾
Common to the adjacent towns	55	1	19	2½
Bigg Glasscarn	257	9	3	2
Mullmann	133	4	14	9½
Begstown	87	3	2	—
Ballybinminer	156	5	11	2¾
Moortown	174	6	4	—¼
Agerstown	49	1	14	11
Ballymore	100	3	11	3¾
Big Lagore	206	7	6	9¾
Little Lagore	245	8	14	7½
Flemingtown, with the common	287	10	4	6½
The Townland of Ratoath	1,087	38	14	8½
Total	4,821	171	15	11½

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Rathbegan parish	1,421	50	12	9¼
Rathregan parish	1,414	50	7	9¼
Trevett parish	659	23	9	8¼
Killegland parish	438	15	12	2
Ballymaglosson parish	1,935	68	19	—¾
Dunshaughlin parish	2,593	92	8	—¾
	200	7	2	6½
Cookstown parish	693	24	13	11
Creckstown parish	725	25	16	8½
Kilbrew parish	1,290	45	19	4¾
Grenoge parish	766	27	5	11¼
Donaghmore parish	1,851	65	19	2½
Ratoath parish	4,821	171	15	11½
	18,806	670	3	2¼

If Acres 100 £. 3 11 3¼ : : Acres. 18806 : 3421

20

71

12

855

4

3421

18806

376 12

7522 4

56418

4) 6433532,6 ¹⁄₂₅

12) 160838,¼

2,0) 1340,3 2½

Proof - £.670 3 2¼ ¹³⁄₂₅

(continued.)

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(11.)—SKREEN BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.1,213. 17. 0¼. - - - charged on the barony of Skreen, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Five Pounds seventeen shillings and three-pence halfpenny (£. 5. 17 *s.* 3½ *d.*) each hundred acres.

Skreen Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Skreen	746	43	15	—
Cookstown	410	24	—	10¾
Proudstown	367	21	10	5½
Oberstown	301	17	13	—½
Calverstown	163	9	11	2¼
Ross	276	16	3	8¾
Callaghstown	154	9	—	7½
Common to Skreen	17	—	19	11¼
Total	2,434	142	14	10½

Killeen Parish.

Killeen	698	40	18	8¼
Smithstown	182	10	13	5¾
Glebe of Killeen	54	3	3	4
Belpere	467	27	7	9
Clowinstown,	202	11	16	11¼
Atlenstown	119	6	19	7
Athronan	212	12	8	8
Total	1,934	113	8	5¼

Dunsawny Parish.

Dunsawny and Corballis	555	32	10	11½

Tarah Parish.

Tarah	142	8	6	6¾
Riverstown	518	30	7	6¾
Castletown Tarah	393	23	—	11½
Odder	359	21	1	1
Jordanstown	87	5	2	—½
Cabragh	211	12	7	5¾
Castleboy	52	3	1	—
Glebe Land	9	—	10	6¾
Calloghstown	100	5	17	3½
Total	1,871	109	14	6½

Dowthstown Parish.

Dowthstown	251	14	14	4¾
Philipstown	45	2	12	9¼
Philpotstown	217	12	14	6¼
Total	513	30	1	8¼

Trevett Parish.

Trevett	363	21	5	9¼
Garretstown	321	18	16	6
Scalestown	111	6	10	2¼
Clownstown and Common	335	19	12	11¼
Branstown	231	13	10	11¼
Barnelstown	209	12	5	1¾
Readstown	18	1	1	1¼
Total	1,588	93	2	7

Rathfeigh Parish.

	Acres.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Rathfeigh	585	34	6	2
Edoxtown	173	10	2	11
Loghanstown	222	13	—	4¾
Bellew	228	13	7	5
Great Water Side	136	7	19	6¼
Little Water Side	135	7	18	4¼
Slanestown	73	4	5	7½
Total	1,552	91	—	4¾

Tymoole Parish.

Tymoole	168	9	17	—½
Irishtown	122	7	3	1¼
Killianstown	50	2	18	7¾
Gallstown	30	1	15	2¼
Total	370	21	13	11¾

Cullingstown Parish.

Cullingstown and Portlester	413	24	4	5
Curraghtown	134	7	17	2
Roadmain	58	3	8	—¼
Total	605	35	9	7½

Macetown Parish.

Macetown	697	40	17	6½
Painstown	292	17	2	6
Total	989	58	—	—¼

Danistown Parish.

Danistown and Ranagh	652	38	4	9
Lislee	267	15	13	2
Total	919	53	17	11

Mount-Town Parish.

Mount-Town, Ballageeth and half Laghtown	552	32	7	5½
Stand Duffe	150	8	15	11¼
Cussackstown	116	6	16	—¾
Part of Walterstown	191	11	4	—¼
Total	1,009	59	3	5¾

Lismullen Parish.

Lismullen, half Laganstown, and half Blundelstown	577	33	16	9¼

Temple Keran Parish.

Gallistown	169	9	18	2¾
Cloonerdaran	172	10	1	9
Blandlestown	104	6	1	11¾
Corballis	216	12	13	4¼
Total	661	38	15	3¾

21.—County of Meath.——Skreen Barony—*continued.*

Kilcarn Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Gerraidtown	191	11	4	-¼
Morrell	81	4	15	-
Great and Little Kilcarn	503	29	9	11¼
Brannanstown	134	7	17	2
Old-town	241	14	2	8
Total	1,150	67	8	10

Athlumny Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Athlumny	272	15	19	-½
Ferganstown & Ballymacon	390	22	17	5¼
Johnstown	71	4	3	3¼
Mooretown	140	8	4	2½
Alexander Read	341	19	19	11½
Bellis	95	5	11	5¼
Total	1,309	76	15	4¼

Ardmulcan Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Ardmulcan	651	38	3	6¾
Hayestown & Little Carnuff	577	33	16	9¼
Harristown	417	24	9	1¼
Kingstown & Great Carnuff	319	18	14	2
Total	1,964	115	3	7¼

Follistown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Follistown	369	21	12	9¾
Staffordstown	329	19	5	10¾
Total	698	40	18	8½

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Skreen parish	2,434	142	14	10½
Killeen parish	1,934	113	8	5¼
Dunsawny parish	555	32	10	11½
Tarah parish	1,871	109	14	6½
Dowthstown parish	513	30	1	8¼
Trevett parish	1,588	93	2	7
Rathfeigh parish	1,552	91	-	4¾
Tymoole parish	370	21	13	11¾
Cullingstown parish	605	35	9	7¼
Macetown parish	989	58	-	-¼
Danistown parish	919	53	17	11
Mount-Town parish	1,009	59	3	5¾
Lismullen parish	577	33	16	9¼
Temple Keran parish	661	38	15	3¾
Kilcarn parish	1,150	67	8	10
Athlumny parish	1,309	76	15	4¼
Ardmulcan parish	1,964	115	3	7¼
Follistown parish	698	40	18	8½
	20,698	1,213	17	-¼

Acres.	£. s. d.		Acres.
If 100	5 17 3½	: :	20698
	20		5630
	117		620940
	12		124188
	1407		103490
	4		4) 116529740/100 2/5
	5630		12) 2913247¼
			2,0) 242770¼
		Proof	£.1213 17 0¼ 2/5

 (*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(12.)—UPPER SLANE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.345. 14. 3. - - - charged on the barony of Upper Slane, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence halfpenny (£.3. 15*s.* 5½*d.*) each hundred acres.

Slane Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Slane, 12 plowlands 1 tenement garden, orchard and a pigeon house	706	26	12	8¾
Mullaghdellen	174	6	11	3½
New Rath	107	4	–	9
Hardinstown	144	5	8	8
Ardcalf	178	6	14	3¾
Bryanstown	168	6	6	9
Rathmacracken	133	5	–	4¼
Knockorke	203	7	13	2¼
Higginstown	243	9	3	4¼
Deanstown	91	3	8	8
Moorstown	87	3	5	7¾
Cashell	190	7	3	4½
The Hill of Slane	286	10	15	9¾
Glebe in the same	6	–	4	6¼
Carrickdexter	203	7	13	2¼
Piggshill	57	2	3	–¼
Total	2,976	112	5	7½

Gernanstown Parish.

The Manor of Gernanstown and Boalina	274	10	6	9
Glebe in the same	10	–	7	6½
Annelltown	96	3	12	5¼
Rosetown	189	7	2	7½
Rogerstown	204	7	13	11¼
Slavinstown	190	7	3	4½
Haganstown	90	3	7	11
Tankardstown	180	6	15	10
Hilltown	67	2	10	6¾
Braystown	41	1	10	11¼
Yellow Lease	38	1	8	8
Rallenstown	126	4	15	1
Total	1,505	56	15	8

Stackhallen Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Stackhallen	517	19	10	1½
Glebe in the same	9	–	6	9½
Cawsistown	138	5	4	1½
Harmonstown	98	3	13	11½
Plowland	117	4	8	3½
Crinstown	280	10	11	3½
Total	1,159	43	14	7

Dowth Parish.

The Manor of Dowth	568	21	8	7¼
Boudfootstown	146	5	10	2
Total	714	26	18	9¼

Munck-Newtown Parish.

Munck-Newtown	590	22	5	2½
New Grange	303	11	8	7¾
Ballifeddoth	157	5	18	5½
Kiroth	257	9	13	11
Kellystown	163	6	3	–
Total	1,470	55	9	2¾

Grangegeeth Parish.

Grangegeeth	520	19	12	4½
Criev Wood	110	4	3	–
Rathrath	90	3	7	11
Ballysallogh	62	2	6	9½
Ballerney	161	6	1	5¾
Total	943	35	11	6¾

Mellefont Parish.

Glassallen	135	5	1	10½
Doe	102	3	16	11½
Strina	159	5	19	11¾
Total	396	14	18	9¾

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Slane parish	2,976	112	5	7½
Gernanstown parish	1,505	56	15	8
Stackhallen parish	1,159	43	14	7
Dowth parish	714	26	18	9¼
Munck-Newton Parish	1,470	55	9	2¾
Grangegeeth parish	943	35	11	6¾
Mellefont parish	396	14	18	9¾
	9,163	345	14	3

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
If	100	3	15	5½
		20		
		75		
		12		
		905		
		4		
		3622		

Acres.
9163
3622
18326
18326
54978
27489
4) 331883 $\frac{86}{100}$ $\frac{43}{50}$
12) 82970¾
20) 6914 2¾
Proof - - £.345 14 2¾ $\frac{43}{50}$

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(13.)—LOWER SLANE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.557. 11. 9¼. - - - charged on the barony of Lower Slane, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Four Pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence halfpenny (£. 4. 13*s*. 4½ *d*.) each hundred acres.

Killary Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Killary	348	16	4	11¼
Renistown	134	6	5	1½
Robbinstown	290	13	10	9½
Parsonstown	353	16	9	7¼
Horanstown	148	6	18	2¼
Davidstown	112	5	4	7
Barnwalstown	67	3	2	6¾
Braysetown	111	5	3	7¾
Rathbran church	333	15	10	11¼
Brownstown	68	3	3	6
Hopkinstown	147	6	17	3¼
Hoardstown	116	5	8	3¾
Rathbranmore	335	15	12	9¾
Total	2,562	119	12	3¼

Mitchelstown Parish.

Mitchelstown	299	13	19	2¼
Clontaile	88	4	2	2
Glebe in Mitchelstown	8	–	7	5¾
Total	395	18	8	10

Loghbrackan Parish.

Loghbrackan	258	12	–	11
Killadden	193	9	–	2½
Balseterick	134	6	5	1½
Dunsary	369	17	4	6¾
Caddlestown	25	1	3	4
Total	979	45	14	1¾

Sidden Parish.

Sidden and both Woodtowns	496	23	3	1¾
Bengentown	309	14	8	6¼
Beggsrew	75	3	10	–¼
Lisboy	37	1	14	6½
Great Footstown	119	5	11	1½
Little Footstown	112	5	4	7
Corballis	209	9	15	1¾
Mullaghwallen	55	2	11	4¼
Keyran	49	2	5	9
Big Newrath	51	2	7	7½
Moortown	133	6	4	2½
Biggstown	162	7	11	3¼
Greenhill	60	2	16	–¼
Crivagh	236	11	–	4½
Hawthstown part	150	7	–	–¾
Brasland, part of Hawthstown	30	1	8	–¼
Beatestown	36	1	13	7½
St. John Rath	70	3	5	4¼
Rathrenald	53	2	9	5¾
Total	2,442	114	–	2½

Inishmote Parish.

Mandestown	198	9	4	10½
Piercetown	127	5	18	7

Inishmote Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Maccon Hill	15	–	14	–
Mentrim	105	4	18	–½
Total	445	20	15	6

Drumconrath Parish.

In the Manor of Drumconrath	579	27	–	7¾
Glebe in the same	4	–	3	8¾
Athlorie	158	7	7	6½
Moonistown	60	2	16	–¼
Carnanstown	66	3	1	7½
Rathtressney	125	5	16	8¼
Carristown	89	4	3	1¼
Clampertain	198	9	4	10½
Ballrath Indiffe, with Clampertain	4	–	3	8¾
Ballrath	135	6	6	–¾
Bristletown	264	12	6	6¼
Killistown	170	7	18	8¾
Ballyhoe	70	3	5	4¼
Mullaghmore	79	3	13	9¼
Largis	147	6	17	3¼
Ronskea	137	6	7	11
Upper Drumgill	141	6	11	8
Lower Drumgill	197	9	3	11½
New-stone	408	19	–	11¾
Kilduffin	164	7	13	1½
Drumbride	38	1	15	5¾
Ballynecolgen	70	3	5	4¼
Knockroe	254	11	17	2
Knocknehorne	64	2	19	9
Total	3,621	169	1	1¼

Ardagh Parish.

Of the Manor of Ardagh	230	10	14	9¼
Carrickehoran	167	7	15	11¼
Rathmuckin	53	2	9	5¾
Street	158	7	7	6½
Rathlagan	52	2	8	6¾
Bawne	45	2	2	–¼
Total	705	32	18	3¾

Part of Inniskeen Parish.

Rathlagan-More	72	3	7	2¾
Rathlagan-beg	66	3	1	7½
Carrickboe	74	3	9	1¼
Lisneclog	93	4	6	10
Ballinlorgan	85	3	19	4½
New Castle	65	3	–	8¼
Mullaghoy	48	2	4	9¾
Total	503	23	9	8

Part of Nobber Parish.

Both Rathpooles	236	11	–	4½
Cordaway	55	2	11	4¼
Total	291	13	11	8¾

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath.——Lower Slane Barony—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Killary parish	2,562	119	12	3¼
Mitchelstown parish	395	18	8	10
Loghbrackan	979	45	14	1¾
Sidden parish	2,442	114	–	2½
Inishmote parish	445	20	15	6
Drumconrath parish	3,621	169	1	1¼
Ardagh parish	705	32	18	3¾
Part of Inniskeen parish	503	23	9	8
Part of Nobber parish	291	13	11	8¾
	11,943	557	11	9¼

Acres.	£.	s.	d.	Acres.
If 100	4	13	4½	11943
	20			4482
	93			23886
	12			95544
	1120			47772
	4			47772
	4482			4) 535285,26 $\frac{13}{50}$
				12) 133821¼
				2'0) 1115,1 9¼
				Proof - - £. 557 11 9¼ $\frac{13}{50}$

(14.)—UPPER DEECE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £. 458. 0. 11. - - - charged on the barony of Upper Deece, as its proportion of County Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Two Pounds sixteen shillings and five-pence farthing (£. 2. 16*s.* 5¼ *d.*) each hundred acres.

Culmullin Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Culmullin	1,632	46	1	–¾
Cultromer	110	3	2	1
Hayestown	60	1	13	10¼
Gallstown	241	6	16	–¼
Baltrasney	281	7	18	7
Woodcockstown	156	4	8	–½
Cullendragh	169	4	15	4½
Ballinare	13	–	7	4
Curraghtown	239	6	14	10¾
Total	2,901	81	17	3

Kilmore Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Kilmore	436	12	6	–¾
Glebe	5	–	2	9¾
Moynalvy	509	14	7	3¼
Clonlyon	191	5	7	9½
Adamstown *alias* Knockstown	227	6	8	1¼
Balligortagh	197	5	11	2¼
Newtown and Kathganly	268	7	11	3
Clarkstown	69	1	18	11¼
Arodstown	578	16	6	2½
College Land	43	1	4	3¼
Rath of Kilmore	170	4	15	11¼
Mullagh, with seven acres of Glebe	304	8	11	6¾
Woodtown	37	1	–	10½
Jenkenstown	172	4	17	1
Lenanstown	110	3	2	1
Phebockstown	430	12	2	8¼
Total	3,746	105	14	1½

Drumlargin Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Drumlargin Parish	472	13	6	4½
Dunganstown	165	4	13	1½
Total	637	17	19	6

Kilclone Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Kilclone	292	8	4	9½
Pagestown	169	4	15	4½
Collistown	189	5	6	8
Hartstown	81	2	5	8½
Mullhussey and Mulltown	713	20	2	4¾
Warrenstown and Batterstown	249	7	–	6½
Total	1,693	47	15	5¾

Moyglare Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Moyglare	410	11	11	4¾
Butlerstown	91	2	11	4¼
Old Greag	90	2	10	9½
Bryanstown	200	5	12	10½
Barrockstown	60	1	13	10¼
Harristown	120	3	7	8¾
Owenstown	35	–	19	9
Great Killary	190	5	7	2¾
Moygaddy	140	3	19	–¼
Ballymagilain	110	3	2	1
Kilgregrie	229	6	9	3
Offilus	138	3	17	10½
Bannocks	70	1	19	6
Kimmins	120	3	7	8¾
Total	2,003	56	10	5¼

21.—County of Meath.——Upper Deece Barony—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Ralinkill	90	2	10	9½
Porterstown	30	—	16	11½
Cruletown	30	—	16	11½
Little Killary	60	1	13	10¼
Part of Newtown Moyaghy	38	1	1	5¼
Part of Newtown Moyaghy	230	6	9	9¼
Total	478	13	9	9¼

Agher Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Agher Pallis	591	16	13	6½
Ballytogher	75	2	2	4
Great Ginnetts	255	7	3	11
Little Ginnetts	180	5	1	7
Total	1,101	31	1	4½

Rodonstown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Rodonstown, Dolestown, and Butlerstown	478	13	9	9¼
Galgorth	251	7	1	8
Total	729	20	11	5½

Ballfeagan Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Ballfeagan	376	10	12	2½
Kiglin	183	5	3	3¼
Piercetown	207	5	16	10
Padenstown	150	4	4	8
Total	916	25	16	11¾

Gallow Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Gallow	488	13	15	5
Ferrans	288	8	2	6½
Garadice	567	16	—	—
Both Culcors	157	4	8	7½
	1,500	42	6	6¾

Part of Rathcore Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Great Ardrums	400	11	5	9
Little Ardrums	34	—	19	2¼
Old Town	72	2	—	7¾
Ballas Tram	22	—	12	5
Total	528	14	18	—

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Culmullin parish	2,901	81	17	3
Killmore parish	3,746	105	14	1½
Drumlargin parish	637	17	19	6
Kilclone parish	1,693	47	15	5¾
Moyglare parish	2,003	56	10	5¼
	478	13	9	9¼
Agher parish	1,101	31	1	4½
Rodonstown parish	729	20	11	5¼
Ballfeagan parish	916	25	16	11¾
Gallow parish	1,500	42	6	6¾
Part of Rathcore parish	528	14	18	—
	16,232	458	—	11

Acres.	£. s. d.		Acres.
If 100	2 16 5¼	: :	16232
	20		2709
	56		146088
	12		1136240
	677		32464
	4		4) 4397248 88/100 22/25
	2709		12) 109931
			20) 9160 11
	Proof		£.4580 11 22/25

Appendix ((H.))

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(15.)—LOWER DEECE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.354. 17. 7¾. - - - charged on the barony of Lower Deece, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds five shillings and two-pence three farthings (£.3. 5s. 2¾d.) each hundred acres.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Assey Parish.				
Assey	226	7	7	5
Ballinster	257	8	7	7¾
Balgeeth	207	6	15	—¾
Total	690	22	10	1
Balsoon Parish.				
Balsoon and Enestown	230	7	10	—¼
Bridge-end	208	6	15	8
Balreask	224	7	6	1½
Bonfield	26	—	16	11½
Total	688	22	8	9¼
Trubly Parish.				
Trubly	557	18	3	4
Kilmessen Parish.				
Kilmessen	459	14	19	4¾
Tullaghwon	78	2	10	10½
Lambertstown	66	2	3	—¾
Swainstown	125	4	1	6½
Athronan	66	2	3	—¾
Kilkerty	403	13	2	10½
Curtistown	250	8	3	1
Ringlestown	465	15	3	3¾
Total	1,912	62	7	2¼
Knockmark Parish.				
Knockmark	356	11	12	2½
Drinrath	44	1	8	8½
Warrenstown	394	12	17	—
Moorestown	191	6	4	7
Bedfanstown	68	2	4	4½

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Knockmark Parish—*continued.*				
Agherstown	466	15	3	11½
Great and Little Glenis	137	4	9	4¼
Total	1,656	54	—	2¼
Scurlockstown Parish.				
Scurlockstown	362	11	16	1½
Mount-land	19	—	12	4¾
Little Fenlaghtown	75	2	8	11¼
Great Fenlaghtown	85	2	15	5¼
Marshalstown	216	7	—	10¾
Wreightown	107	3	9	9½
Grainge	280	9	2	7¾
Creroge	206	6	14	4½
Butterhouse	17	—	11	1
Total	1,367	44	11	8¼
Galtrim Parish.				
Galtrim & Boycetown	1,362	44	8	5
Mitchælstown	73	2	7	7½
Clonymeath	392	12	15	8½
Woodtown	156	5	1	9
Branganstown	210	6	16	11¾
Walterstown	168	5	9	7
Total	2,361	77	—	—¾
Diripatrick Parish.				
Diripatrick	475	15	9	10
Grange Diripatrick	331	10	15	11
Tully Lymessen	297	9	13	8¾
Total	1,103	35	19	5¾
Kiltale Parish.				
Kiltale	547	17	16	9¾

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Assey parish	690	22	10	1
Balsoon parish	688	22	8	9¼
Trubly parish	557	18	3	4
Kilmessen parish	1,912	62	7	2¼
Knockmark parish	1,656	54	—	2¼
Scurlockstown parish	1,367	44	11	8¼
Galtrim parish	2,361	77	—	—¾
Diripatrick parish	1,103	35	19	5¾
Kiltale parish	547	17	16	9¾
	10,881	354	17	7¼

Acres.	£.	s.	d.	Acres.
If 100	3	5	2¾	10881

20
65
12
782
4
3131
10881
3131
25048
25048
31310
4) 340684,11 100
12) 85171
20) 7097 7
Proof - £. 354 17 7 11/100

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(16.)—DEMIFORE BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.744. 13. 4¾. - - - charged on the barony of Demifore, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds ten shillings and three-pence halfpenny (£.3. 10*s.* 3½*d.*) each hundred acres.

Moylagh Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Moylagh	1,173	41	4	6¼
Ballenlogh	453	15	18	5
Gartloony	615	21	12	3½
Ballany	321	11	5	7¾
Annagh	320	11	4	11¼
Bridgetown	223	7	16	9
Baltrassney	524	18	8	4
Glebe in Moylagh	1	—	—	8½
Total	3,630	127	11	7¼

Old Castle Parish.

Old Castle	591	20	15	5
Fennor	515	18	2	—
Boolis	542	19	—	11¾
Drumfary	1,187	41	14	4½
Old Tully	87	3	1	2
New Castle	412	14	9	7¼
Tubridge	190	6	13	6¼
Knock	110	3	17	3¾
Ballenvally	278	9	15	5
Castle Corr	579	20	6	11¾
Drumsawrey Glebe Land	446	15	13	6
Derisheridon and Irehowle	26	—	18	3¼
Total	4,963	174	8	7

Killagh Parish.

Killagh	445	15	12	9½
Rowestown	539	18	18	10½
Ballynock Millrath	143	5	—	6¾
Ballinrink	446	15	13	6
Ballynagh	56	1	19	4¼
Tobride	390	13	14	1¾
Ballnechrankly	100	3	10	3½
Bathmead	145	5	1	11
Rapalagh	125	4	7	10½
Lower-cross Drumtown	223	7	16	9
Ballyregad	256	8	19	11¼
Upper-cross Drumtown	224	7	17	5½
Tullagh	56	1	19	4¼
Rallymotwin	42	1	9	6¼
Ballintrible	116	4	1	6¾
Cullendragh	151	5	6	1¾
Total	3,457	121	9	11¾

Killalue Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Killalue	1,600	56	4	8
Ghecanstown	322	11	6	4
Galboystown	303	10	12	11¾
Saraghstown	196	6	17	9¼
Dunragaren	151	5	6	1¼
Gibbenstown	156	5	9	7¾
Harbortstown	372	13	1	5¼
Shenekin	121	4	5	—¾
Hartstown	480	16	17	4¾
Tonlioghmore	5	—	3	6¼
Picketstown	265	9	6	3½
Gilbegstown	7	—	4	11
Glebe Land	7	—	4	11
Glebe in Castle Cor parish	2	—	1	4¾
Total	3,987	140	2	6

Diamore Parish.

Diamore	693	24	7	1½
Hamlinstown	106	3	14	6
Tonlegeeth	94	3	6	—¾
Martinstown	159	5	11	9¼
Piercestown	76	2	13	5
Patrickstown	511	17	19	2¼
Balrath	176	6	3	8¼
Williamstown	71	2	9	11
Corrstown	136	4	15	7¼
Philipstown in Clonybranny Parish	540	18	19	7
In Diamore by Estin	2	—	1	4¾
Glebe in Patrick's	1	—	—	8½
Total	2,565	90	2	11¾

Loghcrew Parish.

Loghcrew	706	24	16	3¼
Castletown	314	11	—	8½
Knocklogh	456	16	—	6¼
Thomastown	186	6	10	9
Galmoystown	416	14	12	5
Balleek	206	7	4	9¾
Raherking	47	1	13	—½
Knockbrack	255	8	19	3
Total	2,586	90	17	9

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Moylagh parish	3,630	127	11	7¼
Old Castle parish	4,963	174	8	7
Killagh parish	3,457	121	9	11¾
Killalue parish	3,987	140	2	6
Diamore parish	2,565	90	2	11¾
Loghcrew parish	2,586	90	17	9
	21,188	744	13	4¾

Acres.	£. s. d.		Acres.
If 100	3 10 3½	: :	21188
	20		3374
	70		84752
	12		148316
	843		63564
	4		63564
	3374		4) 7148833 12 (6 / 1 0 5
			12) 1787207¼
			20) 148933 4¾
		Proof -	£. 744 13 4¾ 5/16

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath—*continued.*

(17.)—UPPER DULEEK BARONY.

A Docket of - - - £.630. 13. 9½. - - - charged on the barony of Upper Duleek, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Three Pounds thirteen shillings and five-pence (£.3. 13s. 5d.) each hundred acres.

Ballygart Parish.

	Acres	£.	s.	d.
Ballygart	215	7	17	10¼
Corbally	129	4	14	8½
Total	344	12	12	6¼

Moorechurch Parish.

Glebe Land of White Cross	30	1	2	-¼
Glebe Land	2	-	1	5¾
Irishtown	282	10	7	-½
Moymorderry	306	11	4	7¾
Kenock	89	3	5	4
Claristown	206	7	11	2¾
Scarlenstown & Recardstown	317	11	12	8¾
Kinoge	62	2	5	6¼
Moorechurch	86	3	3	1¾
Lisdornan	468	17	3	7
Dardistown	337	12	7	5
Great Rehallen	115	4	4	5¼
Little Rehallen	60	2	4	-½
Rennetstown	140	5	2	9½
Malaghtilan	292	10	14	4½
Leganhall and Clowestown	120	4	8	1¼
Total	2,912	106	17	10¾

Stamullin Parish.

Glebe Land	3	-	2	2½
Gormanstown	426	15	12	9
Stamullin	135	4	19	1½
Ballog	270	9	18	2¾
Kilbreckstown	129	4	14	8½
Stedalt and Ballyland	256	9	7	11¼
Gibockstown	127	4	13	3
Finloge	226	8	5	11
Hodgestown	94	3	9	-½
Harbertstown	347	12	14	9
Clymaston	220	8	1	6¼
White Cease	62	2	5	6¼
Saddlestown	58	2	2	7
Lucistown	63	2	6	3
Girnanstown	82	3	-	2½
Damselstown	122	4	9	6¾
Total	2,620	96	3	6¼

Duleek Parish.

Great Hillstown	219	8	-	9½
Little Hillstown	64	2	6	11¾
Falagh	109	4	-	-¼
Ogenstown	64	2	6	11¾
East Carnes	162	5	18	11
Bellewstown	713	26	3	5½
Beamond, with the House the Glin	248	9	2	1
Little Boolis	178	6	10	8¾
Great Boolis	170	6	4	9¾
Athcarn	219	8	-	9½
Great & Little Riverstown	321	11	15	8
Scatternough	108	3	19	3½
Johnstown	71	2	12	1½
Canderstown	167	6	2	7¼
West Carnes	257	9	8	8¾
Black Ditch	40	1	9	4½
Total	3,110	114	3	3¼

Clonalvy Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
The Nall	312	11	9	-¾
Little Dardistown	77	2	16	6½
Flemmintown	122	4	9	6¾
Padinstown	156	5	14	6½
Great Moore-sides	49	1	15	11¾
Little Moore-sides	8	-	5	10½
Kendrangstown	39	1	8	7½
Beshellstown	130	4	15	5¼
Grange	84	3	1	8
Mecknanstown	201	7	7	6¾
Heathstown	208	7	12	8½
Davidstown	70	2	11	4¾
Ralaghstown	62	2	5	6¼
Glebe Land and Church Land	21	-	15	5
Tankardstown	53	1	18	11
Cloghardstown	26	-	19	1
Hammonstown	43	1	11	6¾
Total	1,661	60	19	5½

Duleek Abbey Parish.

Killew	66	2	8	5½
Dowthstown	44	1	12	3¾
Fowlerstown	207	7	11	11¼
Milltown	132	4	16	11
Rudder	122	4	9	6¾
Total	571	20	19	2¾

Kilmoon Parish.

Callaghstown	208	7	12	8½
Primatestown	487	17	17	6½
The Rath	128	4	13	11¾
Ballytruck	81	2	19	5½
Irishtown	181	6	12	10½
Kilmoon	166	6	1	10½
Glebe Land	37	1	7	2
Total	1,288	47	5	7¼

Brownstown Parish.

Brownstown	563	20	13	4
Beltoge	123	4	10	3¾
Total	686	25	3	7¾

Ardeath Parish.

Mooretown	110	4	-	9
Bartranstown	198	7	5	4¾
Cloghanstown part	149	5	9	4¾
Cloghanstown part	97	3	11	2½
Donanstown	103	3	15	7½
Parsleysland	19	-	13	11¼
Roastown	67	2	9	2¼
Curragh Walls	72	2	12	10¼
Newtown	110	4	-	9
Clatterstown	136	4	19	10¼
Malestown	29	1	1	3½
Great Manistown	119	4	7	4½
Little Manistown	15	-	11	-¼
Cloney	118	4	6	7¾
Porterstown	40	1	9	4½
Churchland	23	-	16	10¾
Fennor	134	4	18	4½
Micknanstown	166	6	1	10½
Bryan's Park	62	2	5	6¼
Piercetown	124	4	11	-½
Balgeeth	275	10	1	10¾

21.—County of Meath.——Upper Duleek Barony—*continued.*

Ardeath Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Rath	68	2	9	11½
Ardeath	49	1	15	11¾
Irishtown	64	2	6	11¾
Roynanstown	40	1	9	4½
Total	2,387	87	12	5½

Piercetown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Piercetown lands	369	13	10	10¾
Commons of Piercetown land	115	4	4	5¾
Hilltown Green	74	2	14	4

Piercetown Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
The Grages	121	4	8	10
Hawkinstown	198	7	5	4¼
Ballrath	232	8	10	4
Total	1,109	40	14	2¼

Ballymagarvy Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Ballymagarvy	240	8	16	2¼
Burtonstown	253	9	5	9
Total	493	18	1	11¼

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Ballygart parish	344	12	12	6¾
Moorecburch parish	2,912	106	17	10¾
Stamullan parish	2,620	96	3	6¼
Duleek par sh	3,110	114	3	3¼
Clonalvy parish	1,661	60	19	5½
Duleek Abbey parish	571	20	19	2¾
Kilmoon parish	1,288	47	5	7¼
Brownstown parish	686	25	3	7¾
Ardeath parish	2,387	87	12	5½
Piercetown parish	1,109	40	14	2¼
Ballymagarvy parish	493	18	1	11¼
	17,181	630	13	9¼

Acres.	£. s. d.	Acres.
If 100	3 13 5	17181
	20	3524
	73	68724
	12	34362
	881	85905
	4	51543
	3524	4) 6054584/100 11/25
		12) 151364 ½
		20) 12613 8½
		Proof £.630 13 8½ 11/25

(18)—LOWER DULEEK BARONY.

A *Docket of* - - - £. 821. 8. 6. - - - *charged on the barony of Lower Duleek, as its proportion of Cess, as by a Schedule hereunto annexed, for the uses therein mentioned more at large; as the same doth appear, at the rate of Four Pounds five shillings and ten-pence* (£. 4. 5 *s.* 10 *d.*) *each hundred acres.*

Colp Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Moinantown	628	26	19	-½
Great Duncarney	155	6	13	-½
Little Duncarney	130	5	11	7
Batagstown	308	13	4	4½
Balemad, part	40	1	14	4
Balemad, part	13	-	11	2
Pollstown	138	5	18	5½
Colp, part	163	6	19	11
Colp, part	282	12	2	-½
Great and Little Stimeen	218	9	7	1½
Stygrenian	57	2	8	11
Newtown	63	2	14	-¾
Painstown	138	5	18	5½
Beymore	438	18	15	11½
Beybeg	182	7	16	2½
Total	2,953	126	14	8¼

Julianstown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Nunch and Laystown	501	21	10	-¾
Ministown	207	8	17	8
Smythstown	890	12	18	11
Sevett's land	14	-	12	-¼
Julianstown, part	150	6	8	9
Julianstown, part	130	5	11	7
Julianstown, part	20	-	17	2
Rogerstown	300	12	17	6
Damanistown, part	72	3	1	9½
Damanistown, part	66	2	16	7¾
Total	1,750	75	2	-¾

Kilshawen Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Glebe land	14	-	12	-¼
Shalleen	240	10	6	-
Balgear	205	8	15	11½
New Haggard	121	5	3	10¼

Appendix (H.)

MEATH.

21.—County of Meath.——Lower Duleek Barony—*continued.*

Kilshawen Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Kellysharren	70	3	—	1
Crusty	97	4	3	3
Ballytoghan	111	4	15	3¼
Anagor	116	4	19	6¾
Callaghtown	125	5	7	3½
Great Gaffney	70	3	—	1
Little Gaffney	40	1	14	4
Gaffney	63	2	14	1
Total	1,272	54	11	9½

Duleek Parish.

Platin	712	30	11	1½
Coalstown	106	4	10	11¼
Little Coalstown	30	1	5	9
Great & Little Curranstown	318	13	12	11½
Part Beamond	15	—	12	10½
Newtown Duleek	295	12	13	2½
Clunlusk	18	—	15	5½
Lonford	40	1	14	4
Downstown & Bringhamtown	183	7	17	1
Gibinstown	105	4	10	1½
Drumin	206	8	16	9¾
Rahill	66	2	16	7¾
Total	2,094	89	17	4¼

Kellystown	47	2	—	4
Ballypeck	100	4	5	10
Mulluoghfintown	166	7	2	5¾
Corballagh	300	12	17	6
Gaskinstown	140	6	—	2
Suoge	109	4	13	6¾
Gallstown	171	7	6	9¼
Reask	136	5	16	8¾
Deanes	186	7	19	7¾
Ballycarn, *alias* Ballcarn	81	3	9	6¼
Abbey Land, Duleek	30	1	5	9
Priory of Duleek	260	11	3	2
Duleek and Common	467	20	—	10½
Knock's Land	126	5	8	1¾
Redmountain	84	3	12	1¼
Corballis	302	12	19	2½
Bough Grange	417	17	17	11¼
Longher	438	18	15	11½
Total	3,560	152	15	8

Kentstown Parish.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Tuit Rath	115	4	18	8½
Dultanstown	104	4	9	3¾
Rathcoon	101	4	6	8¾
Knockharly	140	6	—	2
Elemintown	286	12	5	5¾
Kentstown	361	15	9	10¼
Curraghtown	206	8	16	9¾
Veldenstown	125	5	7	3½
Total	1,438	61	14	3¼

Painstown Parish.

Thirstianstown	501	21	10	—¼
Rowlanstown	316	13	11	2¾
Painstown	467	20	—	10
Thensaldtown	207	8	17	8¾
Dolardstown	382	16	7	10¾
Total	1,873	80	7	8

Fenor Parish.

Fenor	530	22	14	11
Johnstown	42	1	16	—¾
Glebe land	17	—	14	7
Total	589	25	5	6¾

Knockmon Parish.

Knockmon	132	5	13	3½
Gilltown	250	10	14	7
Raddrinagh	229	9	16	6¾
Newtown Knockmon	378	16	4	5½
Cullin	291	12	9	9¼
Rossenra	377	16	3	7
Total	1,657	71	2	3

Donower Parish.

Donower	237	10	3	5
Ratmullin	468	20	1	8½
Old Bridge	380	16	6	2
Sheephouse	205	8	15	11½
Stallen	384	16	9	7¼
Cruice Rath	280	12	—	4
Total	1,954	83	17	2¼

SUMMARY.

	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
Colp parish	2,953	126	14	8¼
Julianstown parish	1,750	75	2	—¾
Kilshawen parish	1,272	54	11	9½
Duleek parish	2,094	89	17	4¼
	3,560	152	15	8
Kentstown parish	1,438	61	14	3¼
Painstown parish	1,873	80	7	8
Fenor parish	589	25	5	6¾
Knockmon parish	1,657	71	2	3
Donower parish	1,954	83	17	2¼
	19,140	821	8	6

Acres.	£.	s.	d.
If 100	4	5	10
	20		
	85		
	12		
	1030		
	4		
	4120		
	19140		
	164800		
	4120		
	37080		
	4120		
	4) 788568,00		
	12) 197142		
	20) 16428 6		
Proof	£. 821 8 6		

22.—County of MONAGHAN.

(*No Return.*)

23.—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——There were county and baronial Maps made in the year 1805, by Daniel Cahill, Surveyor and Engineer for the Queen's County, at the expense of £. 600 on a Scale of 160 perches to an inch; two inches to one Irish Mile, and one and a half Irish to an English Mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Maps I mentioned aforesaid, contain the Boundaries of Baronies, but not of Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations.

4.—*What are the Names of the*—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; *adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?*——The Names of Parishes, Townlands and other sub-denominations, not being on the aforesaid Maps, I return the number of Irish Plantation Acres in each Barony and Cantred in the Queen's County, according to the Roll or Return thereof in my Office; each List or Return are placed herein for the more convenient inspection and comparison thereof, viz.

NAME OF BARONIES.	Number of Irish Acres in each Barony, by Daniel Cahills, Surveyor.		Number of Irish Acres in the Treasurer's Books, charged with Grand Jury Taxes.
	Arable.	Bog and Mountain.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Maryborough, East	12,314	1,175	10,319
Maryborough, West	14,960	6,480	12,079
Tinehinch	15,500	15,076	13,701
Portnahinch	18,250	1,480	14,604
Cullenagh	18,324	7,930	18,891
Stradbally	12,560	1,200	11,099
Ballyadams	12,140	2,904	10,704
Slewmarigue	12,680	7,000	12,879
Cantred of Upperwoods	22,534	10,280	18,847
Cantred of Clarmallagh	23,597	1,373	21,944
Cantred of Clondonough	22,079	5,102	19,459
Total Acres	184,938	60,000	164,526

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——It is thus done by the Rule of Proportion, commonly called the Rule of Three direct, in arithmetic; as the entire number of Acres in the county at large is to the entire sum so presented, so is the number of Acres in any Barony, to its due proportion of said Assessment, without discrimination of quality of the lands.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— This is precisely answered in the preceding article (No. 5.) being calculated in the same manner, all to the variance of the smaller number of Ares in the Townland, or any local additional assessment peculiar to that Barony, necessary to be included, but the manner of calculation is the same (as stated in the 5th Article herein) with the Treasurer in his Applotment.

7.—If there be a County Book or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——I have got from my predecessor in office of this county, a Book or Key, containing the number of Acres chargeable with Taxes in each Barony and Townland, which, as you require, I herein return you a Copy of; but it bears no date or authenticity, but has been the standard used by the Grand Jury, and former Treasurers of this county, as well as myself.

Appendix (H.)

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

23.—Queen's County—*continued.*

A Return according to Article the Seventh, herein referred to.

Maryborough East Barony.

Townlands.	N°. of Irish Acres.
Clonboyne	362
Pallas, Clonrusk, Berryglime and Ballyvoughan	311
Coolnemony	220
Clondonoughmoyle	134
Rastcancarry	130
Cappagh	179
Upperclonrusk	48
Tooher	239
Clonmina	35
Aghnahary	48
Belad	122
Ratanen	107
Corporation of Maryborough	196
Rathleague and Kilkippero	400
Bally-Tyrell	21
Disert	360
Aughnally	90
Coolcreagh	247
Lagahoe	54
Lamberton and Morinagh	193
Carrignapark	137
Kittail	46
Ballinleagh	120
Ballycarrol	393
Raghinuske	48
Rahinrohin	327
Shean	600
Straboe	193
Eyne	261
Derrygarron	268
Ballydavis	500
Ballyrohan	89
Kilminchy and Rathbrenan	207
Ballymoney	105
Ballyclyder	99
Ballymackin	60
Derry	140
Knockmay	93
Middle Clonrusk	22
Raghmannagh	240
Knocknegrove	452
Cooltoren	94
Ballyteaghan	88
Rossleaghan	100
Gurteen	45
Cloneher	169
Killcolanhoben	70
Clinsoghy	129
Great Burrass	320
Little Burrass	343
Ballygarman	62
Cappaley	175
Ballyknockin	237
Killcoolebane	222
Ballycarnan	360
Total	10,319

Maryborough West Barony.
Townlands.

Townlands.	N°. of Irish Acres.
Mountrath	1,517
Tenekill	107
Trumra	222
Colt, with part of Coulty	513
Raheen Cullinan	127
Downe and Coole	299
Coolnecarton	73
Clossculiane	146
Ballynamuddagh	214
Ordlane	64

Maryborough West Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	N°. of Irish Acres.
Clondeglass	213
Clonkeen	745
Buoyly	508
Scotchrath	288
Killeny	787
Cappanaclough	700
Cappaloughlin	796
Cromoge	555
Disertkeagh	694
Rosskelton	500
Ballyfinn	2,250
Camplone and Iry	
Clonegown	168
O'Moore's forest	400
Clonaddadoran	193
Total	12,079

Tinehinch Barony.
Townlands.

Townlands.	N°. of Irish Acres.
Brittas, Garrough, &c.	1,386
Castlecuffe	609
Ballykeene	165
Parkmore	70
Parkbeg	63
Lacemore	82
Moniquid, &c.	378
Rerymore, &c.	444
Rerybeg, &c.	178
Coolcheeknowl	28
Killneparson	264
Ballinlugg, &c.	132
Graigalusty and Baliyfarrell	450
M'Millick	358
Aghnavolly and Coolennagh	63
Derrene	74
Shaghleagh	65
Derrylemogue and Capneskerry	950
Shanbegg and Garragh	167
Ryne, &c.	139
Corbally	281
Ballymoyle	272
Cappard	689
Cappabegg	163
Milack	427
Commons between Lord Loftus and Mr. Piggott	555
Lower Ballykeen	138
Oullagh	215
Upper Ballykeen	126
Garryhider, &c.	394
Ballynahawne	98
Shragh Duff	126
New Glebe	21
Castleboack	210
Mucklone	135
Capparugg	70
Ballymoyne	41
Rosskeene	240
Cessbeg	10
Ballygarnan	60
Kilcavan, &c.	140
Garrymore, &c.	79
Coolevoran	80
Derrymoylan	11
Coolagh	75
Cappaloughalt	150
Grange	9
Clondodough	68
Commons between Kilcavin and Coolevoran, Cullaclonegah, Garrymore, Clouncuddah	142

Appendix (H.)

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

23.—Queen's County—*continued.*

Tinehinch Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
The Forest	190
Tinehinch	594
Derrinebehey	70
Aghnoley	37
Uppercoolnemoney	127
Clarahill	310
Drummin	130
Drinagh, &c.	114
Clokeen	434
Graige	259
Newry	139
Gurteen	112
In Rossinalis	5
Comer	92
Total	13,701

Portnahinch Barony.

Townlands.	
Killinlinch	85
Brittas	199
Killmenum	336
Morett	939
Ballymulroony	365
Leagh, &c.	661
Controversey	93
Garryvacum	136
Lough	173
Doolagh	125
Kilbride	133
Tenekill	569
Of the same	88
Coolvarnogue	247
Mr. Vaughan's part of Coolvernogue	150
Portnahinch	33
Ballycullane	143
Ballinreddery	112
Larabey	62
Dangin	176
Kelnecast	76
Clonterry	129
Straherd	322
Kilmainham Glebe	14
Cloncassny	64
Derrydavey	112
Ballycollinbeg	190
Acragar	291
Derryguile	379
Coolbanagher	622
Irno	807
Ballybrittas	810
Ballintougher	574
M'Donald's part of Coolaghy	223
Currahane	246
Cooltederry	468
Kilmullen	263
Ballycarrol	228
Derrinefuncheon	75
Ballyteagueduff	354
Cloneene	154
Rathronshein	483
Ballyfibole	233
Bracklone	147
Tereboher	170
Upper Kilnecourt	684
Ballymorris	407
Rathless	138
Graignaskerry	307
Ballyadding	135
Graigewine	175
Lower Kilnecourt	416
In Loughmansland	83
Total	14,604

Cullenagh Barony.

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Ballinakill	236
Drenterril	57
Raggetstown	251
Clotigue	295
Graigna Smutton	555
Mayadd	197
Graignahown	932
Knockadegarre	239
Controversy	49
Controversy between Bolybawn and Aghnecross	72
Ballybeg	289
Graigue	104
Lisgooman	114
Aghnacross	269
Ballybawn	243
Moate	169
Launbranats	128
Kilneshane	165
Cappaneshranagh	133
Clohogue	171
Kilcrannan	132
Monuleragh	128
Kilrush	667
Lisbigny	238
Controversy between Ballybane and Kilrush	88
Ballyglisbon	88
Drumsallig	147
Tullore	127
Raghnawany	343
Ballykeen	100
Ballyfras	231
Derryfoe	57
Cullenagh, &c.	741
Ballycullane	305
Rohineduff	371
Orchard	200
Fossy	271
Esker	300
Kilballyhoyle	233
Timehoe	324
Ballinclough	400
Ballinebagh	291
Raghnavoran	50
Garriglass	429
Cremorgan	500
Commons of Fossy	400
Ballyequill	210
Ballinlough	77
Rathmayle	428
Tomduff	503
Ballylarsna	435
Boley	387
Clohogue	460
Abbyleix	711
Clonkeen	421
Ballymullen	552
Ralish and Ballymaddack	545
Rahinebeg	137
Cashill	183
Crubbureene	382
Ballyroane	729
Ballyruen	118
Cluncullane	216
Ballygornell	68
Davary	500
Total	18,891

Stradbally Barony.

Townlands.	
Timogue, Ballytiskin and Ballyprior	787
Ballycullane and Gawlin	787
Kilowen and Garryduff	343

Appendix (H.)

QUEEN'S COUNTY

23.—Queen's County—*continued.*

Stradbally Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Killeny	98
Aughamaddock, &c.	463
Stradbally	624
Rathmore	118
Raghinhovrill	217
Lugacurrin	1,218
Abbybegg	373
Loughdeig, &c.	780
Rahineduff	155
Old Mill	130
Grange	299
Park	218
Killmaster and Ballymaddock	246
Vicarstown	438
Garrymaddock	315
Rathcreagh	172
Rahinuskey	188
Derrybrock	40
Ballymanus	200
Kibrany, &c.	649
Inch	196
Garrons	273
Blackford	234
Bawn	188
Drumneen	236
Ballykihaven	332
Of the same	29
Ballyduff	97
Moneyferrick	64
Clapook	154
Kilmurry	90
Ballythomas	60
Killeney	93
Ballyduff	70
Thomaclavin	125
Total	11,099

Ballyadams Barony.

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Mullaghmore	137
Grahamsmole	60
Killfrackley	600
Moneyboley	623
Ballylynan	216
Calebally	520
Controversy between Ballysmoky and Ballyfaston	12
Aghamner	101
Ballymulreny	407
Grayelegg	53
Ballinderry	339
Milltowne	269
Rossbrannagh	33
Killgainer	405
Teenebryna	330
Shangannabyg	134
Shangannamore	408
Ballyadams	614
Rathgilbert	293
Ballintabert	379
Cranagh	270
Ballinclea	425
Tully	328
Tankardstoun	565
Monetugrange	500
Ballyfoile	420
Killeeny	257
Killibane	340
Clanpearse and Cullmagh	545
Strehana	248
Ballylehane	436
Old Court	100
Ballynagarr	113

Ballyadams Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Glebe, near same	19
Coolgrash, and the wood	90
Ballygerman	115
Total	10,704

Slievemarigua Barony.

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Slatty	314
Shrewle	661
Killshine	1,000
Curragh	156
Harristown	103
Clenemore	48
Garrough	75
Old-Derrig	141
Ballyhelah	88
Ballyhide and Rossmore	320
Leagh, &c.	223
Capamuroge	64
Ballyhoomer	110
Rostengane	34
Rostenaugh	162
Ballinrobin	108
Killeney	65
Ballickmoyler	386
Towlerton	200
Clerragh	193
Coolnahey	117
Derrykane	84
Gurteen	107
Garrendenny	1,200
Clonbecan	116
Colennowl	133
Rathderrig	172
Old Leagh	86
Sternanes	547
Ballingat	378
Chragh and Cuddagh	110
Crattentegal	415
Ballymaylern	269
Derrymayle	99
Ballinakill	859
Gaerons	239
Castletawnomy	215
Killerouse	174
Quianbeg	135
Ballyfinan	106
Graigue and Crosteene	605
Barnesledy and Doonane	1,412
Cootehenry, Cappainlugg and Coolnerine	550
Part of shade of Tossoge	300
Total	12,879

Cantred of Upperwoods Barony.

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Clonda and Kilgusteen	145
Cloncullen	64
Killoge and Ballyeragh	145
Mondrohid and Eglish	220
Caher retrenched	238
The rest of Caher in Custodia	228
Ballycull and Ghassnemuck	103
Ballytarsna, Castlegarrow and Farrandompsery	527
Dirrin-farris, Finrath, Louran and Clognill	365
Louran and Derryhamnan	265
Knockbrack, Gurthnipbysy, and Shangowney	502

Appendix (H.)

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

23.—Queen's County—*continued.*

Cantred of Upperwoods Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Ballymayle, *alias* Rustrell, Comalus	310
Castletown, Farraland, Lagganagrowny and Booker Keagh	295
Bookernehotty	231
Campshill	90
Knockcooler	152
Aghafynn and Clonaskernane	94
Churchtown and Knockuetee	70
Clonnore and Newtown	177
Coriggeen and Clanfodda	188
Cuddaghbeg	140
Cuddamore	142
Rathpelan	43
Ballactarry and Inchakeal	172
Kilbrickane, Cool and Camclone, which was Ballsland	545
Kilbrickane and Camplone, which was Dukes part retrenched	300
Kilbreikan, Cool and Camclone, which was Humphreys's land not retrenched	62
One quarter of Ballinrahy	100
Three quarters of Ballinrahy, Kilnerow, and Money	180
Part of the woods of Ballinrahy	1,000
Shrahanboy, Leacatarsny, and Killket	332
In Connor and Monely	110
In Ballaghnahy	77
Derrycurrae and Derrylusky	281
Killenybegg and Coolamure	80
Cappanarry, Clonabackin and Lonamore	130
Part of Ballinraghy School, and Call Gurtnecloughy	58
Rossneeran and Schoolsland	108
Monely	60
Ballycoughlan	110
Knocknagate	114
Rossnedaugh	110
Longford	114
Camrass	160
Magherybegg	40
Mungamore, Derrylahan, and part of Camrass	293
Derrymulphirid and Coolidigot	673
Tinekill and Derrynaboy	375
Errasranger	153
Clonneencumallias	996
Part of Gurtnamallagh, Clondiglass, Rossnimuck, Ballyneard	340
Part of Gurtnemallagh, Ballynaed and Rossnemuck	255
Part of the woods and commons of Ballinrahy, called Clangurragh	287
Lough and Leagh, besides the part retrenched	1,071
Cranna, Cappa, and Cranbegg, and Derrycanton, two parts	108
Cappanahorny and Derryroe	290
Rushin, &c.	1,400
Asscere, belonging to the commons of Connor and Ballyaghnaly	283
Clonakaly- the retrenched land of Derrylahan	215
Coolrean	150
Kildrenagh	34
Curnegawer and Inchknock	124
Aghnatrine	191
Aghnamore	93
Aghnabegg	163
Rossnecloney	200
Retrenched part of Rossnecloney	100
Commons and mountain adjoining to Strahanboy	506
Part of Gurtnemolagh, held by Mr. Stakey's tenants	105

Cantred of Upperwoods Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	N° of Irish Acres.
Part of Gurtnemolagh retrenched	231
The retrenched lands of Lacca	175
The retrenched lands of Killaiure	658
The retrenched lands of Cranna, Cappa, and Derrycanton	54
The retrenched lands of Thomas Paul, in Rosnedoly	56
The retrenched lands of Patrick Butterfield	56
Killenure, besides the retrenched part	387
Killbreekan, which was Pratt's land	48
Total	18,847

Cantred of Clarmalagh Barony.

Townlands.	
Grinnan, and the members	1,337
Garranmaconly	140
Aughnaparson	80
Coolnabehy	150
Kilballytallon, Kellughty and Rathard	315
Tentore Eglish, with the members	682
Ballygarven glebe	255
Ballycolly park and Colderry, &c.	977
Part of Ballygarron, part of Oldglass and Killdellig	196
Grantstown and Ballymartin	1,000
Curahen, Chane, and part of Court	260
Monycoughlin and Ballyvoughlin	334
The other part of Larragh and Baunoge	310
Kilbrudybeg in Larragh, &c.	124
Kilbridemore	147
Coolfinn	121
Ballycooladbeg	22
Rahenfurrick Garrysurkey	314
The other part of Bodwell and Glancarough	170
Ballygordonmore	188
Ballygihen, with the members	1,430
Kilemanfoyle	103
Gurtneclea Shanballyowen, &c.	487
Bockerard	341
Coolbally	260
Ballyawley and Garryduff	237
Knockmullen	96
Cross and Gurtnerow	147
Carran, Carrowreagh, Crotsellige and Gurtseren	689
Palmershill	113
Aughaboe and Friarsland	445
Kulegh glebe	157
Farranaglissplatt	65
Dilligbawn	66
Killdellig, Kildemedy, Ballyduff and Lisryan	502
Archerstown	728
Aharney	430
Ballykeely	441
Killenymore, Killenybegg and Knockngrahy	470
Graigvoise	222
Caher	253
Dermes and Curraghreagh	238
Newtown and Raheenabranagh	242
Gurteen	296
Ballyboden	211
Maynboggy	90
Addrigawle	50
Cullahill, Ballynevin and Rahinleagh	1,260
Thomas Jones, part of Culhihill	230
Rathguile	144
Inshanbally, Trumore, and part of Graces Castle	340
Part of Shanbally	30
Aughmacart	144
Ballydavin	162

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

23.—Queen's County—*continued.*

Cantred of Clarmalagh Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	No. of Irish Acres.
Rapplagh	121
Cannons Wood	100
Graigragarrons and Ballyphraze	347
Screlaugh, part of Graigagarrons	243
Knockfinn and part of Carrigg	179
Kilnesere, two parts	198
Retrenched part of Kilnesere	82
The other part of Carrigg	71
Clonenaghanbeg	102
Moyneoge	162
Shanaghanroe	100
Graigard	153
Levally	211
Graignossy	257
Water Castle, with the members	1,377
Total	21,944

Cantred of Clondonough Barony.

Townlands.	
Bawn and Ballyemond	79
Graigadrissly, Drumfinlah, Waterstown, and Calebally	415
Kilgurteen and Glassconey	393
Bawnahurry	285
Knockroe	49
Harristown, Shanclone and Cappagh	124
Magherneskey	125
Kilcatton	219
Graigbeg and both Ballyriheds	315
Killbeg and both Derrymulphereds	171
Ballykeaven	72
Barnasallagh	82
Derrinishinagh	254
Shanboe	264
Derrinsallagh	64
Borris	600
Celonagindris and Moneyfallisna	300
Ballydermod and Dengarrycary	63
Road	37
Derryvorgan	100
Ardvamey	34
Lismore	69
Ballybrophy	276
Rathmore	237
Kildooley	306
Gurtneclea	180
Domacleyem and Mullomes	64
Killpursell and Tinvoran	187
Clemburren	115
Castlegriffin	210
Ballycooladmore	276
Irishtown Raghinnagh and Upper Bealad Gleabe	267
Dernaghmore Rahindernagh	
Lower Bealad, Barnaballagher, and Lower Derry	693
Graingemore	162
Rathdowney	484

Cantred of Clondonough Barony—*continued.*

Townlands.	No. of Irish Acres.
Killcoran	249
Ballybreggy and Creelan	236
Harristowne	180
Clonebb	212
Clonreene	588
Lisduff, Coolnehey, Carrafinn, and part of Knockarragh	239
Ballrehin Garrymiskey, and part of Knockarragh	260
Errin Killnockarragh and Booleybeg	494
Grange Valley	105
Templequean	187
Clonburn, Newtown, and Maghereniskey	300
Cappaghlynan	139
Rosstragh	514
Rathpiper	113
Ballyhegadon	78
Rathpelan	78
Incastlefleming lands	192
Incastlefleming Stubbers	292
Incastlefleming Manly	138
Incastlefleming Guiles	231
Kilcoke	300
Tenaclohy	308
Tullycarron	46
Raghinsharagh	76
Eglisplatt	197
Eglis and Rathsarin Glebe	114
Upper Derry	70
Brenowhill and part of Groganplatt	101
Grogan and Graigenegehy	396
Rossmore	237
Coolanyoland	145
Siproeplatt	100
Colany platt	149
Rathnelagh and Killinagh	217
Curranplatt	80
Ballymullenwarrenford	198
Ballymullen Stubbers	114
Clonmore	154
Garryduffe	232
Garron M'Conly	262
Garron M'Conly May	42
Skirk and Camlubbard	232
Ballyheague Curraghreagh and Skirk Hill	159
Upper Erris glebe	92
Lower Erris platt	196
Ballyquod glebe	123
Ballymullish platt	159
Killnemiskney platt	82
Shaghnehy	23
Rathballytaggards and Kilvarten	448
Moneymore	164
Raghinferogue	131
Castlemore	96
Ballaghmore	85
Coolencourse and Killballyduffe	1,540
Total	19,459

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not been any such Table, List or Account whatsoever made in this county.

Wm Kemmis,
Treasurer of Queen's County.

24.—County of ROSCOMMON.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The County Map was made in the year 1817, by Messrs. Griffith and Edgeworth, on the scale of two inches to an Irish mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——It contains the Boundaries of the Baronies, Parishes, and Townlands.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——A book, alphabetically arranged, of Baronies, Parishes, Townlands, &c. accompanies this.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——As the particular Acres in each Barony bears to the whole County.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——I conclude agreeably to the number of Acres specified in each Townland, in the book that accompanies this Return.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the date at which such County Map was made?——*It is herewith sent, as mentioned above.*

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has been no Table of the denominations nor their contents formed under the 49th Geo. 3. c. 84. sec. 23.; there is a Table of distances between the principal towns and places in the county, as also a Table of contents of each Barony, ascertaining the number of acres of arable, bog, water, &c.

An Alphabetical List of the Names of Townlands in the County of Roscommon; with the Number of Acres in each, in their respective Parishes and Baronies.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
A.			
Athroe	72	Shankill	Roscommon.
Aughadrislane	46	Elphin	do
Ardnagown and Carrownur	269	do	do
Aghaclogher	134	Clonfinlogh	do
Agadayan	60	Lysanuff	do
Ardkillen	182	Killukin	do
Annaghbegg	57	do	do
Annaghmore	114	Ogula	do
Ardekena	27	Killhooly	do
Ardkeena	127	do	do
Ardlow	60	Aghrim	do
Aghrim	482	do	do
Aghafadda	16	do	do
Aghacandis	22	do	do
Ardleckna	168	do	do
Ardlimkilleragh and Graghlagh	222	do	do
Ardsallagh	59	do	do
Ardignagh, Carrockow, Mohill, Anagh	51	Kilronon	Boyle.
Aghorgin and Cooltragh, Mohill, Conreagh, Coorlackkeogh	38	do	do
Aghabane	23	do	do
Altigowlan	123	do	do
Anardcullin	110	do	do
Atinoghgrona	61	Creave	do
Ardcola	173	Killmacumsy	do
Abbyfory	202	Creagh	Moycarnon.
Ardnaling	260	do	do
Ardcam	156	do	do
Athlone also Bullock	183	St. Peters	Athlone.
Ardhenan	229	Drum	do
Athough	76	Killtoon	do
Ardmullin	300	Cam	do
Armagh	352	Taughmaconnell	do
Ardcoleman	104	Dysert	do
Aghnapenpole	50	Taughboy	do
Atheiknockane and Errick	167	Taughsrara	do

 (continued.)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Araghty, called Branbranagh, Shaduff Kelly in Raduff	210	Athleague	Athlone
Aughagour	250	Fuerty	d°
Aughagadmore	125	d°	d°
Addergoole	63	Killkeevan	Ballintobber
Arm Castle and Cloontrask	544	d°	d°
Annaghvicars	20	d°	d°
Annaghalagha	17	d°	d°
Anoghgoild	44	Kilkeevan	d°
Ardnanullagh and Clooncahin	314	Ballintober	d°
Ardniskane and Ballyfinegan	275	d°	d°
Annoghmore	23	Killivan	d°
Aghecassy in Cloonelgan	—	Killmore	d°
Aghemorrowhale	30	d°	d°
Aghalistor	—	d°	d°
Aghnemarly	143	Kilglas	d°
Aghnemarly	115	d°	d°
Aghamanon	176	d°	d°
Aughmuck	104	Killgefin	d°
Aughaweeny	187	d°	d°
Ardkeelmore and Ardkeelbeg	218	Roscommon	d°
Ardennagh	71	d°	d°
Ardsallagh, Slevenagee, and Gortnaloghra	188	d°	d°
Ardsallaghmore	149	d°	d°
Ardaugh	65	Cloontoskart	d°
Ardaumore and Myanbegg	20	d°	d°
Anrathbegg	79	d°	d°
Aghnasurn	127	Killbryan	Boyl
Amhernagh and Derrymain	210	d°	d°
Ardglass	125	Ardcarn	d°
Ardcumry	87	d°	d°
Ardcarn, Ardress, Knockvally, also Welane	256	d°	d°
Aghrefinaghan	260	d°	d°
Aghabane	435	Tumna	d°
Atoagh	109	d°	d°
Annahoonaghan	60	d°	d°
Ardcarvill Tunnagar and Cloonagaunagh	163	d°	d°
Ardlickna	15	d°	d°
Ardlagh, Tarlartwin, Derrintogh Rusha	40	d°	d°
Ardlagh, Castlinto and Rushin	226	Killukin	d°
Ardmore Rusina	137	d°	d°
Ardlagh	54	d°	d°
Ardkenagh	91	Estersnow	d°
Ardagh and Terragh	106	Killcolagh	d°
Aghadristin	56	Taughboyne	d°
Aghadristan	28	d°	d°
Aghadristan	67	d°	d°
Aghalore	168	d°	d°
Aghacurreen	183	d°	d°
Aghagahantalty	34	d°	d°
Aghaganaklle	28	d°	d°
Aghnagrange	40	Boyle	d°
Ardlakeenmore	136	Cloonigornican	Ballymoe
Ardlakeenbegg, Rathcumly	589	d°	d°
B.			
Boyanagh item	128	Aghrim	Roscommon
Bryanmore	30	d°	d°
Barnaboy	21	d°	d°
Brayanbegg	16	d°	d°
Ballyraddy	253	Shankill	d°
Ballyvillane	28	d°	d°
Barrynagh	38	d°	d°
Bracloon Lisard and Attyfeeny	82	d°	d°
Balmont Neal	635	Bumlin	d°
Ballyfeeny	197	d°	d°
Ballinamully	26	d°	d°
Bumlin	30	d°	d°
Barinogh in Clooniquin	100	Elphin	d°
Boyanaugh in Tullintupen	172	d°	d°
Ballymurray	300	d°	d°
Ballinafad	155	Clonfinlough	d°

Appendix (H.)

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

ROSCOMMON.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Ballyhamon, *alias* Licarrow	56	Lysanuff	Roscommon
Ballyglass	137	Killukin	d°
The other	137	d°	d°
Ballaghabawmore	199	Ogula	d°
Ballymacurlis	203	d°	d°
Ballybegg	174	d°	d°
Ballybrehen	40	Killhooly	d°
Ballybrehen the other	36	d°	d°
Beabragh	151	Aghrim	d°
Bellragh	73	Drum	Athlone
Barrybegg	177	Killtoom	d°
Barrymore, half of Mayanemon, and two Islands in the Bogg	286	d°	d°
Ballygrolan	244	d°	d°
Ballymullavile, also Keelogh	44	d°	d°
Beekeenes	93	Cam	d°
Ballyboyne	92	d°	d°
Ballyhim, Taughmaconnell	131	Taughmaconnell	d°
Burnard	82	d°	d°
Bealvanny	68	d°	d°
Barroreagh and Contraversy	422	d°	d°
Ballyglass	93	Dysert	d°
Ballybrogan	85	St. John's	d°
Bellmuck, Crogan, and Cappagh	214	d°	d°
Ballybeg	152	d°	d°
Ballymahon	36	Taughboy	d°
Ballyfornen	152	d°	d°
Batty and Raharabegg	346	Rahara	d°
Barrincullen	79	d°	d°
Barnycullen	71	d°	d°
Barnophorke	63	d°	d°
Ballyglass	48	Killinvoy	d°
Ballyglass the other	35	d°	d°
Ballymurry	177	Killinyan	d°
Ballintorly	72	Fuerty	d°
Brackloon	113	d°	d°
Ballynascarrow in Fuerty	106	d°	d°
Ballinlugg	167	d°	d°
Ballinacarrow	74	d°	d°
Boyanagh	206	Killbride and Derran	Ballint[illegible]
Ballinleg	773	d°	d°
Ballendreamlea and Emlogh	275	d°	d°
Behey	65	d°	d°
Brackloon in Muluk	29	d°	d°
Ballymagrew and Creeve	400	Tarmonbary	d°
Bracklone	210	Ballintober	d°
Ballymaher	206	d°	d°
Ballyfinegan and Gurtnamady	146	d°	d°
Ballintobber	177	d°	d°
Bohogh	291	d°	d°
Ballaghaboybegg	141	Baslick	d°
Ballyglass	908	d°	d°
Ballinadollaghan Crump	170	d°	d°
Ballinadollaghan	224	d°	d°
Baslick	360	d°	d°
Ballypt. in boy aughterrogh	263	Kilcorkey	d°
Ballymt. Eaghtorogh	196	d°	d°
Ballinagare	448	d°	d°
Bracklone, also Ballatullaha	119	d°	d°
Bealderrig	38	Killivan	d°
Ballagh	136	Kilmore	d°
Balliscomny	308	d°	d°
Ballymylon by several Gns. and Qrs.	1,086	Killglass	d°
Ballyfiny	60	d°	d°
Ballmt. Hurry Kelehon	168	d°	d°
Ballaghnadarna	47	Killgefin	d°
Ballybridebegg	84	Roscommon	d°
Ballindall, Ballyboohan, Cloonbrack & Cloonbruckney	622	d°	d°
Ballinagard	152	d°	d°
Ballybogher	106	d°	d°
Ballimartinbegg	27	d°	d°
Ballymartinmore	83	d°	d°
Ballylohane	150	Cloontoskart	d°

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Ballyclare	143	Cloontoskart	Ballintober
Bunnea	26	d°	d°
Barrinnagh	82	Killtollogh	d°
Ballogh (in) Cloonlough and Ure	531	d°	d°
Balligariffe and Garrylohane	369	d°	d°
Ballinvolin	82	d°	d°
Ballabane	66	d°	d°
Ballabane the other	130	d°	d°
Ballynacarraw	77	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Ballykevican and Carohevican	233	Killbryan	d°
Ballyardan	78	Ardeara	d°
Brackloon, Clonagoroh Lisduff, Drumard and Derrynasery	111	Tumna	d°
Brackloon	98	d°	d°
Ballycoylan	325	Killukin	d°
Ballinahoogh Cavetown	80	Estersnow	d°
Ballymt. Murrogh	456	Taughboyne	d°
Bohelly Corleave and Ballynashe	380	d°	d°
Ballycastle	315	d°	d°
Ballylacknagan	110	Boyle	d°
Bell's park	10	d°	d°
Ballindrehitt	50	d°	d°
Ballymurragh, Mr. Comyns	186	d°	d°
Ballybryan, R. Killerk's park	80	d°	d°
Ballaghanan	17	d°	d°
Ballyvolloghan and Curlesine	128	d°	d°
Ballidooly	141	Oran	Ballymoe
Ballybrogan	373	Donnamon	d°
Ballyfirnon	108	d°	d°
Ballyelly, Ighter and Oughter	85	Drimatemple	d°
Ballinturly	157	Cloonigormican	d°
Ballymaherly	380	d°	d°
Ballinasloe	307	Creagh	Moycarnon
Beagh	467	d°	d°
C.			
Cartongeer	66	Shankhill	Roscommon
Carrowest	54	d°	d°
D°	78	d°	d°
Carronarnory	69	d°	d°
Cargeen in Cartron John	173	d°	d°
Clonefer	92	d°	d°
Corgean	20	d°	d°
Clonboyagh	39	d°	d°
Creeve	77	d°	d°
Cloonshannon in Neal	68	Bumlin	d°
Cloodoon	57	d°	d°
Coylenarden in Meehane	25	d°	d°
Cloonrelrickane	162	d°	d°
Castlinode	96	d°	d°
Coyleanordan in Meehanagh	214	d°	d°
Corbane	77	Elphin	d°
Clooncunny	89	d°	d°
Clooniquin	284	d°	d°
Canoge	339	d°	d°
Corcreagh	101	d°	d°
Cloonbrannon	171	d°	d°
Clooncullane	167	d°	d°
Cloonroghan	85	d°	d°
Coylemore	61	Killustran	d°
Creagha Lysun	139	d°	d°
Cordruman	49	d°	d°
Curgarrow	104	d°	d°
Coybreovogh	178	d°	d°
Carrownagullagh	63	d°	d°
Corrys	114	d°	d°
Clooneen	231	d°	d°
Caldrogh	80	d°	d°
Cregga	234	d°	d°
Carronaskagh	128	Cloonfinlogh	d°
Carrowclogher	201	d°	d°
Corbohill	93	d°	d°

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Clonfinlogh and Clonslanor	518	Cloonfinlogh	Roscommon
Cloonalyane	95	d°	d°
Clooneeragh	164	d°	d°
Clonfree	64	d°	d°
Cloonrane	84	d°	d°
Cuskagh	99	Kiltrustan	d°
Cloonfinlough, Ballintample	36	Clonfinlough	d°
Cloncagh Lissmore	123	d°	d°
Cloncagh	218	d°	d°
Cloonagh	32	Lysanuff	d°
Cloncraff	52	d°	d°
Carraward	93	d°	d°
Cagglekeenagh	52	d°	d°
Corhawny in Curragh	112	d°	d°
Clonycarranbogg	77	d°	d°
Cagilmore	191	d°	d°
Cloonycaraunmore	133	d°	d°
Cloonmarraybane	100	Killukin	d°
Clonasteele	202	d°	d°
Clonybane	205	d°	d°
Clonygall	114	d°	d°
Clooraugh	80	d°	d°
Carrovally	63	d°	d°
Cloonsrun, Much and Lisbegg	143	d°	d°
Clonakella	47	d°	d°
Classganny	27	d°	d°
Clonakilla	85	d°	d°
Cargin Tulsk	111	Ogula	d°
Carrownagillane	61	d°	d°
Carranruna	42	d°	d°
Carrowheele	54	d°	d°
Cerslero	140	d°	d°
Carns	83	d°	d°
Carrokeel	57	d°	d°
Carronaska	91	d°	d°
Curgarrow	162	d°	d°
Carnmullenagee	40	d°	d°
Carrowintosane	55	d°	d°
Cornmullenagee	40	d°	d°
Corbally in Ardkina	65	Kilhooly	d°
Clooneagh and Clooncur	241	d°	d°
Curgarroff	108	d°	d°
Clooncullane	70	d°	d°
Corrobegg	35	d°	d°
Cloongarra	43	d°	d°
Corboy	98	d°	d°
Cloonartbeg	46	d°	d°
Cloonartmore	77	d°	d°
Corker	48	d°	d°
Cloonecat and Coolmeen	270	Clooncraff	d°
Coylmore	98	d°	d°
Cloonahey	46	d°	d°
Curkenogh	31	d°	d°
Curgarrow	10	d°	d°
Cummeen	48	d°	d°
Carrokeel	61	d°	d°
Carrokeel the other	40	d°	d°
Cloncraff	121	d°	d°
Cloonglassny	86	d°	d°
Cloonglassny	16	d°	d°
Cloonglassny	16	d°	d°
Cloongawane	33	d°	d°
Cloncosker	29	d°	d°
Clonshee	65	d°	d°
Corrys	237	Aghrim	d°
Carnmullymashee	33	d°	d°
Clonfadbeg	74	d°	d°
Clonfadmore	109	d°	d°
Clonrkenery	27	d°	d°
Carrewkella and Roane	35	d°	d°
Carginduff	23	d°	d°
Curneagh	21	d°	d°
Curlosta	23	d°	d°

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Creaghnakkirka	28	Aghrim	Roscommon
Carroreagh	280	d°	d°
Cloonown	367	St. Peter's	Athlone
Cagnelavane	165	d°	d°
Cloonkelly	80	d°	d°
Cloonrologh	390	Drum	d°
Cranagh	142	d°	d°
Crannagh	90	d°	d°
Cloongauna	270	d°	d°
Crannagh	150	d°	d°
Cappagheglass in Shanvoy	49	d°	d°
Carraghnacton	69	d°	d°
Cloonarke	399	d°	d°
Creghane, Curraghfill and Drumdardet	259	d°	d°
Corrighleen	100	d°	d°
Carryroe	53	d°	d°
Creagh	112	d°	d°
Cortanulagh and Ardnewane	120	d°	d°
Carroughnagh and Carrowkeel	344	Killtoom	d°
Carrowheny	247	d°	d°
Carrowintoghane	104	d°	d°
Cloyhans	200	d°	d°
Carrowmoragh	240	d°	d°
Carricke	161	d°	d°
Carrowknowly	155	d°	d°
Carrownowere, Lissnabane and Flegans	228	d°	d°
Carrowderry	150	d°	d°
Carrowgarrow and Laghile	163	Cam	d°
Cam and Caher	457	d°	d°
Cornegee	154	d°	d°
Coolegarry	50	d°	d°
Cahelon 1 qr. Lissingormagallah and Loykeenbrach	193	d°	d°
Coolnegire	581	d°	d°
Caldragbeg	71	d°	d°
Curnegeerogh, also Carrick	277	d°	d°
Cloonlahan	742	Taughmaconnel	d°
Castlesampson	371	d°	d°
Corkepp, called Sheaghnemort Gormeskall	67	d°	d°
Carrowheerane	123	d°	d°
Callatrahan, Carrownagaltry, 1 cartron the half of Burnard	94	d°	d°
Carrownagaldry, 1 ct. and Gurthooly half qr.	166	d°	d°
Carrownagadry	38	d°	d°
Cloonealdrun	156	d°	d°
Coroghboy, by several names	297	d°	d°
Corrowin in Kilbegneg	103	d°	d°
Clooncoran	18	d°	d°
Cloondrum	40	d°	d°
Cloonbegney	104	d°	d°
Campegagh	78	d°	d°
Cloongeen	126	d°	d°
Carnbegg	81	St. John's	d°
Caranaghest	330	d°	d°
Carnaghwest	200	d°	d°
Carrowpader	310	d°	d°
Carrowneever Lower	114	d°	d°
Carrownever Upper	100	d°	d°
Carrownamore	191	d°	d°
Carrowkeel	94	Taughboy	d°
Carrowmore	100	d°	d°
Cloonught	86	d°	d°
Carrownarly	107	d°	d°
Carrowenlare	111	d°	d°
Carrownlare	66	d°	d°
Cooltober	75	d°	d°
Creghermore	113	d°	d°
Clogankeeny	162	d°	d°
Carreuentarue	69	d°	d°
Carroward	159	Taughsrara	d°
Carruckngo	59	d°	d°
Carrowentample	32	d°	d°
Claseler	157	d°	d°
Carrineal	100	d°	d°

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Carruckmore	43	Taughsrara	Athlone
Cloghinashade	52	d°	d°
Cloonagh	96	d°	d°
Cloonlegan	357	d°	d°
Cloonmagalla	160	d°	d°
Cloondury	103	d°	d°
Curraghapallas	59	d°	d°
Carrowentary	108	d°	d°
Carroweterna	159	d°	d°
Carrowintample	140	Rahara	d°
Carrowmore	79	d°	d°
Cormnon to Killmas, Rowerkelly, Gurtfadda, Barnaped and Lockan	32	d°	d°
Carrowkeely	46	d°	d°
Carrowmons	79	d°	d°
Carroghnava	51	d°	d°
Cannonrene	20	d°	d°
Cappaghnasmora	20	d°	d°
Carrownamonagh	30	d°	d°
Carrownamagh	78	d°	d°
Carrowdriskill in Garly	192	Killinvoy	d°
Cahernamart	149	d°	d°
Corbally	173	d°	d°
Cloonaghboe	38	d°	d°
Cartronperagh	17	d°	d°
Caldrogh	56	d°	d°
Cartronfrerogh	32	d°	d°
Cregane in Gaily	68	d°	d°
Corry in Ballinlegg	104	Killmyan	d°
Corry in Portoony	95	d°	d°
Cooltona	47	d°	d°
Carrick in Killeash	38	d°	d°
Carrowintample	92	d°	d°
Coolafubble	48	d°	d°
Corry	61	d°	d°
Carragan	213	d°	d°
Carrowgarrow in Moyoth	61	d°	d°
Carrownamadree	89	d°	d°
Carrygamon	58	d°	d°
Carrowreagh	175	Athleague	d°
Cloony	268	d°	d°
Carrowkeel, also Athleague	143	d°	d°
Cooliskey Madden	176	d°	d°
Coolesty, Bryan, also Kilmore	261	d°	d°
Carrickbegg, alias Damagh	165	d°	d°
Carrickerbra, also Gurteenclogh Carrowmore	368	d°	d°
Cloony Kelly	117	d°	d°
Cloonyourish	132	Fuerty	d°
Castlestrange	432	d°	d°
Carreal	202	d°	d°
Cornagier	100	d°	d°
Carrowkeel	94	d°	d°
Carrostellan Lessincalna	120	d°	d°
Cloonlarge in Moyless	96	d°	d°
Clogher in Fuerty	102	d°	d°
Clonyquin	45	d°	d°
Cams	216	d°	d°
Carrownarly and Lissanvally	137	d°	d°
Camms, the other quarter	105	d°	d°
Coolmeen	54	d°	d°
Cooly	102	d°	d°
Castlecoot and Aghgadbegg	558	d°	d°
Carderryhugh	119	d°	d°
Cloonyne	528	d°	d°
Castleton and Carroboy	198	Kilbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Cartrongeeragh, Learrow and Contrave	31	d°	d°
Carrowkeel	23	d°	d°
Carroward	107	d°	d°
Carrowhisnagh	81	d°	d°
Carrowintornan	74	d°	d°
Creaghduff	432	d°	d°
Coolteigh	559	d°	d°
Cloonloughen and Castlehen	302	d°	d°

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Cagglebegg	50	Killbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Carrowdreditt	99	do	do
Crostim	124	do	do
Cloonaye	94	do	do
Cloonelly	120	do	do
Clooncarogh	238	do	do
Corbo	128	do	do
Cloonerty	80	do	do
Carrowbane	106	do	do
Cloony	85	do	do
Carrowerin	120	do	do
Cloonydon	97	Killkeevan	do
Carrowkeel	88	do	do
Carrowmore	90	do	do
Carrowgarrow	72	do	do
Carrowdown	146	do	do
Castlerea and Knockroe	126	do	do
Cloondecarrow	203	do	do
Cloonsellogh	127	do	do
Cloonern and Derrinsenogh	206	do	do
Clooneen	381	do	do
Cloonslaver	114	do	do
Creaghlohane and Cloonmalis	121	do	do
Cloondalsh	116	do	do
Cloonsuck and Cloonbonny	104	do	do
Cloonsuck the other quarter	54	do	do
Coylemore	65	do	do
Clooncan	148	do	do
Cloonald	117	do	do
Cloonfower and Doorow	179	do	do
Cloonfadda	23	do	do
Cloonroghan	103	do	do
Cloontronagh	40	do	do
Cloonbeggle	342	do	do
Cloonlattin in Anuogh	117	do	do
Carrowreagh	92	Ballintobber	do
Cloybebeg	95	do	do
Cloonherny	66	do	do
Caldrogh	87	Baslick	do
Carrevy	79	do	do
Castleruby	610	do	do
Carrowgarry	160	do	do
Creaghnamoddogh	61	do	do
Cloonsellogh	71	Killivan	do
Clooncraff	84	do	do
Cloontogher, Aghmagree	72	do	do
Creeviquin	100	do	do
Clooniskert	47	do	do
Cloonmore	80	do	do
Clooncah Woods	25	do	do
Cloonmurly	135	do	do
Cloonkeen	86	do	do
Cloonlarge	18	do	do
Cloontimullen	43	do	do
Cloonuyon	100	Killmore	do
Corliston	92	do	do
Corry and Lagagh	114	do	do
Corgalla and Knockenan	180	do	do
Corlare	55	do	do
Carintanually Abrelatten	52	do	do
Clooncash	60	do	do
Clooneen	132	do	do
Clogher	104	do	do
Cartron	194	do	do
Carrowbane in Callagh	36	do	do
Carrowmore	123	do	do
Cloonanny	70	do	do
Cloonsellogh	84	do	do
Carrowgawen	65	Killglass	do
Cloonyne in Gilstown	35	do	do
Coylegrossy	45	do	do
Carrowneskeskehin	84	do	do
Cloonoyle	30	do	do

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Cargin	188	Killglass	Ballintobber.
Clooncashillmore	100	Killgefin	do
Clooncashellbegg	50	do	do
Cloonshee	149	do	do
Carrowintoher	400	do	do
Corry	103	do	do
Cloongeragh	94	do	do
Clooneselagh	164	do	do
Carrowreagh	26	do	do
Cooltaeker	136	do	do
Carrowmore	107	do	do
Carroward	91	do	do
Carrowerne	91	Roscommon	do
Church Park, Ballindell, and part of Ballypheasan	75	do	do
Castlemeadow	36	do	do
Carrowcashell	185	do	do
Clooniberne	140	do	do
Carrowmore	145	do	do
Clogbernogh	27	do	do
Ditto, another parcel	38	do	do
Carrowroe	164	do	do
Cloonmunster	108	Cloontoskart	do
Cloontoskart	59	do	do
Cloondarrow	130	do	do
Cloonmoylan	—	do	do
Corry	28	do	do
Carrowbane	86	do	do
Coolgarry	80	do	do
Currogh	26	do	do
Clooncrumbegg	30	Kiltollogh	do
Cloonroe	32	do	do
Carrigg	135	do	do
Cloonmislan Itim	238	do	do
Cloonagreagh, several parcels	20	do	do
Cloongallymore	94	do	do
Cloongallybegg	22	do	do
Cloonkehane	175	do	do
Cooslusty	56	do	do
Cooltny	10	do	do
Cloodfadda	254	do	do
Castle quarter, with half of Caldrogh	224	do	do
Caldrogh Castle	88	do	do
Carrowreagh	114	do	do
Cartrongarry	59	do	do
Clograharnan	38	do	do
Clogaraharnan	38	do	do
The other two cartrons not included in total			do
Coolcan and Cloonfynyh	407	do	do
Cloonygawnan	69	Killnemanagh	Boyle.
Callow	511	do	do
Carroreagh	141	do	do
Clonmaimoilan	71	do	do
Creen	106	do	do
Carrowkeel and Moyle	156	do	do
Corgour and Kinclare	108	Ardcara	do
Carrow Sheels and Ardsallagh	122	do	do
Commer in Ballymurah	51	do	do
Commer in Tyteragh	29	do	do
Carrowagashull	334	do	do
Creevy in Carrick	124	do	do
Crevognogollagh in Ardcarn	30	do	do
Cloonbane in Kyockane	38	do	do
Cloonebryan	100	do	do
Clounaketty	23	do	do
Cloonboyher Boorks	689	do	do
Crossna and Aghalton	383	do	do
Clegno, Carrownacaldry, Lurgo, Moyle Drumbrack Drumore	111	do	do
Cornecleigh urnily, Knockadonnell, Glory, Knockglass	69	do	do
Carrowlogard, Carrowdun	115	Tumna	do
Cloonagh	29	do	do
Cloonagaunagh and Cullyurin, &c.	163	do	do

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Cloonisclne and Cloonmane	62	Tumna	Boyle.
Carroward	88	Killukin	d°
Cortober and Cardawna	147	d°	d°
Codryhitt	89	d°	d°
Carroreagh Reachest, Tooner and Scalp	200	Killomod	d°
Cambo	104	d°	d°
Carreemore and Knockweenowlan	198	d°	d°
Clogher	86	Estersnow	d°
Cloonsaghane	88	d°	d°
Cargeencarrogh	129	d°	d°
Carkfree	88	d°	d°
Camlin	120	d°	d°
Carrowkeel	54	d°	d°
Curneagh	42	d°	d°
Carrownagopse	95	d°	d°
Carrowmoneen	90	Killcolagh	d°
Cloonicrine	99	d°	d°
Carginacreigh	36	d°	d°
Cloonarragh	148	Taughboyne	d°
Creevy	124	d°	d°
Cargerry	100	d°	d°
Carrocuddy	197	d°	d°
Corry	204	d°	d°
Carronaskagh	110	d°	d°
Carromass	75	d°	d°
Cloonshonvill and Carrowbane	354	d°	d°
Carrovil Tinagh	79	d°	d°
Carrowilde, Carroga, Carronagapul	99	d°	d°
Carrogin Cloontoward	53	d°	d°
Several parcels, item	124	d°	d°
Carroward also Derrysonora	139	d°	d°
Cloonfada	68	d°	d°
Clegernagh	97	d°	d°
Carrocashill	40	d°	d°
Coylogoruff	427	d°	d°
Carroreagh	100	Boyle	d°
Caronageragh	300	d°	d°
Castleneagh	140	d°	d°
Crangebegg and Ardskernan	120	d°	d°
Cornmuckellagh, part of Annagh	47	Killronan	d°
Cordrumina Mora, in Carryna	123	d°	d°
Cordruminbegg in Carnagh	11	d°	d°
Callbangooragh	12	d°	d°
Creaghneaghlogh and Seda	30	d°	d°
Cargin affarnat, Skeltmena, Creaghnalavy	89	d°	d°
Caldrunigangarmonglan	75	d°	d°
Caronalla and Greena	61	d°	d°
Corrygally	16	d°	d°
Corrybeg	13	d°	d°
Currygedrane	53	d°	d°
Cowlin Sbrigh	321	d°	d°
Cregarrow	9	d°	d°
Carrowbane	14	d°	d°
Creave	336	Creave	d°
Corballynahinch, Carballynahinch, and Curballymeehan	236	d°	d°
Cartron of Boheroe	38	d°	d°
Corgorriff	133	d°	d°
Cloonibrian in Lenger	18	d°	d°
Curboy	44	d°	d°
Cooltogher	18	d°	d°
Corroy	116	Killmacumsy	d°
Cloonreagh	77	d°	d°
Caldrogh	88	d°	d°
Carrowcarrane	54	d°	d°
Carrowerin	55	d°	d°
Cartron Carrowintogher	13	d°	d°
Cartron Carone	13	d°	d°
Carrowintogher	27	d°	d°
Carrowgarry	31	d°	d°
Carrowgarry the other	46	d°	d°
Carrowkeel	52	d°	d°
Carrownagellogh	100	d°	d°

24.—County of Roscommon.—— List of Townlands—*continued.*

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Carrowintogher	99	Killmacumsy	Boyle
Carranelea	34	do	do
Carane the other	30	do	do
Corbally	300	Oran	Ballymoe
Creeve	65	do	do
Carrownagallon	85	do	do
Cloongleen	200	do	do
Clooderagh	46	Drimatemple	do
Cloongross, called Cloonourough in Ballycaher	193	do	do
Coristoonamghmore	114	do	do
Curristoonybeg	82	do	do
Cloonygormican	388	Cloongormican	do
Carrowdrisogh	100	do	do
Carrowbane	118	do	do
Creagh	117	Creagh	Moycarnon
Cullaghagalla	110	do	do
Coolderry	177	do	do
Cornshunney	130	Moore	do
Cloonfadda	187	do	do
Cregan	163	do	do
Cloonshash and Cloonferry	85	do	do
Cloonloodon	533	do	do
Carrin	186	do	do
Cullagh	225	do	do
D.			
Drishahone	39	Shankill	Roscommon
Drynane	139	Elphin	do
Dunard	23	Killtrustan	do
Doonard	97	do	do
Doghloon	29	do	do
Dunnard	70	do	do
Derreen *in* Bog	21	Clonfinlough	do
Derryno	5	Lysanuff	do
Derrycashill	8	do	do
Drynagh and *Mungagh*	34	do	do
Drimnagh and Rathnabeg	195	Ogula	do
Derryquirke	101	Killhooly	do
Drumamollen	49	Clooncraff	do
Dooneen	103	do	do
Drumod	15	do	do
Derry	100	Cam	Athlone
Derryglad	100	do	do
Derrydonacahil	58	do	do
Dondermali	50	Taughmaconnell	do
Derrycuhellen Tevogh	108	Dysert	do
Dundermott	173	Taughsrara	do
Dundermott	92	do	do
Derrynivolda	40	Killmyan	do
Derdeel	42	Athleague	do
Dooherty	65	Killbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Dirrane	438	do	do
Drumdalf	110	do	do
Drumalogha	61	Killkeevan	do
Derrinone	85	Killcorkey	do
Derrinturke	49	Killivan	do
Derrymt. Carbry	67	do	do
Doogerrymore	10	do	do
Drimelevere	77	Killmore	do
Dangan O'Beirn and Carliston	196	do	do
Dangan, Testoragh and Carlore	142	do	do
Derryfukle	52	Killglass	do
Duminmore in Knockhall	100	do	do
Derrymt. Hurry	72	do	do
Derrycommon	175	Roscommon	do
Derrinbrack, Cooltiny, Crosslusty	193	Kiltollagh	do
Derrymacogh	34	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Derry, Derrymt. Dooglass Derry, Nargid, Item, several Islands, Keeloughs	510	Ardcarn	do
Drimcornick	42	do	do
Drumharlogh for M'Dermott	43	Tumina	do
Drumasny, Derrysooagh, Derreen in wood and bog	85	do	do

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Drumasny, Derrysooagh, Drumi Bylan	200	Tumina	Boyle
Drimsollogh	80	do	do
Drimanabragh	80	do	do
Derryloe	140	Killukin	do
Drumshancoogh	88	do	do
Drimlion	115	do	do
Doghloon	45	Killomod	do
Drumballinvil	100	do	do
Drummin, Mureagh and Killapoge	190	do	do
Duneen	401	Killcolagh	do
Dungan and Carrogarriff	153	Taughboyne	do
Drumdu	500	Boyle	do
Drumshee Goory Innitaskan	300	do	do
Derryleagh	80	do	do
Deer Park (Old)	340	do	do
Derrymacurke	100	do	do
Dean's Park	10	do	do
Dixons (John) Park	12	do	do
Derry Gallon	4	Killronan	do
Dromore	96	do	do
Dundermott	82	Drimatemple	Ballymoe
Drimatemple	93	do	do
Drumalagh	357	Moore	Moycarnon
Doorymeeky	476	do	do
E.			
Ednan	19	Shankill	Roscommon
Ednane and Kinclare	96	do	do
Elphin	686	Elphin	do
Enogh	107	do	do
Erra	100	Lysanuff	do
Esker, Derrenhole part of Esker	200	Taughmaconnell	Athlone
Exuckbegg	31	Taugsrara	do
Emlaghnagree	110	Fuerty	do
Emloghbrack	109	Killkeevan	Ballintobber
Emlogh	134	Baslick	do
Emmuo	274	Roscommon	do
Emla	56	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Emla	57	Tumina	do
Enagh	136	Killukin	do
Estersnow	100	Estersnow	do
Errill, part of Tully Artagh	107	Taughboyne	do
Several Islands thereof	131	do	do
Evenlagh in Clooncully	75	do	do
Edan	290	do	do
Erablogh	92	Creeve	do
Emlaghbegg	64	Oran	Ballymoe
Emlaghnagree	35	do	do
Emlaghmore	142	do	do
Emlaghvaddy	105	Dounamon	do
F.			
Foxboro', Carrowgarry and Coll	230	Elphin	Roscommon
Flaskmore	76	do	do
Farnmore in Corbohill	83	Clonfinlough	do
Falsk	66	Killukin	do
Farbreigy	82	Killmyan	Athlone
Farnmore	284	Killkeevan	Ballintobber
Feraghmore and Fearoghbegg	211	Killmore	do
Feaghmore and Foaghbegg	36	Cloontaskart	do
Finagh	104	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Fananerin	90	Killbryan	do
Farrinadarragh in Ardcarn	107	Ardcarn	do
Fenner West	95	Killomod	do
Fas and Ardcorkey	203	Estersnow	do
Feermore	58	Killmacuumsy	do
Farragher	619	Cloongornican	Ballymoe
G.			
Garryford	171	Shankill	Roscommon
Glabe in Tansifield	16	Elphin	do
Gortlost	27	Bumlin	do
Grange	74	Killtrustan	do
Gurtnadrisoge	52	Killukin	do

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Grange and Steele	144	Ogula	Roscommon
Glanballythomas	459	do	do
Glebe	11	do	do
Grange	797	Kilhooly	do
Grange	150	Aghrim	do
Gortneside	102	Cam	Athlone
Grange	452	do	do
Garrylegg	153	do	do
Garnyfort	195	do	do
Gurtassolby	50	do	do
Glamagh in Taughmore	113	Taughmaconnell	do
Glanreagh	60	Dysert	do
Glebe	11	St. John's	do
Gorteple in Carrowmore	47	Rahara	do
Gorteasagh and Gurtfadda	57	do	do
Gurraghderoghly	19	do	do
Gortbendy and Cloonyan in Carrowkeel	80	do	do
Gorbridony	26	do	do
Glanvins	30	do	do
Glanvin	19	do	do
Gurtoagonny	43	do	do
Gostory	16	do	do
Gurtfadda and Gurtfrewenagh	37	Killinvoy	do
Glebe	3	do	do
Gregane the other	57	do	do
Gaily	199	do	do
Gortohondane	32	Killmyan	do
Gurteencloghin in Ballinlegg	57	do	do
Glantober	133	do	do
The other	151	do	do
Glangemeen	75	do	do
Glebe	33	Athleague	do
Glanmore	133	do	do
Gurteenbrack	69	Fuerty	do
Gortmore	48	do	do
Gobton	84	Killkeevan	Ballintobber
Granged	43	do	do
Gortlahan, also Leharrow	76	Ballintobber	do
Glanvelan	544	Baslick	do
Gillstown	161	Killglass	do
Glebe	13	do	do
Glebe in Killgefin	16	Killgefin	do
Gortlean	27	do	do
Gortgally	172	Cloontoskart	do
Gallaghmaberry	142	do	do
Gallaghkelly	78	do	do
Grange	175	Kiltollagh	do
Gurteencamadell	175	do	do
Gortnenagh	83	do	do
Gortneclogh, and part of Kerherman, and Corlory	120	do	do
Gloory	54	Estersnow	Boyle
Granaugh	111	do	do
Gurteganna	120	Taughboyne	do
Grallagh	118	do	do
Greangemore	300	Boyle	do
Ganly's (Warren) Park	230	do	do
Great Meadow Parks	40	do	do
Gallagher's (Hugh) Park	12	do	do
Grosvally, Grosserin risagh	64	Killronan	do
Gurtnacross	34	Creave	do
Gurthnacly	141	Kilmacumsy	do
Glewtown in Creagh	59	Creach	Moycarnon
H.			
Harbooah	92	Ballintobber	Ballintobber
Higgin's (John) Park	15	Boyle	Boyle
I.			
Incadan	76	Clooncraff	Roscommon
Iskerbane	127	Cam	Athlone
Inseroe, also Badboy	28	do	do
Joherntagh	38	Taughmaconnell	do

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
In Ballmt. Kinlekin	84	Killglass	Ballintobber
Itim.	28	d°	d°
Itim.	24	Killtollogh	d°
Itim.	47	d°	d°
Itim.	31	d°	d°
Innytyra	9	Tumna	Boyle
Ingortuesogh and Killkeens	224	d°	d°
Irrus	600	Boyle	d°
Imlaghglassny	92	Oran	Ballymoe
K.			
Killeen	85	Shankill	Roscommon
Killenwest	70	d°	d°
Killvoy	129	d°	d°
Kinclare	51	d°	d°
Killnemriall	227	d°	d°
Killmore in Cloonabane	86	Bumlin	d°
Killynagh	130	Elphin	d°
Killanowane	100	d°	d°
Knocknacarrow	119	d°	d°
Killdallagh	118	Kiltrustan	d°
Killcloghane in Cloonshanagh	148	d°	d°
Killtruston	178	d°	d°
Knocknebarnaboy	63	Lysanuff	d°
Killukin and Derryfottan	101	Killukin	d°
Killree and Carnkitt	301	Ogula	d°
Kilhooly	63	Killhooly	d°
Kinnardmore and Kinnardbegg	102	Clooncraff	d°
Kye	101	d°	d°
Killcroy	38	Aghrim	d°
Keillogues	12	d°	d°
Killcanaran	49	d°	d°
Kelly also Shanvoy	28	Drum	Athlone
Keeloys also Knockleavan	28	d°	d°
Killerogh	100	d°	d°
Killen	52	d°	d°
Knockavoil	82	Killtoom	d°
Killtoome	58	d°	d°
Killclare	440	Cam	d°
Killmore	30	Taughmaconnell	d°
Knock	152	d°	d°
Killkenny	129	d°	d°
Killegan	659	d°	d°
Killinvologh	145	Dysert	d°
Killgarnavan	89	d°	d°
Kilbane	64	d°	d°
Knockshean	174	St. John's	d°
Killvighan	140	d°	d°
Knockanyconnor	152	d°	d°
Killmavan	139	Taughboy	d°
Killnokeery	69	d°	d°
Killinvony	153	Taughsrara	d°
Killerkeeny also Leanvally	36	d°	d°
Killardkeelan, Dundermot	69	d°	d°
Killerkell	37	d°	d°
Killmass	66	Rahara	d°
Killenadlemie	113	d°	d°
Killa Gortnamugh	93	Killinvoy	d°
Killmore	62	d°	d°
Knockgarron	16	d°	d°
Killboy	71	d°	d°
Killmoy	394	d°	d°
Knockokeroghveny in Shraugh	41	d°	d°
Killteash	148	Killmyan	d°
Knockbrangaree	115	d°	d°
Killglass	80	d°	d°
Knockdrimdonnell in Cargin	73	d°	d°
Killeagh in Ballymurry	35	d°	d°
Killtevan	16	d°	d°
Keother	106	d°	d°
Knockmoynagh	48	d°	d°
Knockandangan, Lisserin and Gortcahell	460	Athleague	d°
Keenogh Donnellan	71	d°	d°
Keenogh Clanrukard	89	d°	d°
Kinity	295	Kilbride and Derran	Ballintober

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Knockmanogh	108	Killkeevan	Ballintobber
Killcorkey also Clonmore	1,472	Tarmonbarry	d°
Keely	53	Ballintobber	d°
Knockalakta and Carrowbane	208	d°	d°
Knocklegan	60	Baslick	d°
Killmurry	140	d°	d°
Killistor	100	Killcorkey	d°
Killcorkey	370	d°	d°
Killman and Monboy	89	d°	d°
Killinboy and Derrintarke	251	Killivan	d°
Killivan	140	d°	d°
Killissney	64	Killmore	d°
Killmore	600	d°	d°
Killnashenoge	115	d°	d°
Knocknagawna	61	d°	d°
Killbride	50	d°	d°
Knocknagaunaght	69	d°	d°
Killgarrow	100	Killglass	d°
Knockall	443	d°	d°
Killteevan, otherwise Killsheehane	107	Killgefin	d°
Kappagh	45	d°	d°
Killrusky	39	d°	d°
Killmabeagh and Carrowreagh	202	d°	d°
Killerney	113	Roscommon	d°
Knockancaragh	29	Kiltollogh	d°
Killtollogh	286	d°	d°
Knockanekelly	31	d°	d°
Killnamagh	90	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Killtesheen and Cloonaghmore	78	Killbryan	d°
Killbryan and Keelogers	231	d°	d°
Knockvally in Ardcarn	85	Ardcarn	d°
Knockbrack and Longford	141	d°	d°
Knockavesty	33	d°	d°
Knockvicar	35	d°	d°
Killbryan and Knockaduff	174	d°	d°
Killeen	200	d°	d°
Killnoghna	185	d°	d°
Killmakerill	20	Tumna	d°
Knockboyanagh	55	d°	d°
Knocknogannagh	61	Killukin	d°
Knocknamain	121	d°	d°
Knockadaltine	88	d°	d°
Killukin	101	d°	d°
Knockreagh, Lysloghlin and Lokin	271	Killomod	d°
Killtanterane	90	d°	d°
Killteraragh Killmoda	172	d°	d°
Knockroe, Lorgan, Carrocastle, Skehakin	200	d°	d°
Knockroe	91	Estersnow	d°
Knocknofossoge	141	d°	d°
Killcola	64	Killcolagh	d°
Knockglass	356	d°	d°
Killmein and Cooliny	256	Taughboyne	d°
Killronan	57	d°	d°
Killreddane and Mectagh	558	d°	d°
Killmacroy	300	Boyle	d°
Knocknashee	35	d°	d°
Knockevro and Ardnegunnell	80	d°	d°
Knockadoobeg	120	d°	d°
Killteclantone	100	d°	d°
Killerdoo	30	d°	d°
Knockdoo Brusna	200	d°	d°
Knockrush	200	d°	d°
Knockaloy and Lebarrow	247	d°	d°
Keder, also Bally M'Manus	157	Killronan	d°
Killbane chore, Lissanellon and Caput	160	d°	d°
Keelogues part of Mohill	20	d°	d°
Killronan	309	d°	d°
Knockranny part of Anagh	63	d°	d°
Killmacumsy	267	Killmacumsy	d°
Killneaughty	289	Oran	Ballymoe
Keller	146	Drimatemple	d°
Killtullogh	379	Cloonigormican	d°
Killtollogh	379	d°	d°

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Killumbrony	448	Creagh	Moycarnon
Killaghty	226	Moore	d°
Keely	124	d°	d°
Killcash and Ballshanboy	553	d°	d°
L.			
Lurgan and Gortchoran	170	Shankill	Roscommon
Lysboy	127	d°	d°
Lissroyn	221	Bumlin	d°
Lussegg	60	d°	d°
Logboy	126	d°	d°
Laughask	87	d°	d°
Lisaduff, Lyslawn and Ballybeg	178	Kiltrustan	d°
Lysballynarden	92	d°	d°
Leitrun	77	d°	d°
Loggs	31	d°	d°
Lysbane in Clare	40	Clonfinlough	d°
Lysmore in Clare	36	d°	d°
Lysduff Item	26	d°	d°
Lysnahirka	32	d°	d°
Lysncren	44	d°	d°
Lacken, Musten and Lenaghlaner	385	d°	d°
Lyssafobble	67	Lysanuff	d°
Lysanuff, *alias* Conga	295	d°	d°
Lysanuff	104	d°	d°
Lyatolane	209	Killukin	d°
Lissinquirke	98	Killhooly	d°
Lissnanean	27	d°	d°
Lissafoka	46	d°	d°
Lehorrow in Drumless	42	Clooncraff	d°
Leharrow	69	d°	d°
Lackan	80	Aghrim	d°
Lysaville	57	d°	d°
Lysue	64	d°	d°
Lysadorn and Ardboy	225	d°	d°
Lysnenorane	58	d°	d°
Lissdallore	44	Drum	Athlone
Lisscorradeey, Cornell	214	Cam	d°
Lisscam	39	d°	d°
Lisscor	40	d°	d°
Lissnagree	88	d°	d°
Laghanebally	50	Taughmaconnell	d°
Lissnamughagh	143	Taughboy	d°
Lissnamanaugh	63	d°	d°
Lissafoker	66	d°	d°
Lissnacaldragh	170	Taughsrara	d°
Lisdavill Shane	50	Rahara	d°
Lacken	162	d°	d°
Lissnapora in Kelly, Killinreagh	157	Killinvoy	d°
Learowfrenagh	22	d°	d°
Lisgarrow	79	d°	d°
Longamuck	77	d°	d°
Lissmore	57	d°	d°
Lissdollan	45	d°	d°
Lissduff	46	d°	d°
Lissnecumny	125	d°	d°
Lackane	55	Killmyan	d°
Lissaincadda	58	d°	d°
Lissineaskey	107	d°	d°
Laboy in Corry	62	d°	d°
Lissanesallagh	140	Athleague	d°
Lisscoffymadden	89	d°	d°
Lissnegirre	114	d°	d°
Lisscoffy Kelly	89	d°	d°
Lisnagrash, also Cloonomogh and Cloonen	34	Fuerty	d°
Lacarrow	64	d°	d°
Lissagolane	462	d°	d°
Leitrim	54	Killbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Lissinloghtim	10	d°	d°
Lisgobban	118	d°	d°
Lissthomas Roe	74	Killkeevan	d°
Longford Taugherry	163	d°	d°

Appendix (H.)

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

ROSCOMMON.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Lisslelly	171	Killkevan	Ballintobber
Lissmintagh	100	Baslick	d°
Lissnahegarrow Carrowintample	148	d°	d°
Lisallow	360	d°	d°
Lissloghna	180	d°	d°
Learrow	78	Killglass	d°
Legan	189	d°	d°
Loughaneane	39	Roscommon	d°
Lissnemult	99	d°	d°
Lissnecross	77	d°	d°
Lissbriddy	138	d°	d°
Lissanareagh	21	Cloontoskart	d°
Lissofar so on and Rathleana	218	Kiltollagh	d°
Lungo in Ballymoragh	55	Ardcarn	Boyle
Lysrehin	33	d°	d°
Lysmulker	65	d°	d°
Loortan and the Island	26	d°	d°
Lurgo and Derrygirrane	226	d°	d°
Lisfarrellboy coolda yieigh, Knockne, Shenagh and Cloankeen	219	Tumna	d°
Legvoy	58	Killukin	d°
Lissdaly	116	Killomod	d°
Leharrownegollagh	37	Estersnow	d°
Lackan	88	Killcolagh	d°
Lagown, Doyly and Mantuars	79	d°	d°
Larga and Drishahan	117	d°	d°
Lysdowell also Coronaghnokane	65	Taughboyne	d°
Lysconnell *alias* Lysacoyle	141	d°	d°
Loughlin	683	d°	d°
Listrimneal and its proportion of mountains	44	d°	d°
Lisgaruff the other	31	d°	d°
Leitrim Igherraragh	181	d°	d°
Lissdady	118	d°	d°
Lysowell and proportion of mountains	71	d°	d°
Lower parks and mountains	102	Boyle	d°
Lysderdrea	340	d°	d°
Leam and Turlaghboy	230	d°	d°
Lodford's park	32	d°	d°
Lorgonboy	42	Killronan	d°
Lissnagraynea	38	Creave	d°
Lurgon	80	d°	d°
Lissphilip	48	Killmacumsy	d°
The other half quarter	42	d°	d°
Lissnaboll	46	d°	d°
Lissgorriff	127	d°	d°
Lissmacool and Lissmullegree	215	d°	d°
Listnaugh	81	Oran	Ballynioe
Lissanisky	59	d°	d°
Leamore	118	d°	d°
Lurrogh and Ross	246	Drimatemple	d°
Leebegg	89	d°	d°
Leharrow	22	d°	d°
M.			
Meehanagh	56	Kiltrustan	Roscommon
Moher	97	Clonfinlogh	d°
Montagh, Cranagh and Frily	409	Lysanuff	d°
Mullaghrea and Carricklum	30	Aghrim	d°
Munksland Killamagh	522	St. Peters	Athlone
Moyne	371	Drum	d°
Moyvannon	328	Killtoom	d°
Milltown, Ballyglass and Rowen	550	Dysert	d°
Mullaghbidah	29	Taughboy	d°
Mountalbott	226	Taughsara	d°
Mahane	33	Killinvoy	d°
Moydow	180	Killmyan	d°
Monymore	177	d°	d°
Moat	127	d°	d°
Moydow	39	d°	d°
Moof Lissnator and Lissintrim	229	Fuerty	d°
Mullamunks, Tonlegee and Smahane	608	Killbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Mundrum	98	d°	d°

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Muloghmore	59	Killkeevan	Ballintobber
Mautaghbegg	42	d°	d°
Mough	106	d°	d°
Muluk Item	27	d°	d°
Moyan and Rossmeagh	219	Ballintobber	d°
Moyglass	122	Killmore	d°
Mundaffe	74	d°	d°
Mukenogh	181	Killglass	d°
Moyglass	190	d°	d°
Mullaghmacormuck	295	d°	d°
Meelcoony	197	d°	d°
More Item	50	d°	d°
More Item	45	d°	d°
More Item	105	d°	d°
Meehanogh	118	d°	d°
Mough and Gurtavarlow	294	Kiltollogh	d°
Millterane, Lisbane and Lisduff	275	d°	d°
Moher	107	Cloontoskart	d°
Meera, also Tullyhalanan	143	Tumna	Boyle
Mainodiila	47	Killukin	d°
Mullaghmore	80	d°	d°
Mickmoyne	100	Boyle	d°
Mimpole and Tinnyist. Dean's Park	110	d°	d°
Mitchell's Park	10	d°	d°
Mohill	115	Killronan	d°
Moyheedon	112	Creave	d°
Moyheedon (In)	71	d°	d°
Moyheedon (In)	245	d°	d°
Mortry	45	d°	d°
Moore	333	Moore	Moycarnon
N.			
Newtown	144	Bumlin	Roscommon
Nadnaveigh	137	Killukin	d°
Newtown	131	Oran	Ballymoe
O.			
Ovane	37	Shankill	Roscommon
Ogula	116	Ogula	d°
Old Castle in Tulsk	106	d°	d°
Oran	400	Oran	Ballymoe
P.			
Paller in Cloonfree	55	Clonfinlough	Roscommon
Polemaghill	27	Aghrim	d°
Polenall and Kilmurry	413	Killtollogh	Ballintobber
Portnecanagh, Carroreagh and Lurga	306	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Portnedaragh, Urlegan, Killegan and Knockadrogan	242	Ardcarn	d°
Q.			
Qulan	42	Fuerty	Athlone
R.			
Rathroe	74	Shankill	Roscommon
Rathlogh	98	Elphin	d°
Ross	550	d°	d°
Rawmore and Killclogher	149	Kiltrustan	d°
Rathmore	126	Killukin	d°
Rathmore	136	d°	d°
Runny	42	Killhooly	d°
Roscoregh	125	St. Peters	Athlone
Ranalag	548	St. John's	d°
Renegan	563	d°	d°
Rowerkelly	96	Rahara	d°
Rathconner	282	Killbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Rathmore	134	d°	d°
Rockra	42	Killkeevan	d°
Rathbarra	41	d°	d°
Rathbegg	108	d°	d°

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Rannelloagh	126	Ballintobber	Ballintobber
Rossadogh	177	Baslick	d°
Rushen	66	d°	d°
Ratherdagh	181	d°	d°
Raymoyle	203	d°	d°
Raherderrin	262	d°	d°
Randock	175	Killcorkey	d°
Rathhenlon and Tully	61	d°	d°
Ruanny	15	Killivan	d°
Rancrouanagh	67	Killmore	d°
Rew	137	d°	d°
Roin	100	Killglass	d°
Rathbranon and Tubberbridy	258	Roscommon	d°
Roanbegg, Turmt. Eagon	27	Cloontoskart	d°
Runaboll and Tullybine	87	Killcolagh	Boyle
Ratallin	275	d°	d°
Ratra	34	Taughboyne	d°
Ratra	60	d°	d°
Ratra	31	d°	d°
Raheels	102	d°	d°
Raherdegra	50	Creave	d°
Runateggle	112	d°	d°
Runarodane	42	Killmacumsy	d°
Runaharka	63	d°	d°
Ranew	126	Oran	Ballymoe
Runabavan and Cloonmalany	167	d°	d°
Rathkevervan	63	Drimatemple	d°
Rathkeevican	174	d°	d°
Rathnole	147	Cloonigormican	d°
Rumnamaragh	73	d°	d°
Rathpeak	147	Moore	Moycarnon
Roglabegg	96	d°	d°
S.			
Shankill	186	Shankill	Roscommon
Scramoge	109	Bumlin	d°
Shancreagh and Toncrally in Clonfree	144	Clonfinlogh	d°
Shancreagh in Clonfree	49	d°	d°
Shrove	95	Killukin	d°
Shanvoy	95	Drum	Athlone
Stravara and Mullagh	146	Killtoom	d°
Shunballymony	26	d°	d°
Sharavanus	170	d°	d°
Syvunnan	289	Cam	d°
Shanbally Caddagh	38	d°	d°
Sharduff and the Glebe	119	Taughmaconnell	d°
Shean	64	d°	d°
Shanballyduff	67	d°	d°
Shanbally Simons	54	Dysert	d°
Shaunballysimons	33	d°	d°
Shanballyhiskey	12	Taughboy	d°
Syon Cane	39	Rahara	d°
Scregg	210	Killinvoy	d°
Shevin Gortfadda	22	d°	d°
Shanballymount Connor	98	d°	d°
Skrine	78	Killmyan	d°
Scardine	21	Athleague	d°
Stew Connor	667	Kilbride and Derran	Ballintobber
Sleven	210	Baslick	d°
Shanballymore	100	Cloontoskart	d°
Scregine Cloonerim	33	Kiltollagh	d°
Skainagh	42	d°	d°
Slean	53	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Symohill, Cornagh, Ardnick Carroween & Busher	306	Ardcarn	d°
Skoolbehagh and Sronekeeragh	41	Tumna	d°
Syvannan	195	Taughmore	d°
Stone Park	20	Boyle	d°
Sarrogh	41	Kilronan	d°
Strabrane in Shray	28	d°	d°
Shanballysollogh	114	Killmacumsy	d°
Sheereavagh	135	d°	d°
Skermore	109	d°	d°

(*continued.*)

Appendix (II.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Skerbegg	90	Killmacumsy	Boyle
Skinavart	64	d°	d°
Sharee	61	Drimatemple	Ballymoe
Shehenegan	446	Cloonigormican	d°
Shanballyheegh	22	Creagh	Moycarnon
T.			
Tarnbegg	115	Bumlin	Roscommon
Toberrory	398	Elphin	d°
Tully	42	d°	d°
Tully	126	d°	d°
Tatatonagh, Runaragh, and Raheen	325	d°	d°
Tullen and Keelty	79	Kiltrustan	d°
Tullen	58	d°	d°
Tubberpatrick	198	d°	d°
Trimvolgan and Ballyhobard	204	Lysanuff	d°
Tullyvarran	177	d°	d°
Trinagrine	375	d°	d°
Tumona	45	Ogula	d°
Tevamore, Killanadram, Drimvoodan, & Lecarrow	300	Aghrim	d°
Toberbridy	19	d°	d°
Tullynahirke	43	d°	d°
Tadduff	79	Drum	Athlone
Tadduff	52	d°	d°
Tubberiddy	161	Cam	d°
Turlaghnamagh, Caspaghnamore, and Gurtfree	247	d°	d°
Turloghmore	127	Taughmaconnell	d°
Turlaghnacople and Shevally	102	d°	d°
Trukeel, also Loghanebally	60	d°	d°
Tyvaghmore	205	Dysert	d°
Tyvaghmore	62	d°	d°
Tyvaghbegg	179	d°	d°
Tullyneny	90	d°	d°
Teamore	304	Killtoom	d°
Tylrodan	256	St. John's	d°
Turruck	503	Taughboy	d°
Tweepenbegg	99	d°	d°
Turbenmore	108	d°	d°
Taughboy	209	d°	d°
Tamenaghgateragh	151	Taughsrara	d°
Trinsenaghgateragh	98	d°	d°
Trinshenagh	100	d°	d°
Tormore in Carrowkelly	23	Rahara	d°
Tobernaclafry	58	d°	d°
Toberconnor in Rowerkelly Gurt	70	d°	d°
Tyrmore	29	Killinvoy	d°
Tuagh	268	Killmyan	d°
Tarrowkertane	74	d°	d°
Tubbernagree	58	d°	d°
Teragle Teigue M'Donnell	61	d°	d°
Tubberfin	86	d°	d°
Tulerue	55	d°	d°
Turmane, also Kilcomon	178	Athleague	d°
Toherkeigh	120	d°	d°
Tobervaddy	200	d°	d°
Tamaghkelly	146	d°	d°
Tonlegee in Boyanagh	98	Killbride and Derran	Balfintobber
Tully	115	d°	d°
Tarmongee	202	Killkeevan	d°
Taughmaroe	178	d°	d°
Tobervillue	58	Baslick	d°
Tullen Rathken	941	Killcorkey	d°
Tonleegee	57	Killivan	d°
Tannaghmore	—	Killmore	d°
Tullyhall	71	Killglass	d°
Tully in Balim[t] Kinlekin	60	d°	d°
Tullyballfreeny	51	d°	d°
Tully	31	d°	d°
Tully	15	d°	d°
Taughneturmore and Taunterbegg	168	Killgefin	d°
Twornarmanall	153	d°	d°
Trust	144	Roscommon	d°
Turlofoshoge	15	Cloontoskart	d°

24.—County of Roscommon.——List of Townlands—*continued.*

TOWNLANDS.	Acres.	PARISH.	BARONY.
Tross, Ross and Esker	275	Killtollogh	Ballintobber
Tullahantogha	98	Killnemanagh	Boyle
Tornger	67	d°	d°
Tyreragh, the other	59	Ardcarn	d°
Tarranadrin in Ardcarn	159	d°	d°
Tannagollogh in Ardcarn	55	d°	d°
Tullabeagh	28	Tumna	d°
Tumna	241	d°	d°
Turmore	41	Killukin	d°
Tunny Martin in Tullagh	70	d°	d°
Tullyboy	88	Estersnow	d°
Tullyvahane	114	d°	d°
Trinnagry	59	d°	d°
Treennamarly	78	d°	d°
Tinnisklin	27	d°	d°
Tawnadrisoge	298	Taughboyne	d°
Taughboy, Listrimneal, and part of mountains	144	d°	d°
Tully	120	d°	d°
Taughaboyne	631	d°	d°
Tighe	189	d°	d°
Tullylugane	37	d°	d°
Tyvanny and Kiltybranock	120	Boyle	d°
Tunnacarrow	240	d°	d°
Tarman	60	d°	d°
Tullenheighlin	34	Killronan	d°
Taughleaghin in Glan	30	d°	d°
Tartan	199	Killmacumsy	d°
Terraghfin	20	Oran	Ballymoe
Toberkeegh	125	Drimatemple	d°
Thenagh	154	d°	d°
Teddane	47	Creagh	Moycarnon
Tumsarragh	740	d°	d°
Tubrush	164	d°	d°
Turvanlarvee	172	Moore	d°
Tullagh	62	d°	d°
Tullaghanmore, also Cloonaboy, in woods and Island Woodney	860	d°	d°
Taely	568	d°	d°
U.			
Vesnoy	61	Bumlin	Roscommon
Umbrosemore and Umbrosebeg	22	Cloontoskart	Ballintobber
W.			
Warren	63	St. John's	Athlone

ROSCOMMON BARONY.

Shankill Parish.	Acres.
Lurgan and Cortchoran	170
Lysboy, 1 qr.	127
Ballyraddy, 4 qrs.	253
Killeen	85
Ovane	37
Killeenwest	70
Clonboyagh	39
Cargeen in Cartron John	173
Ballyvillane	28
Barrynagh	38
Drisahone	39
Carronarnory	69
Ednan	19
Shankill	186
Cartrongeer	66
Creeve	77
Rathroe	74
Ednane and Kinclare	96
Garryford	171
Killvoy, 1 qr.	129
Bracloon Lisard and Attyfeeny	82
Carrowest, 1 qr.	54
Corgean	20
Carrowest, 1 qr.	78
Athroe, 1 qr.	72
Clonefer 1 qr.	92
Kinclare, 1 qr.	51
Killnemriall, 4 qrs.	227
Total Acres in Shankill Parish	2,622

Bumlin Parish.	Acres.
Scramoge, 1 qr.	109
Ballmont Neal, 4 qrs.	635
Cloonshannon in Neal	68
Gortlost	27
Cloodoon	57
Coylenarden in Meehane	25
Ballyfeeny, 2 qrs.	197
Lissroyn, 4 qrs.	221
Cloonrelrickane, 1 qr.	163
Tarnbegg, 1 qr.	115
Killmore in Cloonabane	86
Ballinamully	26
Castlenaode	96
Coyleanordan in Meehanagh	214
Newtown	144
Bumlin	39
Vesnoy	61
Total Acres in Bumlin Parish	2,273

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——Roscommon Barony—*continued.*

Elphin Parish.	Acres.
Drynane	139
Corbane	77
Clooncunny	89
Clooniquin, 4 qrs.	284
Foxboro', Carrowgary and Coll	230
Camoge	339
Barinogh in Clooniquin	100
Boyanagh in Tullintupen	172
Toberrory, 4 qrs.	398
Lussegg	60
Corcreagh	101
Ardnagown and Carrownur	269
Cloonbrannon	171
Tully, 1 qr.	42
Glabe in Tansifield	16
Aughadrisklane	46
Killynagh	130
Flaskmore	76
Killanowane	100
Clooncullane	167
Tully	126
Logboy	43
Cloonroghan	85
Ross, 4 qrs.	550
Knocknacarrow	119
Ballymurray	300
Elphin	686
Laughask	87
Rathlogh	98
Enogh, 1 qr.	107
Totatonogh, Runarogh and Raheen	325
Total Acres in Elphin Parish	5,532

Killtrustan Parish.	
Coylemore, 1 qr.	61
Meehanagh, 1 qr.	56
Lissduff, Lyslawn and Ballybeg	178
Creagha Lyseen, 1 qr.	139
Grange	74
Lysballynarden	92
Killdallagh, 1 qr.	118
Rawmore and Killclogher	149
Cordruman	49
Killcloghane in Cloonshanagh	148
Curgarrow	104
Coybreavogh, 1 qr.	178
Tullen and Keelty	79
Dunard	23
Tullen	58
Kiltruston	178
Leitrun	77
Carrownagullagh, 1 qr.	63
Corrys	114
Loggs	31
Tubberpatrick	198
Clooneen	231
Doonard	97
Doghloon	29
Caldrogh	80
Cuskagh	99
Dunnard	70
Cregga	234
Total Acres in Killtrustan Parish	3,007

Clonfinlogh Parish.	
Carronaskagh, 1 qr.	123
Carrowclogher	201
Corbohill	93
Farnmore in Corbohill	83
Clonfinlogh and Clonslanor	518
Shancreagh and Tonerally in Clonfree	144
Cloonelyane	95
Lysbane in Clare	40
Clooneragh	164

Clonfinlogh Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Lysmore in Clare	36
Lysduff Item	26
Moher	97
Derreen in Bog	21
Clonfree	64
Lysnahirka	32
Cloonrane	84
Cloonfinlogh, Ballintample	36
Shancreagh in Clonfree	49
Lysncren	44
Ballinafad	155
Paller in Clonfree	55
Cloncagh Lissmore	123
Aghaclogher	134
Lacken, Musten and Lenaghlaner	385
Cloncagh	218
Total Acres in Clonfinlogh Parish	3,025

Lysanuff Parish.	
Erra	100
Montagh, Granagh and Frily	409
Cloona	32
Derryno	5
Derrycashill	8
Trimvolgan and Ballyhobard	204
Knocknebarnaboy	63
Drynagh and Mungagh	34
Cloncraff	52
Lyssafobble	67
Tullyvarran	177
Lysanuff, *alias* Conga	295
Carraward	93
Cagglekeenagh	52
Lysanuff	104
Trynagrine	375
Ballyhamon, *alias* Lecarrow	56
Corhawny in Curragh	112
Aghadayan	60
Clonycarranbogg	77
Cagilmore	191
Cloonycaranmore	133
Total Acres in Lysanuff Parish	2,699

Killukin Parish.	
Cloonmarraybane	100
Clonasteele	202
Clonybane	215
Ballyglass	137
The other	137
Clonygall	114
Clooraugh	80
Lyatolane	209
Rathmore	126
Rathmore	136
Gurtnadrisoge	52
Annaghbegg	57
Cloonsreen, Much and Lysbegg	143
Falsk	66
Carrovally	63
Clonakella	47
Classganny	27
Shrove	95
Ardkillen	182
Nadnaveigh	137
Killukin and Derryfottan	101
Clonakilla	85
Total Acres in Killukin Parish	2,511

Ogula Parish.	
Cargin Tulsk, 2 qrs.	111
Carronagillane, 1 qr.	61
Carranruna	42
Carrowheele	54

24.—County of Roscommon.——Roscommon Barony—*continued.*

Ogula Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Ballaghabawmore	199
Cerslero, 2 qrs.	140
Annaghmore	114
Carns	83
Carrokeele	56
Grange and Steele	144
Glanballythomas, 4 qrs.	459
Killree and Carnkitt	361
Ballymacurlis	203
Ballybegg, 2 qrs.	174
Glebe	11
Ogula	116
Drimnagh and Rathnagby	195
Carronaska	91
Curgarrow, 1 qr.	162
Carnmullenagee, 1 qr.	40
Carrowintosane, 1 qr.	55
Tumona, 1 qr.	45
Old Castle in Tulsk	106
Cornmullenagee	40
Total Acres in Ogula Parish	3,002

Killhooly *Parish.*

Lissinquirke, 4 qrs.	98
Corbally in Ardkina	65
Ardekena	88
Lissnanean	27
Derryquirke	101
Clooneagh and Clooncurr, 2 qrs.	241
Curgarroff, 1 qr.	108
Ardkeena, 2 qrs.	127
Clooncullane, 1 qr.	70
Runney, 1 qr.	42
Corrobegg, 1 qr.	35
Cloongarra, 1 qr.	43
Corboy, 2 qrs.	98
Cloonartbegg, 1 qr.	46
Lissafooka, 1 qr.	46
Cloonartmore, 2 qrs.	77
Ballybrehen, 1 qr.	40
Ballybrehen the other	36
Killhooly, 1 qr.	63
Corker, ½ qr.	48
Grange, 4 qrs.	797
Total Acres in Killhooly Parish	2,296

Clooncraff Parish.

Cloonecat and Coolmeen	270
Coylmore, 1 qr.	98
Drumamollin, 1 qr.	49
Cloonahey, 1 qr.	46
Curkenogh, 1 qr.	31
Curgarrow	10
Lehorrow in Drumless	42
Cummeen	48
Carrowkeel	61
Carrowkeel the other	40
Kinnard More and Kinnard Begg	102

Clooncraff Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Kye	101
Cloncraff, 1 qr.	121
Doneen, 1 qr.	103
Cloonglassny, 1 qr.	86
Cloonglassny, 1 qr.	16
Cloonglassny, 1 qr.	16
Drumod, 1 qr.	15
Incadan, 2 cts.	76
Cloongawane	33
Leharrow, 1 qr.	69
Cloncosker	29
Clonshee, 1 qr.	65
Total Acres in Clooncraff Parish	1,527

Aghrim Parish.

Corrys	237
Carnmullymashee	33
Killcroy	38
Beabragh	151
Keilogues	12
Ardloe	60
Aghrim, 4 qrs.	482
Boyanagh Item, 1 qr.	128
Clonfadbeg, 1 qr.	74
Lackan, 1 qr.	80
Clonfadmore, 1 qr.	109
Clonakenery, 1 qr.	27
Tevamore, Killanadran, Drimvoodan and Lecarrow	300
Toberbridy	19
Lysnenorane, 1 qr.	58
Bryanmore	30
Tullynahirke, 1 qr.	43
Grange, 2 qrs.	150
Carrokella and Roane	35
Muflaghreagh and Carricklum	30
Barnaboy	21
Carginduff, 1 qr.	23
Polemaghill, 1 qr.	27
Curneagh, 1 qr.	21
Curlosta, 1 qr.	23
Aghafadda, 1 qr.	16
Aghacandis, 1 qr.	22
Ardleckna, 2 qrs.	168
Brayanbegg, 1 qr.	16
Ardlim, Killereagh and Graglagh	222
Lysavilla, ½ qr.	57
Creaghnakirke	28
Killcanaran, 1 qr.	49
Carroreagh	280
Lyssue, 1 qr.	64
Ardsallagh, 1 qr.	59
Lysadorn and Ardboy	225
Total Acres in Aghrim Parish	3,417
Total Acres of Parishes in Roscommon Barony	31,911

ATHLONE BARONY.

St. Peter's Parish.

Athlone, also Bullock	183
Munksland Killamagh	522
Cloonown, 1 qr.	367
Cagnelavane, 1 qr.	165
Cloonkelly, 1 cart.	80
Roscoregh, 1 d°	125
Total Acres in St. Peter's Parish	1,442

Drum Parish.

Cloonrologh, 1 qr.	390
Cranagh, 1 cart.	142

Drum Parish—*continued.*	
Crannagh, 1 cart.	90
Cloongauna, 1 d°	270
Crannagh, 1 d°	150
Kelly, also Shanvoy	28
Shanvoy, 2 carts.	95
Cappagheglass in Shanvoy	49
Keeloys, also Knockleavan	28
Moyne, 3 carts.	371
Caraghnacton	69
Cloonarke, 1 qr.	399
Killerogh	100
Lissdallore	44

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——Athlone Barony—*continued.*

Drum Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Creghane, Curraghfill, and Drumdardett	259
Bellragh	73
Tadduff	79
Corrighleen	100
Ardhenan	229
Carryroe	53
Tadduffe	52
Creagh	112
Killen	52
Cortaneelagh and Ardnewane	120
Total Acres in Drum Parish	3,354

Killtoom Parish.	
Barrybegg, a parcel	177
Barrymore, half of Moyaremon, and two islands in the bog	286
Carroughnagh and Carrowkeel	344
Ballygronan	244
Stravara and Mullagh, 2 cts.	146
Knocknavoil, 1 ct.	82
Ballymullavill, also Keelogh	44
Athough, 1 ct.	76
Carrowheny	247
Carrowintoghane, 3 cts.	104
Cloghans 1 qr.	200
Teamore, 1 qr.	304
Carrowmoragh	240
Moyvannon, 1 qr.	328
Killtoome, ½ qr.	58
Carricke, 1 qr.	161
Carrowknowly, 1 qr.	155
Shanballymonny	26
Sharavavanus, 1 qr.	170
Carrownowere, Lissnabane, and Flegans, 1 qr.	228
Carrowderry	150
Total Acres in Kiltoom Parish	3,770

Cam Parish.	
Ardmullin, 1 qr.	300
Beekeenes ½ qr.	93
Derry, ½ qr.	100
Derrygiad	100
Gortneside, ½ qr.	102
Tubberiddy	161
Carrowgarrow and Laghill, 1 qr.	163
Syvunnan, 7 cts.	289
Shanbally, Caddagh, 1 qr.	38
Cam and Caher, 4 qrs.	457
Killclare, 2 qrs.	440
Grange, 2 qrs.	452
Garrylegg, 1 qr.	153
Cornegee, 1 qr.	154
Iskerbane, 1 qr.	127
Turlaghnamagh, Caspaghnamore and Gurtfree	247
Coolegarry, ½ qr.	50
Derrydonacahel, ½ qr.	58
Liscorradeey, Cornell, 1 qr.	214
Cahelon, 1 qr. Lissingormagallagh and Loykeenbrack	193
Garnyfort, 1 qr.	195
Coolnegire, 2 qrs.	581
Lisscam, 1 ct.	39
Gurtassolboy, 1 ct.	50
Lisscort, 1 ct.	40
Caldraghbeg, 1 qr.	71
Curnegeerogh, also Carrick	277
Lisnegree, ½ qr.	88
Inseroe, also Badboy	28
Ballyboyne, ½ qr.	92
Total Acres in Cam Parish	5,352

Taughmaconnel Parish.	Acres.
Esker, Derrenhole part of Esker	200
Killmore, 1 ct.	30
Cloonlagan, 4 cts.	742
Ballyhim, Taughmaconnell	131
Sharduff and the glebe	119
Knock, 1 qr.	152
Glamagh in Taughmore	113
Turloghmore, 1 qr.	127
Armagh, 3 qrs.	352
Shean, ½ qr.	64
Kilkenny, 1 qr.	129
Castlesamson, 11 cts.	371
Corkepp, called Sheanemort Gormeskall, ½ qr.	67
Carrowheerane, 1 qr.	123
Burnard, ½ qr.	82
Callatrahan, Carrownagaltry, 1 cartron, the half of Burnard	94
Carrownagaldry, 1 ct. and Gurtooly, ½ qr.	166
Carrownagadry, 1 qr.	38
Laghanebally, ½ qr.	50
Clooncaldreen, 1 qr.	156
Joherntagh, ½ qr.	38
Turlaghnacopple and Shevally, 1 qr.	102
Shanballyduff, ½ qr.	67
Coroghboy by several names	297
Killegan, 4 qrs.	659
Bealvanny, ½ qr.	68
Carrowin in Killbegny	103
Baroneagh, 2 qrs. and Controversy, 4 acs.	422
Clooncoran	18
Cloondrum	40
Cloonbegney, 1 qr.	104
Trukeel, also Loghanebally	60
Campegagh, ½ qr.	78
Cloongeen, ½ qr.	126
Dondermall, ½ qr.	50
Total Acres in Taughmaconnell Parish	5,538

Dysert Parish.	
Derrycuhellen Tevogh	108
Tyvaghmore, ½ qr.	205
Tyvaghmore, 1 ct.	62
Tyvaghbegg, 1 qr.	179
Balliglass, ⅔rds.	93
Milltown, 2 qrs. Ballyglass and Rowen in Dysert	550
Killinvologh, 1 qr.	145
Kellnarvagan, 1 qr.	89
Tullyneny, 1 qr.	90
Glanreagh, 1 qr.	60
Shanbally Simon, 1 qr.	54
Kilbane, 1 qr.	64
Ardcoleman, 1 qr.	104
Shaunballysimmons	33
Total Acres in Dysert Parish	1,836

St. John's Parish.	
Ranalag,	548
Carnbegg, ½ qr.	81
Carnaghest, 1 qr.	330
Carnaghwest, 1 qr.	200
Carrowpader, 1 qr.	310
Lower Carrowneever	114
Upper Carrowneever	100
Knockshean, 1 qr.	174
Carrownamore	191
Renegan, 1 qr.	563
Warren, ½ qr.	63
Ballybrogan, ½ qr.	85
Glebe	11
Bellmuck, Crogan and Cappagh	214
Ballybegg	152

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——Athlone Barony—*continued.*

St. John's Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Knockanyconnor	152
Tylrodan, 1 qr.	256
Killvigan, 1 qr.	140
Total Acres in St. John's Parish	3,684

Taughboy Parish.

Carrowkeel, 1 qr.	94
Carrowmore, 1 qr.	100
Lisnamanaugh, 1 qr.	63
Kilmavan, 1 qr.	139
Lissnamughah, 1 qr.	143
Cloonught, 1 qr.	86
Carrownarly, 3 cts.	107
Killnokeery, ½ qr.	69
Carrowenlare, ½ qr.	111
Mullaghbidah, ½ qr.	29
Carrownlare, ½ qr.	66
Aghnapenpole, ½ qr.	50
Ballymahon, 1 ct.	36
Cooltober, 1 qr.	75
Shanballyhiskey, 1 ct.	12
Lissafoker, 1 ct.	66
Turrock, 4 ct.	503
Twepenbegg, ½ qr.	99
Turpenmore, ½ qr.	108
Ballyfornen, 1 qr.	152
Creghermore, ½ qr.	113
Clogankeeny, ½ qr.	162
Taughboy	209
Carreuentarue	69
Total Acres in Taughboy Parish	2,661

Taugshrara Parish.

Carroward, 1 qr.	159
Carruckngo, ½ qr.	59
Carrowentample, 1 qr.	32
Claseler, 1 qr.	157
Carrineal, 1 qr.	100
Tamenaghogateragh	151
Trinsenaghgateragh	98
Trinsbenagh	100
Killinvony, 1 ct.	153
Atheiknockane and Ereck, 3 ct.	167
Exuckbagg, 1 qr.	31
Carruckmore	43
Cloghinashade	52
Killerkeenny also Leanvally	36
Cloonagh, 1 qr.	96
Cloonlegan, 1 qr.	357
Cloomagalla, ½ qr.	160
Cloondury, ½ qr.	103
Mountalbott, 1 qr.	226
Dundermott, two-thirds, Dundermott, 1 qr.	173
Killardkeelan, Dundermott, 1 qr.	69
Dundermott, ½ qr.	92
Curraghapallas, 1 ct.	59
Killerkell, 1 ct.	37
Lissnacaldragh, 1 qr.	170
Carrowentary, 1 qr.	108
Carroweterna, 1 qr.	159
Total Acres in Taughsrara Parish	3,147

Rahara Parish.

Batty and Raharabegg, 2 qrs. and 18 acres of Controversy	346
Carrowintample, 1 qr. and 8 acres of glebe	140
Goreteple in Carrowmore, 1 ct.	47
Syon Cane, 1 ct.	39
Carrowmore, ½ qr.	79
Rowerkelly, ½ qr.	96
Killmass, ½ qr.	66
Cormnon to killmass, Rowerkelly, Gurthfadda, Barnaped and Lockan	32

Rahara Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Gorteasagh and Gurtfadda, ½ qr.	57
Tyrmore in Carrowkelly, 1 ct.	22
Carrowkeely, ½ qr.	40
Gurraghderoghly, ½ qr.	19
Lissdavill Shane, ½ qr.	50
Barrincullen, ½ qr. and 18 acres in Controversy between it and Lissdavel	79
Barnycullen, ½ qr.	71
Gortbendy, 2 cts. and ½ Cloonyan in Carrowkeel, 1 ct.	80
Carrowmoons, 1 qr.	79
Carrghnava, ½ qr.	51
Tobernaclafry, ½ qr.	58
Gorbridony, 1 qr.	26
Lacken, 3 qrs.	162
Glanvins, 1 ct.	30
Glanvin, 1 ct.	19
Barnaphorke, 1 ct.	63
Killenadlemee	113
Cannonrene, 1 ct.	20
Gostory, 1 ct.	16
Cappaghnasmora, 1 ct.	20
Carrownomonagh, 1 ct.	30
Carrownamagh, 3 ct.	78
Tobeconnor in Rowerkelly Gurt	70
Gurtoagonny	43
Total Acres in Rahara Parish	2,148

Killinvoy Parish.

Lissnapora in Kelly, ½ qr. Killinreagh	157
Killa, Gortnamagh, 1 ct.	93
Tyrmore, 1 ct.	29
Gurtfadda and Gurtfrewnagh	37
Killmore, 1 ct.	62
Learowfrewnagh, 1 ct.	22
Knockgarron, 1 ½ qr.	16
Lissgarrow, ½ qr.	79
Killboy, ½ qr.	71
Scregg, 2 qrs.	210
Killmoy, 2 qrs.	394
Glebe	3
Longnamuck, ½ qr.	77
Shevin Gorfodda	22
Carrowdriskill in Garly, 1 qr.	192
Mahane, 1 ct.	33
Cahernamart, ½ qr.	149
Knockokerogheveny in Shraugh	41
Corbally, 3 qrs.	173
Cloonaghboe, 1 ct.	38
Lissmore, ½ qr.	57
Ballyglass, ½ qr.	48
Shanballymount Connor	98
Lissdollan, 1 ct.	45
Cartronperagh, 1 ct.	17
Caldrogh, ½ qr.	56
Lissduff, 1 ct.	46
Ballyglass the other, ½ qr.	35
Cartronfrerogh	32
Cregane in Gaily, 1 ct.	68
Cregane the other	57
Lissnecummy, 1 qr.	125
Gaily, 1 qr.	199
Total Acres in Killinvoy Parish	2,781

Killmyan Parish.

Carry in Ballinlegg, ½ qr.	104
Corry in Portoony 1 ct.	95
Lackane, 1 qr.	55
Cooltona, 1 ct.	47
Tuagh, 5 ct.	268
Skrine, 3 ct.	78
Lissaincadda, 1 ct.	58
Lissaneasky, 1 ct.	107
Kilteash 1 ct.	148

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——Athlone Barony—*continued.*

Killmyan Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Carrick in Killeash	38
Gortohondane, 1 ct.	32
Carrowintample, 1 qr.	92
Moydou, 1 qr.	180
Farbreigy, 1 qr.	82
Tarrowkertane, 1 qr.	74
Knockbryangaree	115
Killglass, 1 qr.	80
Moneymore, 1 qr.	177
Coolafubble, 1 ct.	48
Tubbernagree, 1 cart. in Cargin	58
Teragle Teigue M'Donnell	61
Knockdrimdonnell in Cargin	73
Gurteencloghin in Ballinlegg	57
Corry, ½ qr.	61
Caragau, ½ qr.	213
Laboy in Cerry, 1 cart.	62
Carrowgarrow in Moyoth	61
Killeagh in Ballymurray	35
Ballymurry, 3 carts.	177
Moat, 1 qr.	127
Killtevan, ½ qr.	16
Tuberfin, ½ qr.	86
Keother, ½ qr.	106
Tulerue, ½ qr.	55
Glantober, ½ qr.	133
The other ½ qr.	151
Carrownamadree, ½ qr.	89
Moydow, 1 qr.	39
Knockmoynagh, 1 qr.	48
Glangemeen, 1 qr.	75
Derrynivolda, ½ qr.	40
Carrygamon, ½ qr.	58
Total Acres in Killmyan Parish	3,759

Athleague Parish.	
Turmane, also Kilcomon, 2 qrs. Lissinreagh	178
Derdeel, 1 qr.	42
Knockandangan, Lisserin, and Gorteahell	460
Lissanesallagh	140
Toherkeigh, 1 qr.	120
Carrowreagh, 1 qr.	175
Cloony, 1 qr.	268
Carrowkeel, also Athleague	143
Coolisky Madden	176
Coolesty, Bryan, also Kilmore	261
Keenogh Donellan, ½ qr.	71
Araghty, called Brabanagh, 55 acres, Shaduff 39 acres, Kelly 60, in Raduff 6	210
Keenogh Clanrukard	89
Carrickbegg, also Damagh	165
Carrickherbra 92 acres, also Gurteenclogh Carrowmore 220 acres	368

Athleague Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Lisscoffymadden, ½ qr.	89
Lissnegirre	114
Lisscoffy Kelly	89
Cloony Kelly	117
Glebe	33
Scardane	21
Glanmore	133
Total Acres in Athleague Parish	3,462

Fuerty Parish.	
Cloonyourish, 1 qr.	132
Castlestrange, 3 qrs.	432
Ballintorly, 1 qr.	72
Carreal, 1 qr. and per cell.	202
Cornagier, 1 qr.	100
Carrowkeel	94
Carrowstellan Lessincalna, ½ qr.	120
Cloonlarge in Moyless	96
Qulan, ½ qr.	42
Gurteenbrack, ½ qr.	69
Lissnagrosh also Clonomogh and Clooneen	34
Clogher in Fuerty, 1 qr.	102
Lacarrow	64
Brackloon, ½ qr.	113
The other half quarter	96
Cloonyquin, ½ qr.	45
Cams, 3 qrs.	216
Emlaghnagree, 1 qr.	116
Carrownarly and Lissanvally	137
Oams, the other quarter	105
Coolmeen, ½ qr.	54
Cooly, ½ qr.	102
Ballynascarrow in Fuerty	106
Gortmore, ½ qr.	48
Ballinlugg, 1 qr.	167
Castlecoot and Aghgadbegg	558
Moff, Lissnator and Lissintrim	229
Carderryhugh, 1 qr.	119
Tobervaddy, 1 qr.	200
Ballinacarrow, ½ qr.	74
Tamaghkelly, ½ qr.	146
Aughagour, 1 qr.	250
Aughagadmore, 1 qr.	125
Lissagallane, 3 cts.	462
Cloonyne, 4 qrs.	528
Total Acres in Fuerty Parish	5,549
Total Acres of Parishes in Athlone Barony	48,483

BALLINTOBBER BARONY.

Killbride and Derran Parish.	
Castleton and Carroboy, 2 qrs.	198
Cartrongeeragh, Learrow and Contraversy, 61 acres	31
Kinity, 2 qrs.	295
Stew Connor 1 qr.	667
Dooherty, ½ q.	65
Carrowkeel, ½ qr.	23
Leitrim, 1 qr.	54
Lissinloghtim, 1 qr.	10
Carroward, 1 qr.	107
Carrowhisnagh, 3 cts.	81
Carrowintornan, 1 ct.	74
Mullamunks, Tonlegee and Smahane	608
Rathconor, 2 qrs.	282
Creaghduff, 4 qrs.	432
Tonlegee in Boyanagh, 1 qr.	98
Coolteig, 4 qrs.	559

Killbride and Derran Parish—*continued.*	
Cloonloughlan and Castlehen	302
Boyanagh, 2 qrs.	206
Mundrum, 1 qr.	98
Ballinlegg, 4 qrs.	773
Rathmore, 1 qr.	134
Tully, 1 qr.	115
Cagglebegg, 2 cts.	50
Carrowdreehitt, 1 ct.	99
Dirrane, 4 qrs.	438
Crosstim	124
Cloonaye, 4 qrs.	94
Cloonelly, 8 qrs.	120
Drumdalf, ½ qr.	110
Cloonearogh, 2 qrs.	238
Corbo, 1 qr.	128
Cloonerty, 4 qrs.	80
Carrowbane	106

24.—County of Roscommon——Ballintobber Barony—*continued.*

Killbride and Derran Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Cloony, ⅓ qr.	85
Lisgobban, 1 qr.	118
Carrowerin, 1 qr.	120
Total Acres in Killbride and Derran Parish	7,122

Killkeevan Parish.

Addergoole 1 ct.	63
Cloonydon, 1 qr.	97
Carrowkeel, 1 qr.	88
Lissthomas Roe, 1 qr.	74
Carrowmore, 1 qr.	90
Carrowgarrow, 1 qr.	72
Muloghmore, 1 qr.	59
Carrowdown, 2 qrs.	146
Rockra, 1 qr.	42
Rathbarra, 1 qr.	41
Mautaghbegg, 1 qr.	42
Gobton, 1 qr.	84
Longford, Taugherry	163
Castlerea and Knockroe	126
Rathbegg, 2 qrs.	108
Farnmore, 2 qrs.	284
Granged, 2 qrs.	43
Ballendreamla and Emlogh	275
Tarmongee, 1 qr.	202
Knockmanogh, 1 qr.	108
Lisslelly, 3 cts.	171
Emloghbrack, 1 ct.	109
Behey, 1 qr.	65
Cloondecarrow, 2 qrs.	203
Cloonsellogh, 1 qr.	127
Cloonern and Derrinsenogh	206
Arm Castle and Cloontrask	544
Clooneen, 2 qrs.	381
Cloonslaver, 1 ct.	114
Creaghlohane and Cloonmalis	121
Annaghvicars, 1 ct.	20
Cloondalsh, 1 ct.	116
Annaghalagha, ½ ct.	17
Cloonsuck and Cloonbonny	104
Cloonsuck, the other quarter	54
Coylmore, 1 ct.	65
Clooncan, 2 cts.	148
Taughmaroe,	178
Cloonald, 1 ct.	117
Cloonfower and Doorow, 2 cts.	179
Anoghgoild, ½ ct.	44
Cloonfadda, 1 ct.	23
Mongh, 1 ct.	106
Cloonroghan, 1 ct.	103
Cloontronagh, ½ ct.	40
Cloonbeggle, 1 ct.	342
Brackloon in Muluk	29
Muluk Item	27
Cloonlatton in Annogh	117
Drumalogha, 1 ct.	61
Total Acres in Killkeevan Parish	6,138

Tarmonbarry Parish.

Killcorkey, also Clonmore	1,472
Ballymagrew and Creeve, 1 qr. Knockhan 1 qr. Ballymont, Ballolagh 2½ qr. Ballyally ½, and the four quarters of Tarmonbarry	400
Total Acres in Tarmonbarry Parish	1,872

Ballintober Parish.

Bracklone, 1 qr.	210
Keely, ½ qr.	53
Ballinmaher, 1 qr.	206
Carrowreagh, 1 qr.	92
Knockalakta and Carrowbane	208
Harbooah, 1 qr.	92

Ballintober Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Gorthlahan, also Leharrow	76
Ardnamullagh and Clooncabin	314
Moyan and Rossmeagh, 2 qrs.	219
Ballyfinegan and Gurtnamady	146
Cloybebeg, ½ qr.	95
Ardniskane and Ballyfinegan	275
Ballintober	177
Bohogh, 4 qrs.	291
Cloonherny, 1 qr.	66
Rannelloagh, 1 qr.	126
Total Acres in Ballintobber Parish	2,646

Baslick Parish.

Ballaghaboybegg, 2 qrs.	141
Lissinintagh, 1 qr.	100
Ballyglass, 3 qrs.	908
Lissnahegarrow Carrowintample	148
Caldrogh	87
Knockelegan, 1 qr.	60
Glanvellan, 4 qrs.	544
Kilmurry, 1 qr.	140
Ballenadollaghan Crump, 1 qr.	170
Rosdogh, 1 qr.	177
Carrevy, ½ qr.	79
Castleruby, 3 qrs.	610
Sleven, 1 qr.	210
Tobervillue, 1 qr.	58
Carrowgarry, 1 qr.	160
Rushen, 1 qr.	66
Emlogh, 1 qr.	134
Ratherdagh, 1 qr.	181
Raymoyle, 1 qr.	203
Ballinadollaghan, 1 qr.	224
Baslick, 4 qrs.	360
Lissallow, 4 qrs.	360
Creaghnamaddock, 1 qr.	61
Raherderrin, 1 qr.	260
Lissloghna, 1 qr.	180
Total Acres in Baslick Parish	5,621

Killcorkey Parish

Tullen Rathken	941
Ballypt, in boy aughterrogh	263
Killistor, ½ qr.	100
Ballmt. Faghtorogh, 2 qrs.	196
Ballingare, 2 qrs.	448
Randock, 2 qrs.	175
Killcorky, 2 qrs.	370
Killman and Monboy	89
Rathhenlon and Tully, 1 qr.	61
Derrinone, 2 qrs.	85
Bracklone, also Ballatullaha	119
Total Acres in Killcorky Parish	2,847

Killivan Parish.

Newtown, 1 qr.	186
Cloonsellogh, ½ qr.	71
Clooncraff, ½ qr.	84
Cloontogher Aughmagree, 1 qr.	72
Killinboy and Derrintarke	251
Creeviquin, 1 qr.	100
Killivan, 1 qr.	140
Derrinturke 2 qrs.	49
Clooniskert, 1 qr.	47
Ruanny	15
Gloonmore, 1 qr.	80
Clooncar Woods	25
Derrymt. Carbry, 2 qrs.	67
Cloonmully, 1 qr.	135
Cloonkeen, ½ qr.	86
Tonelegee, 1 ct.	57
Bealderigg, 1 qr.	38
Annoghmore	23

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon——Ballintobber Barony *continued.*

Killivan Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Cloonlarge	18
Doogerrymoore	10
Cloontimullen	43
Total Acres in Killivan Parish	1,597

Killmore Parish.

Cloonuyon, 1 qr.	100
Corliston, ½ qr.	92
Killissney, ½ qr.	64
Drimelevere	77
Corry and Lagagh, ½ qr.	114
Corgallon and Knockenan, 2 qrs.	180
Killmore, 4 qrs.	600
Corlare, ½ qr.	55
Carintanually Abrellatten	52
Dangan O'Beirn and Carliston, 7 cts. Ardmacower Corliston and Tunnabrane	196
Feraghmore and Fearoghbegg, 2 qrs.	211
Aghecassy in Cloonelgan, 1 cartron	—
Rancrouanagh, half-qr.	67
Rew, 1 qr.	137
Clooncash, 1 qr.	60
Killnashenoge, 1 qr.	115
Dangan, Testoragh, and Carlore	142
Moyglass, 2 cts.	122
Mundaffe, 2 cts.	74
Clooneen, 1 ct.	132
Knocknagawnagh, 3 cts.	61
Ballagh, 1 ct.	136
Balliscomny, 2 cts.	308
Clogher, 1 ct.	104
Aghemorrowharle, 1 ct.	30
Cartron, 1 ct.	194
Carrowbane in Callagh	36
Aghalistor, 1 qr.	—
Carrowmore, 1 qr.	123
Tannaghmore	—
Cloonanny, ½ qr.	70
Cloonsellagh, 1 qr.	84
Killbride, ½ qr.	50
Knocknagannaght	69
Total Acres in Killmore Parish	3,855

Killglass Parish.

Killgarrow, 2-4ths qr.	100
Aghnemarley, 4 gns.	143
Derryfukle, 2 gns.	52
Mukenogh, 10 gns.	181
Gillstown, 2 gns.	161
Carrowgawen, ½ gn.	65
Cloonyne in Gillstown	35
Moyglass, 2 gns.	190
Ballymylon by several gns. and qrs.	1,086
Mullaghmacormuck, 8 gns.	295
Knockall, 13 gns.	443
Meelcoony, 1 qr	197
In Ballmt. Kinlekin, 3 gns.	84
Tullyhall, ½ qr. one 1-3d gn.	71
Tully in Ballmt. Kinlekin	60
Tullyballfreeny, 1 gn.	51
Ballifirny, 2 gns.	60
More Item	50
More Item	45
More Item	105
Coylegrossy	45
Tully	31
Tully	15
Learrow	78
Legan	189
Carrowneskeskehin	84
Itim, 1 ct.	28
Cloonoyle, 1 qr.	30
Aghnamarly, 4 gns.	115
Roin	100

Killglass Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Glebe	13
Duminmore in Knockall	100
Ballmt. Keleken, 6 gns.	168
Derrymt. Hurry	72
Aghamanon, 6 gns.	176
Meehanogh, 1 gn.	118
Cargin, 1 gn.	188
Total Acres in Killglass Parish	5,024

Killgefin Parish.

Clooncashillmore, ½ qr.	100
Clooncashellbegg, ½ qr.	50
Cloonshee, 1 qr.	149
Killteevan, otherwise Killshehane, 1 qr.	107
Kappagh, 1 qr.	45
Ballaghnadarna, 1 qr.	47
Carrowintoher	400
Corry, ½ qr.	103
Cloongeragh, 1 qr.	94
Cloonesellagh	164
Carrowreagh, 2 gns.	26
Kellrusky, 1 gn.	39
Glebe in Killgefin	16
Taughneturmore and Taunterbegg	168
Cooltaeker, ½ gn.	136
Killmabeagh and Carrowreagh	202
Gortlean, 1 cart.	27
Twornarmanall, 2 cart.	153
Aughmuch, 1 cart.	104
Carrowmore	107
Aughaweeny, 1 cart.	187
Carroward	91
Total Acres in Killgefin Parish	2,515

Roscommon Parish.

Rathbranon and Tubberbridy, 2 qrs.	258
Ballybridebegg, 1 qr.	84
Ardkeelmore and Ardkeelbeg	218
Ballindall, Balliboohan, Cloonbrack and Cloonbruckney	622
Carrowerne, 1 qr.	91
Loughaneane	39
Ardnenagh 1 qr.	71
Churchpark, Ballindell, and part of Ballypheasan	75
Castlemeadow	36
Lisnemult, 1 qr.	99
Ballinagard, 1 qr.	152
Trust, 1 qr.	144
Carrowcashell, 1 qr.	185
Derrycommon, 1 qr.	175
Ardsallagh, Slevenagee and Gortnaloghra	188
Cloonibern, 1 qr.	140
Lissnecross, 1 qr.	77
Killerny, 1 qr.	113
Ardsallaghmore, 1 qr.	149
Ballybogher, 1 qr.	106
Carrowmore, 1 qr.	145
Cloghernogh, a parcel	27
Another parcel, Item	38
Carrowroe, 1 qr.	164
Lissbriddy, 1 qr.	138
Ballymartinbegg, ½ qr.	27
Ballymartinmore, ½ qr.	83
Emmuo, 2 qrs.	274
Total Acres in Roscommon Parish	3,918

Cloontoskart Parish.

Cloonmunster, 1 qr.	108
Ardaugh, 1 qr.	65
Cloontoskart, 1 qr.	59
Gortgally, 1 qr.	172
Ballylohane, 1 qr.	150

24.—County of Roscommon——Ballintobber Barony *continued.*

Cloontoskart Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Ballyclare, 1 qr.	143
Cloondarrow, 1 qr.	130
Moher, 1 qr.	107
Cloonmoylon, 2 qrs.	—
Roanbegg, Turmt. Eagon, 1 ct.	27
Lissanareagh, ½ qr.	21
Ardanmore and Myanbegg	20
Anrathbegg, 1 qr.	79
Shanballymore, 1 qr.	100
Turloghfoshoge, 1 ct.	15
Corry, 1 ct.	28
Gallaghmaherry, 1 ct.	142
Carrowbane, 1 ct.	86
Coolgarry, 4 gns.	80
Feaghmore and Foaghbegg	36
Curragh, 2 gns.	26
Bunnea, 2 gns.	26
Umbrosemore and Umbrosebegg	22
Gallaghkelly, 4 gns.	78
Total Acres in Cloontoskart Parish	1,720

Killtollogh Parish.

Clooncrumbegg, 1 qr.	30
Cloonroe, 1 ct.	32
Scregine Clonerim, 1 ct.	33
Carrigg, 1 qr.	135
In Ballogh, 4 qrs. Cloonlogh and Ure	531
Cloonmislan Item	328
Cloonagreagh, several parcels	20
Cloongallymore, ¼ ct.	94
Cloongallybegg, ¼ ct.	22
Cloonkehane, 1 ct.	175
Cooslusty, 2 gns.	56
Derrinbrack, 1 ct. Cooltiny, ½ qr. Crosslusty, ¼ qr. another cart. in Cloonboy	193
Cooltny, 1 cart.	10

Killtollogh Parish—*continued.*

	Acres
Knockancarragh, 1 cart.	29
Grange, 1 qr.	175
Kiltullogh, 2 qrs.	286
Pollenall and Killmurry, 2 qrs.	413
Tross, Ross, and Esker	275
Skainagh, 1 cart.	42
Knockane kelly, 1 cart.	31
Cloonfadda, 1 cart.	254
Gurteencamadill, 1 qr.	175
Mough and Gurtavarlow	294
Millterane, 2 qrs. Lisbane and Lissduff	275
Item, 1 qr.	24
Item, 1 qr.	47
Item, 4-5ths of a gneave	31
Castle quarter with half of Caldrogh	224
Caldrogh Castle, ½ qr.	88
Gortnenagh	83
Carrowreagh	114
Barrinnagh	82
Gortneclogh and part of Keherman and Corlory, 2 carts	120
Cartongarry	59
Lissofar so on and Rathleana, 2 qrs.	218
Balligariffe, 2 qrs. and Garrylohane, 3 carts	369
Clograharnan, 1 ct.	38
Clograharnan, 1 ct.	38
The other two cartrons thereof not included in the Tott.	
Coolcam and Cloonfynyh, 2 qrs.	407
Ballinvollin, 1 qr.	82
Ballabane, 3 carts.	66
Ballabane the other, 3 carts.	130
Total Acres in Killtollogh Parish	6,128
Total Acres of Parishes in Ballintobber Barony	51,003

BOYLE BARONY.

Killnemanagh Parish.

Cloonygawnan, 1 qr.	69
Slean, 4 qrs.	53
Callow, 4 qrs.	511
Ballynacarrow, ½ qr.	77
Killnamanagh, ½ qr.	90
Carroreagh, 1 qr.	141
Tullahantogher, 1 qr.	98
Clonmaimoilan, 1 qr.	71
Finagh, 1 qr.	104
Portnecanagh, Carroreagh and Lurga	306
Creen, 1 qr.	106
Carrowkeel and Moyle	156
Tornger, 1 qr.	67
Derrymacogh, 1 qr.	34
Emla, 1 qr.	56
Total Acres in Killnemanagh Parish	1,939

Killbryan Parish.

Kiltesheen and Cloonaghmore, 2 qrs.	78
Fenanerin, 1 qr.	90
Killbryan and Keelogers, 2 qrs.	231
Ballykevican and Carohevican, 2 qrs.	233
Aghnasurn, 1 qr.	127
Amhernagh and Derrymain, 1½ qr.	210
Total Acres in Killbryan Parish	969

Ardcarn Parish.

Ardglass, 1 qr.	125
Corgouer and Kinclare, ½ qr.	108
Carrow Sheels and Ardsallagh	122

Ardcarn Parish—*continued.*

Commer in Ballymuragh, 1½ qr.	51
Commer in Tyteragh	29
Tyreragh, the other three cartrons	59
Lungo in Ballymoragh	55
Ardcumry	87
Ardcarn, Ardrass, Knockvally, also Welane	256
Knockvally in Ardcarn	85
Tarranadrin in Ardcarn	159
Farrinadarragh in Ardcarn	107
Ballyarden	78
Portnedarragh, 1 qr. Urlegan, 1 qr. Killegan and Knockadrogan, 1 qr.	242
Lysrehin	33
Symohill, 1 qr. Cornagh, ½ qr. Ardnick, 1 qr. Carroween and Busher, 1 qr.	306
Carrowagashull, 1 qr.	334
Creevy in Carrick, Due 34 Convy	124
Creevognogollagh in Ardcarn	30
Knockbrack and Longford	141
Knocknavesty, ½ qr.	33
Cloonbane in Knockane, ½ qr.	38
Tannagollogh in Ardcarn	55
Lysmulker, 1 qr.	65
Cloonybryan, 1 qr.	100
Loortan and the Island	26
Cloonakelty	23
Knockvicar	35
Killbryan and Knockaduff	174
Killeen	200
Cloonboyher Boorks, due 4 qrs.	689
Crossna and Aghalton, 2 qrs.	388
Clegno, 1 qr. Carrownacaldry, Lurgo, Moyle, Drumbrack Drumore	111

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——Boyle Barony—*continued.*

Ardcarn Parish—*continued.*

	Acres.
Cornecleigh urnily, ½ qr. Knockadonnell, Glory, Knockglass	69
Lurgo 3 qrs. Derrygirrane 1 ct.	226
Derry, 1 cart. Derrymt. Dooglass derry, Nargid, Item, the several Islands 130, Keeloughs, several parcels 226, in all 510, including Brackloon	510
Drimcornick, 1 qr.	42
Aghrefinaghan, 1 qr.	260
Killnoghna, 1 ct.	185
Total Acres in Ardcarn Parish	5,760

Tumna Parish.

Drumharlogh for Mc Dermot, ½ qr.	43
Innytyra	9
Carrowlogard, 1 qr. Carrowdun	115
Cloonagh, ½ qr.	29
Drumasny, Derrysooagh, Derreen in wood and bog	85
Drumasny, Derrysooagh, Drumi Bylan	200
Aghabane	435
Drimsollogh, 1 qr.	80
Killmakerill	20
Atoagh	109
Drimanabragh	80
Brackloon, Cloonagoroh, Lissduff, Drumard and Derrynasery, 1 cart.	111
Lissfarrellboy coolda yieigh, Knockne, Shenagh and Cloonkeen, 76 carts.	219
Annaghoonaghan	60
Brackloon, 1 cart. Cloonycarry	98
Knockboyanagh, ½ qr.	55
Cloonagaunagh and Cullynrin, 1 qr.	163
Ardcarvill Tunnagar, 1 qr.	
Tullabeagh, 1 cart.	28
Ardlickna	15
Meera, also Tullyhalanan	143
Skeolbehaagh and Sronekeeragh	41
Ingortuesogh and Kilkeens, 2 qrs.	224
Tumna, 4 qrs.	241
Clooniscline and Cloonmane	62
Emla	57
Ardlagh, Tarlartwin, Deringtogh, Rusha, &c.	40
Total Acres in Tumna Parish	2,762

Killukin Parish.

Ardlagh, 1 qr. Castlinto, ½ qr. and Rushin, ½ qr.	226
Enagh, ½ qr.	136
Derryloe	140
Ardmore Rusina, ½ qr. of Castlenell	137
Macnodilla, ½ qr.	47
Turmore	41
Knocknogannagh	61
Carroward, ½ qr.	88
Legvoy, ½ qr.	58
Ardlagh	54
Tunny Martin, ½ qr. and Tullagh, ½ qr.	70
Knocknamain	121
Knockadaltine	88
Mullaghmore	80
Cortober and Cardawna	147
Killukin	101
Drumshancoogh, 1 qr.	88
Drimlion, ½ qr.	115
Ballycoylan, 4 qrs.	325
Codryhitt, 1 qr.	89
Total Acres in Killukin Parish	2,212

Killomod Parish.

	Acres.
Knockreagh, Lysloghlin and Lokin	271
Killtanterane, 1 qr.	90
Killteraragh Killmoda	172
Knockroe, 1 qr. Lorgan, 1 qr. Carrocastle, ½ qr. Skehakin	200
Fenner West	95
Carroreagh Reachest, ½ qr. Toner and Scalp	200
Doghloon	45
Camho	104
Drumballinvill	100
Lissdaly, 1 qr.	116
Drumnin, Mureagh and Killapoge	190
Carreemore and Knockweenowlan	198
Total Acres in Killomod Parish	1,781

Estersnow Parish.

Fass and Ardcorkey, 2 trines	203
Estersnow, 1 qr.	106
Ballinahoogh Cavetown, 1 qr.	80
Tullyboy, 1 trine	88
Tullyvahane, 1 trine	114
Clogher, 1 qr.	86
Leharrownegollagh	37
Cloonsaghane	88
Gloory	54
Ardkenagh, 1 qr.	91
Knockroe	91
Trinnagry	59
Knocknofossoge	141
Cargeencarrogh	129
Treennamarly	78
Carkfree	88
Camlin	120
Carrowkeel, 1 qr.	54
Granaugh, 1 qr.	111
Curneagh	42
Tinnisklin, ½ qr.	27
Carrownagopse	95
Total Acres in Estersnow Parish	1,976

Killcolagh Parish.

Killcola	64
Runaboll and Tullybine	87
Ratallin	275
Carrowmoneen	90
Lackan, 1 qr.	88
Knockglass, 2 qrs.	356
Duneen, 2 qrs.	401
Lagown, Doyly and Mantuars	79
Large and Drishahan	117
Ardagh and Terrage, 1 qr.	106
Cloonierine, ½ qr.	99
Carginacreigh, ½ qr.	36
Total Acres in Killcolagh Parish	1,798

Taughboyne Parish.

Erril, part of Tully Artagh	107
Several Islands thereof	131
Gurtaganna, 1 qr.	120
Cloonarragh	148
Lysdowell, also Coronaghnokane	65
Evenlagh in Cloonocully, 3 carts.	75
Tawnadrisoge, 4 qrs.	298
Lysconnell, *alias* Lysacoyle, 4 qrs.	141
Creevy, 4 qrs.	124
Killmein and Cooliny	256
Aghadristen, 2 qrs.	56
A parcel of Heathy Mountains, Taughboy, Listremneal	144
Aghadristen	28
Aghadristen, 3 carts	67
Loughlin, 4 qrs.	683

24.—County of Roscommon.——Boyle Barony—*continued.*

Taughboyne Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Aghalore, 3 carts	168
Bellymt. Murrogh, 4 qrs.	456
Bohelly Corleave and Ballynashe, 4 qrs.	380
Eden, 4 qrs.	290
Cargery, and its proportion of the mountains	100
Tully	120
Listrimneal, and its proportion of the mountains	44
Grallagh, 1 qr.	118
Lissgaruff, the other fifth	31
Leitrim Igherraragh	181
Ratra, ½ qr.	34
Ratra, ½ qr.	60
Ratra	31
Raheels	102
Carrocuddy	197
Corry	204
Carronaskagh, 2 qrs.	110
Syvannan, 1 qr.	195
Carromass, 1 qr.	75
Lisdady, 1 qr.	118
Cloonshonville and Carrobane	354
Dungan and Carrogariff	153
Lysowell, and proportion of the mountains	71
Aghacurreen, 2 qrs.	183
Taughaboyne, 4 qrs.	631
Killronan, ½ qr.	57
Tighe, 1 qr.	189
Aghagahantalty, 1 qr.	34
Aghaganakill, ½ qr.	28
Carovill Tinagh, 3 carts.	79
Carrowilde, Carroga, Corronagapul	99
Carragin Clontoward	53
Several parcels, item	124
Carroward, also Derrysodora	139
Ballycastle, 4 carts.	315
Cloonfadda, 3 cts. 68, and proportion of the mountains 58	68
Tullylugane, 1 cart.	37
Clegernagh, 1 cart.	97
Kilreddane, 2 parcels Mectagh	558
Carrocashill, ½ qr.	40
Coylogoruff, 4 qrs.	427
Total Acres in Taughboyne Parish	9,193

Boyle Parish.

Killmacroy	300
Drumdu	500
Drumshee Goory Innitaskin	300
Carorcagh	100
Derryleagh	80
Tyvanny and Kilty Branock	120
Tunnacarrow	240
Ballylacknagan	110
Mickmoyne	100
Lower parks and mountains	102
Bell's Park	10
Knocknashee	35
Old Deer Park	340
Ballindrehitt	50
Tarman	60
Mimpole and Tinnyist, Dean's Park	110
Lyssderdrea	340
Knockevro and Ardnegunnell	80
Knockadoobegg	120
Ballymurragh, Mr. Comyns	186
John and William Tyler's, Knockcloy and Leharrow	274
Derrymacurke	100
Leam and Turlaghboy	230
Stone Park	20
Greangemore	300
Killteclantone	100
Killerdoo	30

Boyle Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Carronagera	300
Knockdoo Brusna	200
Knockrush	209
Castleneagh	140
Irrus	600
Warren Ganly's Park	230
Lodford's Park	32
Mitchell's Park	10
Deans's Park	10
John Higgins' Park	15
James Dixon's Park	12
Great Meadow Parks (80) pund	40
Ballybryan, Richard Killerk's Park	80
Crangebeg and Ardskernan	120
Hugh Gallagher's Park	12
Aghnagrange	40
Total Acres in Boyle Parish	6,378

Killronan Parish.

Keder, also Bally Mc Manus	157
Cornmuckellagh, the other ½ qr. part of Annagh	47
Ardiguagh, 1 ct. Carrockow Mohill, ¼ ct. and Annagh, 1 cart.	51
Aghorgin and Cooltragh, 3 cts. Moyhill, Conreagh, Coorlaghkeogh	38
Cordrumina Mora, 1 ct. in Carynagh	123
Cordruminbeggin Carnagh, 3 carts	11
Aghabane, 1 ct.	23
Ballaghannan, ¾ ct.	17
Sarrogh, ½ qr.	41
Callbangooragh, 1 ct.	12
Killbane Chore, ½ qr. and ½ ct. Lissanelon, 1 ct. and Caputt	160
Tullenheighlin, 1 cart.	34
Creaghneaghlogh and Seda, 1 cart. Suragh	30
Altigowlan, pl. of Glan, 1 cart.	123
Cargan affarnat, 1 ct. Skeltmena, 1 ct. Creaghnalavy, ½ ct.	89
Strabane in Shray, 3 ct.	28
Taughleaghin in Glann, 1 ct.	30
Caldrunigangarmonglan, 3 cts.	75
Derry Gallen, ½ ct.	4
Caronalla, ½ qr. and Greena	61
Keelogues, 1 ct. part of Mohill	20
Carrygally, 1 ct.	16
Killronan, 4 qrs.	309
Corrybeg, 1 ct.	13
Corrygedrane, 1 qr.	53
Dromore	96
Cowlin, 2 qrs. Shrigh	321
Knockranny, part of Anagh	63
Mohill, 2 qrs. and two-thirds of a cart.	115
Cregarrow, one-third cartron	9
Anardcullen, 1 ct. Inaghvall Ligon, 1 ct. Derine, 1 ct. Creaghrenleave in Glann	110
Grossvally, 1 ct. Grosserin risagh, 1 ct.	64
Lorgonboy, 1 cart.	42
Carrobane, 1 cart	14
Total Acres in Killronan Parish	2,399

Creave Parish.

Creave, 4 qrs.	336
Corballynahinch, Carballynahinch and Carballymeehan	236
Cartron of Boheroe	38
Corgorriff, 1 qr.	133
Lissnagraynea	38
Raherdegra	50
Cloonibryan in Lenger	18
Lurgon, 1 qr.	80
Curboy, 1 qr.	44
Cooltogher	18

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon.——Boyle Barony—*continued.*

Creave Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Gurtnacross	34
Moyheedon, 2 qrs.	112
In Moyheedon	71
In Moyheedon, 2 qrs.	245
Atinaghgrona	61
Ballyvolloghan and Curleisine	128
Runateggle	112
Erablogh	92
Mortry	45
Total Acres in Creave Parish	1,891

Kilmacumsy Parish.

Ardcola, 1 qr.	173
Shanballysolagh	114
Corroy, 1 qr.	116
Sheereavagh	135
Cloonreagh, ½ qr.	77
Caldrogh	88
Carrowcarrane	54
Runarodane, 1 qr.	42
Carrowervn, 1 qr.	55
Cartron Carrowintogher	13
Cartron Carone	13
Carrowintogher	27
Carrowgarry	31

Kilmacumsy Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
The other Carrowgarry	46
Carrowkeel	52
Skermore	109
Gurthnacly	141
Runaharka	63
Lisphilip	48
The other half quarter	42
Carronagellogh	100
Skerbegg, 1 qr.	90
Tartan, 2 qrs.	190
Killmacumsy	267
Skinavart, 1 qr.	64
Lissnabol, 1 qr.	46
Carrowintogher, ½ qr.	99
Feermore, 1 qr.	58
Lissgorriff	127
Carranelia	34
The other Carane	30
Lismacool and Lismullagree	215
Total Acres in Kilmacumsy Parish	2,759

Total Acres of Parishes in Boyle Barony — 41,817

BALLYMOE HALF BARONY.

Oran Parish.

Corbally, 4 qrs.	300
Killneaughty, 2 qrs.	289
Ranew, 2 qrs.	126
Listnaugh, 1 qr.	81
Runabavan and Cloonmalany	167
Newtown, 2 qrs.	131
Creeve, 2 qrs.	65
Terraghfin, 1 qr.	20
Oran, 4 qrs.	400
Carranagallon, 1 qr.	85
Ballidooly, 1 qr.	141
Lissanisky, 1 qr.	59
Leamore, 2 qrs.	118
Imlaghglassny, 2 qrs.	92
Cloongleen, 4 qrs.	200
Emlaghbegg, 1 qr.	64
Emlaghnagree, 1 qr.	35
Emlaghmore, 2 qrs.	142
Total Acres in Oran Parish	2,506

Donnamon Parish.

Ballybrogan, 4 qrs.	373
Emlaghvaddy, 1 qr.	105
Ballyfirnon, 3 qrs.	108
Total Acres in Donnamon Parish	586

Drimatemple Parish.

Sharee, 1 qr.	61
Lurrogh and Ross, 2 qrs.	246
Dundermott, 1 qr.	82
Cloodernagh, 1 qr.	46
Leebeg, ½ qr.	89
Drimatemple, 1 qr.	93

Drimatemple Parish—*continued.*	
Cloongross, 1 qr. called Cloonourough in Ballycaher	193
Ballyelly, Ighter and Oughter	85
Leharrow, 1 qr.	22
Coristoonamaghmore, 1 qr.	114
Curistoonybeg, 1 qr.	82
Toberkeegh, 1 qr.	125
Rathkevervan, 2 qrs.	63
Rathkeevican, 2 qrs.	174
Thenagh, 1 qr.	154
Kellagh, 1 qr.	146
Total Acres in Drimatemple Parish	1,775

Cloonigormican Parish.

Ballinturly, 2 qrs.	157
Ardlakeenmore, 2 qrs.	136
Cloonigormican, 4 qrs.	388
Rathnole, 1 qr.	147
Ardlakeenbegg, Rathcumley, Carrowduff and Lishneekeon, 4 qrs.	589
Shehenegan, 4 qrs.	446
Farragher, 4 qrs.	619
Carrowdrisogh, 1 qr.	100
Rumnamaragh, 1 qr.	73
Carrowbane, 1 qr.	118
Killtullogh, 4 qrs.	379
Ballymaherly, 4 qrs.	380
Total Acres in Cloonigormican Parish	3,532

Total Acres of Parishes in Ballymoe Half Barony — 8,399

Appendix (H.)

ROSCOMMON.

24.—County of Roscommon—*continued.*

MOYCARNON HALF BARONY.

Creagh Parish	Acres.
Ballinasloe, 1 qr.	307
Glewton in Creagh, 1 qr.	59
Teddane, 1 qr.	47
Abbyfory, 2 qrs.	202
Creagh, 1 qr.	117
Tumsarragh, 4 qrs.	740
Killumbrony, 1 qr.	448
Ardnaling, 1 qr.	260
Beagh, 1 qr.	467
Tubrush, 1 qr.	164
Ardcam, ½ qr.	156
Shanballyheegh	22
Cullaghagalla, 1 qr.	110
Coolderry, 1 qr.	177
Total Acres in Creagh Parish	3,276

Moore Parish.	
Drumalagh, 1 qr.	357
Tarvanlarvee, ½ qr.	172
Killaghty, 1 qr.	226
Keely, 1 qr.	124

Moore Parish—*continued.*	Acres.
Rathpheak, 1 qr.	147
Killcash and Ballshanboy	553
Tullagh, 1 qr.	62
Doorymeekey, 1 qr.	476
Tullaghanmore also Cloonaboy in woods and island Woodney	860
Moore, 1 qr.	333
Taely, 2 qrs.	568
Cornshunney, 1 qr.	130
Cloonfadda, 1 qr.	187
Cregan, 1 qr.	163
Roglabegg, 1 qr.	96
Cloonshash and Cloonferry	85
Cloonloodon, 2 qrs.	533
Carrin, ½ qr.	186
Cullagh, 1 qr.	225
Total Acres in Moore Parish	5,483
Total Acres of Parishes in Moycarnon Half Barony	8,759

BARONY TOTALS.

	Acres.
Roscommon Barony	31,911
Athlone Barony [	48,483
Ballintobber Barony	51,003
Boyle Barony	41,817
Ballymoe Half Barony	8,399
Moycarnon Half Barony	8,759
County at large	190,372

25.—County of SLIGO.

(No Return.)

26.—County of TIPPERARY.

TIPPERARY.

SIR,

Your communication of the 18th ultimo did not arrive at my office, until the morning of the 29th of same month, in consequence, I suppose, of a mistake in the direction, and the delay of cross posts.

As there is not a county in Ireland which requires a New Survey and Valuation more than Tipperary, I lose no time in giving you every information in my power, but which I fear is very imperfect.

The Return, No. 1, of the acreable contents of the baronies, I believe to be far short of the real number of arable acres; and, if such be the case, then two evils are to be apprehended, one or other of which must necessarily occur; viz. either the baronial collector levies the cess for the excess of acres, beyond the number stated in his warrant, or an unequal assessment on the individuals of the barony takes place; for instance, by having one landholder charged for every acre in his possession, whilst another, on the contrary, is not called upon for half of what he should in justice pay.

The accompanying form of treasurer's certificate and collector's oath (No. 4) I beg to send to you, to show how the first evil is endeavoured to be checked; nothing but a new survey will remove the other grievance.

The scale, (No. 2), on which the sum of the county at large presentments is apportioned on the different baronies, is not so disproportioned as the acreable contents of the baronies might at first lead you to suppose, for the quality of the lands in some of the baronies amply compensates for the quantity.

Clonmel, April 1, 1824.

Amb^r Lane,
Treasurer, County Tipperary.

Appendix (H.)

TIPPERARY.

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——Yes; a Map of the roads, considered so imperfect and inaccurate as never to be referred to.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The Map was finished in the year 1799, by Neville Bath, Engineer: it cost 1,500*l.*; does not specify the number of inches to the mile, but suppose it above an inch to each mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Boundaries of Parishes, &c. are so indistinctly marked, that a reference is never made to it.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——*Vide* Return, No. 1. This return is copied from an old MSS. book in the Treasurer's office, on which the Warrants are grounded. No lesser denomination than a Parish is set forth.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——*Vide* Return, No. 2. The Scale is taken from the old MSS. book in the Treasurer's office, from which the Return, No. 1, is taken.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?—— By a computation of so much for every hundred acres in the Barony. The Treasurer sends the accompanying Warrant, No. 3, formerly issued by him to a Collector; by it the nature of the applotment will be better understood than by any description which can be here given of it.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the Contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book, nor any other official document than the one by which the Treasurer was enabled to furnish the Returns, Nos. 1 and 2.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23; if there is, return a Copy thereof?——Such a Table has not been formed.

N° 1.

The County Tipperary contains Eleven Baronies and Three Corporations, 154 Parishes, and 425,074 Acres; videlicet.

1.—Iffa and Offa East.

Nine Parishes—viz.

	Acres.
1. Inuislonaughty, containing	3,586
2. Lisronagh and Kiltigan	2,402
3. Kilmurry	4,064
4. New Chapel	3,066
5. Carrick and Newtown St. Nicholas	2,597
6. Kilgrant and Rathronan	3,079
7. Kilshulan and Kellaloan	2,669
8. Temple Etney	2,044
9. Kilcash	3,327
Nine parishes, containing	26,834

2.—Iffa and Offa West.

Fifteen Parishes—viz.

1. Darragrath, containing	2,079
2. Tullamelon	1,594
3. Rochestown	571
4. Mullogh	786
5. Newcastle	1,607
6. Neddins	1,256
7. Ardfuman	922
8. Shanrahan	3,329
9. Templetenny	3,318
10. Tubrid	6,117
11. Tullohortin	2,193
12. Ballybacon	2,996
13. Whitechurch	1,098
14. Mortlestown	1,107
15. Caher	6,838
Fifteen parishes, containing	37,811

3.—Middlethird.

Twenty-three Parishes—viz.

	Acres.
1. Drangan, containing	2,751
2. Cloneen	2,109
3. Kiltenan	2,501
4. St. Johnstown	2,718
5. Moorestown Kirk	1,928
6. Ballysheehan	4,492
7. Erry	733
8. Peppardstown	2,721
9. St. John Baptist Grange	2,265
10. Kilconnel	1,307
11. Mogarbane	2,445
12. Railstown	467
13. Tullamaine	1,895
14. Red City	2,135
15. Coolmundry	1,225
16. Rath Cool	3,026
17. Magonry	1,017
18. St. Patrick's Rock	7,483
19. Knock Graffon	5,088
20. Boyton rath	1,177
21. Outrath	899
22. Ardmayle	2,678
23. Geale	2,546
Twenty-three parishes, containing	55,606

4.—Clanwilliam.

Twenty-two Parishes—viz.

1. Relegmuny, containing	8,770
2. Templeanirry	2,695
3. Rathliney	1,304
4. Kilfeacle	3,328
5. Killadriffe	1,897

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

4.—Clanwilliam—*continued.*

	Acres.
6. Clonbullog	1,047
7. Killshane	1,376
8. Cordangan	1,645
9. Cloupet	1,157
10. Tipperary	2,822
11. Shronehill	1,551
12. Bruis	1,982
13. Clonbeg	2,801
14. Latten	1,810
15. Emly	5,046
16. Templebreedan	834
17. Cullen	1,572
18. Solahidmore	3,973
19. Solahidbeg	1,153
20. Kelmucklin	219
21. Templenoe	1,660
22. Donohill	2,119
Twenty-two parishes, containing	50,761

5.—Slievardagh.

Thirteen Parishes—viz.

1. Bowlick, containing	3,238
2. Modeshill	1,643
3. Lismolin	2,660
4. Graystown	3,134
5. Cloneen	1,746
6. Kilvemnon	5,060
7. Ballingarry	7,489
8. Mooney	756
9. Grange Mockler	4,648
10. Fermor	2,919
11. Killenaule	3,036
12. Croughane	3,028
13. Kilcooley	4,582
Thirteen parishes, containing	43,939

6.—Kilnemanagh.

Ten Parishes—viz.

1. Castletown, part of Doon and Toom, containing	2,933
2. Donohill and Aughacrue	2,716
3. Kilpatrick	1,297
4. Ballintemple	2,019
5. Aughterlugue	2,054
6. Clonoulty	5,301
7. Cloher, and part of Rathkannan	3,807
8. Moyalliffe Terdines, and part Ballycahile	4,331
9. Tempbeg, Oughterragh and Sherry	3,381
10. Glankeen	7,339
Ten parishes, containing	35,178

7.—Eliogarty.

Thirteen Parishes—viz.

1. Thurlstown & Casseslands, containing	2,186
2. Thurles	5,561
3. Drom	3,212
4. Loughmore, Eastern	2,347
5. Loughmore, Western	2,974
6. Holycross	2,910
7. Ballycahill	811
8. Burris	3,814
9. Rahelty	1,894
10. Muckarkey	3,607
11. Moyne	3,586
12. Templemore	3,423
13. Inch	1,629
Thirteen parishes, containing	37,954

8.—Ikerrin.

Nine Parishes—viz.

	Acres.
1. Killea, containing	2,998
2. Boonrey	4,498
3. Corbally	2,560
4. Templetoohy	2,436
5. Templeree	1,270
6. Killevenagne	2,357
7. Barnane	3,967
8. Roscrio	2,784
9. Rhanavagne	2,252
Nine parishes, containing	25,122

9.—Owney and Arra.

Nine Parishes—viz.

1. Castletown, containing	3,027
2. Burgess	2,099
3. Youghall	3,717
4. Kilmastulla	2,038
5. Templekelly	3,334
6. Kilcomenty	1,834
7. Kilvolane	2,835
8. Kilnerath	2,876
9. Killoscully	3,156
Nine parishes, containing	24,916

10.—Lower Ormond.

Seventeen Parishes—viz.

1. Lorra, containing	6,220
2. Durra	5,640
3. Modereny	5,046
4. Loughkeen	4,531
5. Knigh	2,422
6. Uskane	2,934
7. Bunisokan	2,050
8. Eglish	2,278
9. Clough Prior	1,819
10. Arderoney	3,014
11. Killadernor	1,773
12. Ballengarry	3,264
13. Finnoe	1,820
14. Ferryglass	3,140
15. Part of Nenagh	698
16. Kilbarron	3,761
17. Monsea and Dromineer	3,415
Seventeen parishes, containing	53,825

11.—Upper Ormond.

Fourteen Parishes—viz.

1. Aughnameddle, containing	5,361
2. Latteragh	1,422
3. Ballymackey	3,837
4. Ballygibbon	1,245
5. Kilkerry	1,245
6. Templederry	1,895
7. Kilrone	1,253
8. Ballymanaclony	2,305
9. Lisbonny	2,485
10. Dolla	1,709
11. Kilmore	5,534
12. Killaniff	2,837
13. Part of Nenagh	1,083
14. Templedowney	917
Fourteen parishes, containing	33,128

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

TIPPERARY.

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

GRAND TOTAL.

County of Tipperary contains Eleven Baronies; viz.

				Acres.
1.	Barony of Iffa and Offa East,	9 Parishes, containing	- -	26,834
2.	— Iffa and Offa West,	15 d° - - - - -		37,811
3.	— Middlethird - -	23 d° - - - - -		55,606
4.	— Clanwilliam - -	22 d° - - - - -		50,761
5.	— Slievardagh - -	13 d° - - - - -		43,939
6.	— Kilnemanagh - -	10 d° - - - - -		35,178
7.	— Eliogarty - - -	13 d° - - - - -		37,954
8.	— Ikerrin - - -	9 d° - - - - -		25,122
9.	— Owney and Arra -	9 d° - - - - -		24,916
10.	— Lower Ormond -	17 d° - - - - -		53,825
11.	— Upper Ormond -	14 d° - - - - -		33,128
	Parishes -	- 154 - - -	Acres - -	425,074

To the above are *to be added*,
The Corporation of Clonmel, in the barony of Iffa and Offa East.
D° - - - of Cashel } in the barony of Middlethird.
D° - - - of Fethard }

Note.—There is no record specifying the number of acres in each corporation, but the tax apportioned on them is applotted by their respective inhabitants in parish vestries.

N° 2.

SCALE of Apportionment of the Sum of the County at large Presentments among the respective Baronies.

BARONIES.	For every £.100 granted on County at large.			For every £.10,000 granted on County at large.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Iffa and Offa East - - - - - - -	12	3	2	1,215	16	8
Iffa and Offa West - - - - - -	9	14	—	970	—	—
Clanwilliam - - - - - - -	13	4	10	1,324	3	4
Middlethird - - - - - - -	15	2	4	1,511	13	4
Slievardagh - - - - - - -	7	1	10	709	3	4
Kilnemanagh - - - - - - -	5	12	8	563	6	8
Eliogarty - - - - - - - -	8	—	—	800	—	—
Ikerrin - - - - - - - -	5	17	2	585	16	8
Upper Ormond - - - - - - -	6	13	6	667	10	—
Lower Ormond - - - - - - -	11	5	2	1,125	16	8
Owney and Arra - - - - - - -	3	1	4	306	13	4
Corporation of Clonmel - - - -	1	5	—	125	—	—
D° - - - Cashel - - - - -	—	16	8	83	6	8
D° - - - Fethard - - - - -	—	6	2	30	16	8

This Scale is taken from the old MSS. book in the Treasurer's office, which contains the list of the baronies and parishes as returned in N° 1.

It will be seen, by adding up the column, that there is an excess of 3*s.* 10*d.* on every 100 *l.* and so in proportion on larger sums: the Treasurer deducts, as equally as he can from each baronial proportion, a sum which will make the remainder amount to a sum exactly equal to that granted by presentment on the county at large. For instance; if the sum of presentments on the county at large be 10,000*l.* the scale would make an excess of 19*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; whereupon the Treasurer deducts proportionally such excess from each baronial proportion, so as that the sum total of the apportionment will tally with the amount of the presentments granted on the county at large.

Appendix (H.)

TIPPERARY.

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

N° 3.

County Tipperary to wit. } Presentments of the Grand Jury at General Assizes held at Clonmell in and for said County, the 21st March 1823.

We find and present, That the several sums following be forthwith applotted by Ambrose Lane, ex-treasurer, upon the county at large, and levied and raised by the several high constables, and paid in to the treasurer, to be by him paid over for the following uses:

	£.	s.	d.
To pay Earl Glengall and others for new line of road	206	18	6
— H. Harvey and rent of gaol ground	138	6	2
— Rt. Hon. Colonel Bagwell d°	12	16	3
— Representatives of Samuel Grubb d°	36	—	—
— Right Hon. Colonel Bagwell, rent ground new Court House	34	2	6
— Governors of House of Industry in aid of same	500	—	—
— D° for Lunatic Asylum	300	—	—
— Inspector-General for Prisons, his inspect[n]	20	—	—
— Mr. Vowell gaoler, salary	270	—	—
— Same for prisoners fees	12	19	7
— Lacune Cleary, deputy gaoler, salary	50	—	—
— Same for fees	22	3	7
— Same for like	11	—	—
— Same for like	6	6	9
— Same for like	6	18	1
— *Mrs. Cleary, mistress of gaol, salary*	7	10	—
— Rev. Wm. *Stephenson for bread for gaol*	743	2	6
— Same blankets and coals d°	391	12	6
— Same straw and petty necessaries	180	—	—
— The gaol committee to erect a tread-mill	400	—	—
— Rev. W. Stephenson P. chaplain to gaol	25	—	—
— Same as local inspector to d°	50	—	—
— Rev. T. Hannery, R. C. chaplain to d°	25	—	—
— Gerald Fitzgerald, surgeon to d°	85	6	3
— Dr. Radford, physician to house of industry	50	—	—
— Denis Phelan, apothecary to gaol	32	14	6
— Same for small necessaries	24	1	—
— George Graham, for iron work in gaol	53	3	6
— John Proctor d°	34	8	6
— T. Prendergast, deputy-governor	25	—	—
— Mr. Vowell for stationery	10	—	—
— Colonel Pennefather, rent of Cashell bridewell	10	—	—
— James Jordan keeper, d° salary	20	—	—
— Same as C. H. keeper	4	—	—
— Thomas Grady, contractor for slating	6	16	6
— Mr. O'Donnell for prisoners bread	44	13	6
— James Jordan for repairs	1	9	—
— Same for fuel and straw	8	16	3
— Sir H. R. Carden, rent Templemore bridewell	5	—	—
— Robert Holmes, keeper d°	5	—	—
— Same fuel and straw	7	5	—
— Same prisoners bread	3	11	3
— Peter Holmes, rent Nenagh bridewell	6	10	—
— Strangman Levitza, keeper d°	20	—	—
— Same C. H. Keeper	4	—	—
— Same prisoners bread	54	9	7
— Samuel Levitzer and Geo. Charles, contractors d°	9	2	—
— R. Love, bridewell keeper, Tipperary	5	—	—
— Same prisoners bread	1	11	6
— Same fuel and straw	1	5	—
— Henry Sarjent, rent, Cahir bridewell	5	—	—
— Mr. Murphy, keeper d°	5	—	—
— Same fuel and straw	4	15	3
— Same prisoners bread	4	13	9
— Earl Llandaff, rent Thurles bridewell	13	—	—
— Thomas Tannin, C. H. keeper in Thurles	4	—	—
— Mr. Crowe, sessions house keeper	20	—	—
— Same prisoners bread	19	5	—
— Same straw, &c.	6	5	—
— Benjamin England, bridewell keeper, Roscrea	5	—	—
— Nathaniel Dunn, for prisoners bread	3	7	10
— Same for fuel and straw	—	17	4
— Mr. Stapleton, bridewell keeper, new Birmingham	5	—	—
— Same straw, fuel, &c.	1	13	3
— Thomas Towers, rent Brakane bridewell	5	—	—
— John Hasket, keeper d°	5	—	—
— James Green, keeper Newport d°	5	—	—
— James Butler, C. H. keeper, Clonmell	10	—	—
— Same S. H. keeper d°	5	—	—

Appendix (H.)

TIPPERARY.

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
To pay James Butler, for fuel and candles	4	–	–
— Same - - - stationery	5	–	–
— Ambrose Lane, ex-treasurer, salary	35	–	–
— Same - - rent of an office	34	2	6
— Same - - money advanced witnesses	127	–	9
— Same - - poundage on October sessions	151	–	6
— Same - - for additional security	50	–	–
— Frederick Falkiner, C. Crown for stationery	15	–	–
— Same - - for executing duties	10	–	–
— Same - - for his attendance this assizes	10	–	–
— Same - - making returns to Parliament	104	10	–
— Same - - prisoners fees	103	16	8
— Same - - for like	110	10	4
— Thomas Sadlin, C. P. for Parliamentary returns	347	8	6
— Same			
— Same - - - for prisoners fees	176	–	–
— Same - - - for like	489	6	8
— Same - - - October sessions	20	–	–
— Same - - - rent of an office	34	2	6
— Same - - - executing duties	10	–	–
— Same - - - for holding special sessions	10	–	–
— Same - - - for stationery	10	–	–
— Same - - - licensing fire arms	10	–	–
— Same - - - for sessions notices	10	–	–
— Same - - - attendance under road act	55	–	–
— Same - - - printing registry last year	5	10	–
— Same - - - secretary of grand jury salary	20	–	–
— Same - - - stationery	10	–	–
— Same - - - coals for county court house	10	–	–
— Richard M. Duckett, S. S. for prisoners fees	105	12	–
— Same - - - - - - for like	39	12	–
— Same - - - - - - for like	25	19	2
— Same - - - - - - for like	27	5	6
— Same - - - - - - bolts, &c.	20	–	–
— Crier crown court fees	10	7	8
— Same - - like	11	1	–
James Moore, crier at sessions	44	–	–
— Same	16	–	–
— Richard Moore, interpreter at d°	5	–	–
— George Moore, d° at assizes	5	–	–
— Ellen Gorman, county printer, various work	123	8	7
— Robert Barry, coroner for inquests	14	4	2
— T. L. Baker - - d°	2	16	10
— Mr. Cormach - - d°	8	10	7
— John Thomson - d°	5	13	9
— Matthew Hill - d°	4	5	3
— John Carroll - d°	9	19	1
— T. Sadlin and R. Grubb, C. H. repairs	56	17	6
— Mr. Vowell, gaoler, for transmitting, &c	47	–	–
— Quarter-master Brogden, rent staff house	50	–	–
— Rev. E. Labarte, treasurer, Mullinachone Disp.	51	1	9
— James Smith - - - - Roscrea - - d°	79	15	3
— Rev. G. Holmes - - - Silvermines - - d°	49	7	3
— George Buchanan - - Tipperary - - d°	130	16	–
— Revd. W. M. Talpin - - Templemore - d°	86	6	–
— Francis O'Brien - - - Clogher - - d°	167	1	6
— Rev. A. Hoops - - - Thurles - - d°	92	15	6
— Rev. R. Armstrong - - Dundrum - - d°	90	15	4
— John Runahan - - - Brakane - - d°	54	6	10
— John Peppu - - - - Tromavara - - d°	41	18	2
— Richard Lause - - - Carrick on Suir d°	133	9	9
— John Bennett - - - - Neragh - - d°	98	10	–
— Rev. E. Palmer - - - Cloghjordan - d°	72	6	6
— Mr. Otway - - - - Clonmell - - d°	186	3	3½
— George Baker - - - Cahir - - - d°	146	2	4
— John M'Cheane - - - New Birmingham d°	81	6	7
— J. H. Riale - - - - Killenaule - - d°	62	–	3
— Revd. H. Woodward - - Fethard - - d°	99	2	6
— John Willington - - - Brolugh - - d°	64	9	–
— Serjeant Malone and others for arresting two felons	40	–	–
— Honora Ryan, for prosecuting one d°	20	–	–
— Stephen Omeagha, for erecting three finger posts	3	–	–
— Mary Allen, for her expenses at lying-in establishment	10	–	–
— Henry Matthews, S. C. for escorting prisoners	–	15	–
— Robert Holmes - - for like	–	14	–
— Quarter-master Brogdon, taxes staff-house	2	3	5

Appendix (H.)

TIPPERARY.

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
To pay John Meagher, for repairing a gullett, by order	5	–	–
— Same for like	5	–	–
— John Gleeson, for like	4	15	–
— Michael Tahy, for like	2	17	6
— James Carroll, for repairing a gullett	1	2	–
— William Timm, for two d°	4	10	–
— Same for like	4	17	–
— Philip Wade, for repairing west bridge of Tubrid	5	–	–
— John Meagher, for repairing a bridge	5	–	–
— Pat. Wall, for repairing east bridge Tubrid	4	2	1
— T. Stapleton, for killing an otter	–	5	–
— Thomas Hayes, composition for an assault	3	–	–
— John Stokes d°	2	–	–
— John Burke d°	5	–	–
— Edward Kennedy d°	7	–	–
— John Mara d°	2	–	–
— William Lamb d°	1	–	–
— Honora Davim d°	5	–	–
— Jacob Graham, for furniture for C. House	57	15	3
— M. Dwyer, for prosecuting a felon	10	–	–
— Rev. W. Stephenson, for gravelling and repairs in gaol	50	–	–
— W. H. Hutchinson, for a malt burning	150	–	–
— The several sub-constables, for balance due to them	293	6	8
— James Morton and others, to repair trackway	92	14	–
— Same for like	47	18	–
— Same for like	74	12	–
— Same for like	25	15	–
— Richard Saun and others, repairing M. C. road to Waterford	48	–	–
— P. Gilliard and others - like, same road	40	–	–
— W. Puny and others - like, Clonmel to Caher	52	19	–
— Same and others - - like, same road	125	12	6
— Thomas Morton, supervisor, for money expended	121	13	5
— Lord Lismore and others, to enlarge bridge Shanrahan	35	6	4
— S. Perry and others, repairing M. C. road Clonmell to Caher	135	15	4½
— W. Perry and others, like, same road	61	4	–
— Lord Lismore and others, to lower hill and fill hollow	59	4	–
— Earl Glengall and others, to repair Caher bridewell	16	13	8
— Earl Donoughmore and others, to repair a small bridge	14	16	–
— Same for like	12	1	10
— Same for like	12	4	–
— Earl Glengall and others, supervisor, for money expended	93	–	9½
— Dennis Scully and others, to build a bridge	12	–	–
— Stephen O'Meagher and others, to build a gullett	2	10	–
— Philip Gilliard, supervisor, for money expended	126	8	–
— W. Murphy and others, to repair bridge	8	17	9
— T. Phelps and others for like	27	19	11
— Thomas Price, and others, for like	12	–	–
— Nicholas Doherty, supervisor, for money expended	74	7	10
— James Power and others, to build a gullett	9	18	3
— Charles Langley and others, to repair a bridge	14	19	3½
— John Willington and others, for like	9	16	–
— Lord Dunally and others, to build two gulletts	15	–	–
— Sir Henry Carden, to repair Templemore bridewell	29	–	–
— E. Lanegan and others, to erect a pump, &c. in Thurles d°	49	–	–
— Hon. F. A. Prittie and others, repairing bridge Roscrea	8	5	–
— Same and others, to build a gullett	9	19	–
— W. Short and others, for like	7	12	5
— Same and others - for like	7	13	–
— Hon. F. A. Prittie and others, to build a guard wall	19	14	9
— T. Boyle and others, to rebuild a gullett	2	19	7
— Lord Dunally and others, to repair a bridge	12	12	–
— Same and others - - for like	9	18	–
— T. Brereton and others, to build a bridge	9	18	–
— Lord Dunally and others, to build an additional arch	16	–	–
— Rev. John Pennefather and others, to build a guard wall	10	–	–
— John Philips and others, to repair a bridge	5	7	8
— Sir B. Bloomfield and others, to repair a bridge	118	1	8
— Rev. John Pennefather, to build a gullett	9	19	–
— Lord Dunally and others, to repair a gullett	4	–	–
— Michael Fahy, to repair a gullet by order	5	–	–
	10,912	14	1½

Deduct as follows:	£.			£.	s.	d.
Payment by Richard Millett	£. 200	–	–			
D° on account late treasurer	100	9	4½			
				300	9	4½
Net sum to levy				10,611	13	1

Appendix (H.)

TIPPERARY.

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

The sum presented to be levied and raised upon the county at large, being £.10,611. 13*s.* 1*d.* the just proportion thereof falling due upon the barony of Slievardagh amounts to the sum of - - - - - - - - - £. 744 12 6 *

* This proportion is obtained by the Scale marked N° 2.

Presentments on Barony Slievardagh.

		£.	s.	d.
To pay John Millett and others, repairing	127 ps. road Clonmell to Thomastown	29	5	8
— William Ponsonby and others -	351 ps. d° Callan to Killmaule, 4/6	44	11	8
— Henry Langley and other - -	533 ps. d° Carrick to Urlingford, 1/2	31	11	—
— Charles Langley and other - -	1,188 ps. d° Same road, 1/2 - -	70	2	4
— D° and other - - -	613 ps. d° Same road, 1/2 - -	36	9	4
— R. H. Eyre and other - - -	170 ps. d° C. R. to Coalbrook, 8/4	50	—	—
— C. B. Barker and other - - -	58 ps. d° Thurles to Callan - -	28	4	—
— Robert Shaw and other - - -	51 ps. d° Killemaule to Kilkenny, 5/	12	15	—
— E. Prendergast and other - -	131 ps. d° Kilkenny to Coalbrook, 6/5	43	16	—
— Dennis Duane and other - -	296 ps. d° Killemaule to Fethard, 5/	74	—	—
— Henry Langley and other - -	63 ps. d° Same road, 4/7 - -	15	11	2
— Matthew Jacob and other - -	100 ps. d° d° to Garrancoole, 6/9	37	—	—
— Same and other - - - - - -	680 ps. d° Thurles to Fethard, 3*d.*	9	1	8
— Rev. E. Labarte and other - -	142 ps. d° Collieries to Carrick, 3/3	94	11	6
— Same - - - - - - - - -	454 ps. d° Same road, 3/3 - -	73	15	6
— J. S. Ryan and other - - - -	88 ps. d° Clonmell to Thurles, 5/6	24	19	6
— C. B. Barker and others - - -	266 ps. d° Templemore to Callan, 4/6	63	17	—
— M. Cox and others - - - -	118 ps. d° C. R. to Mullinahone, 6/6	38	7	—
— Same - - - - - - - - -	121 ps. d° d° 6/ - - -	36	6	—
— Charles Langley and others - -	177 ps. d° Coalbrook to Kilkenny, 7/6	69	4	1
— Edmund Prendergast and other -	162 ps. d° Urlingford to Carrick, 5/	42	2	2
— Richard Blackmore and others -	100 ps. d° Kill. to Kilkenny, 7/6 -	39	1	8
— John Despard and others - -	361 ps. d° Fethard to Kilkenny, 7/2	131	6	8
— Richard Clutterbuck, supervisor, for money expended - - - -		17	16	11
— Fergus Langley - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		40	19	—
— C. B. Barker - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		40	8	—
— Charles Langley - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		69	6	—
— Same - - - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		31	1	9
— Same - - - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		35	17	2
— Rev. E. Labarte - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		41	1	4
— William Ponsonby - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		26	7	6
— Francis Despard - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		12	16	1
— C. B. Barker - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		14	10	4
— William Ponsonby - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		61	11	6
— Same - - - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		51	6	4
— C. B. Barker - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		27	16	—
— Archdeacon Galway - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		27	9	—
— Ambrose Goiry - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		104	12	4
— Same - - - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		44	6	8
— William Goiry - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		13	15	4
— Richard Millett - - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		16	1	8
— Nathaniel Taylor - d° - - - - d° - - - - -		56	10	7
— Thomas L. Baker, H. C. for paying amount his work - - -		54	7	—
— B. Bagwell, collector, for police establishment - - - -		451	2	6¾
	£.	2,335	1	11¾

Orders of the Grand Jury.

Ordered, That the Treasurer do not pay the poundage to those High Constables who are defaulters. On issuing the warrant, the Treasurer will inform the High Constable that his poundage will be stopped, and that he will be dismissed if the amount of his warrant is not paid up by the *Second* day of the Assizes.

J. H. Hutchinson, Foreman.

County of Tipperary, to wit. } By Ambrose Lane, esq. treasurer of said county,

You are hereby required forthwith to proceed and levy by distress, if needs be, on the barony of Slievardagh, the sum of seven hundred and forty-four pounds twelve shillings and sixpence sterling, being the just proportion of ten thousand six hundred and eleven pounds thirteen shillings and one penny sterling, being the sum presented to be raised on the county at large, as also the sum of two thousand two hundred and thirty-five pounds one shilling and elevenpence three-farthings sterling, presented to be raised on said barony, making on the whole the sum of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine pounds fourteen shillings and five-pence three-farthings sterling; and the same, when levied, you are to pay over to me, on or before the second day

26.—County of Tipperary—*continued.*

day of next assizes, to be held at Clonmel, in and for said county, to be applied to the several uses for which the same was presented, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal, this third day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

To Mr. Thos L. Baker, — *Amb^r Lane*, Treas^r Co. Tipperary.
High Constable of the Barony of Slievardagh.

And you are further ordered and directed to levy the foregoing sum of £. 2,979. 14 *s.* 5 ¾ *d.* upon the following parishes and denominations; viz.

		Acres.
1. Boulick	containing	3,238
2. Modeshill	—	1,643
3. Lystholen	—	2,660
4. Graystown	—	3,134
5. Cloneen	—	1,746
6. Kilvennon	—	5,060
7. Ballingarry	—	7,489
8. Mooney	—	756
9. Grange Mocklu	—	4,648
10. Tenner	—	2,919
11. Killenaule	—	3,036
12. Croughane	—	30,28
13. Kilkooley	—	4,582
		43,939

Note.—It will require the sum of six pounds fifteen shillings and eight-pence sterling to be levied and raised on every hundred acres in this barony — £. *6. 15 *s.* 8 *d.*

* This is obtained by the rule of proportions; viz.
If 43,939 acres amount to £. 2,979. 14 *s.* 5 ¾ *d.* what will 100 acres amount to?

N° 4.

County Tipperary, to wit.

Clonmel Spring Assizes, 1824.

I certify, that Mr. *A. B.* high constable of the barony of *C. D.* hath paid unto me, as treasurer of said county, previous to this assizes, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, being the full amount of incident charges laid in on said barony last assizes.

A. L. Treasurer. (Seal.)

36 Geo. 3. c. 43. s. 48; & 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. s. 25.

We present, that the sum of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings sterling be levied and raised on the barony of *C. D.* and by the treasurer paid over unto Mr. *A. B.* high constable of said barony, for collecting and paying the treasurer, previous to this assizes, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, being the full amount of incident charges laid in on said barony last assizes.

Clonmel Spring Assizes, 1824. *W. B.* Foreman.

A. B. high constable of the barony of *C. D.* in said county, maketh oath and saith, that pursuant to the treasurer's warrant hereunto annexed, this deponent hath fairly and impartially levied the public cess laid in on said barony at last summer assizes; and saith, that deponent, to the best of his knowledge and belief, did not levy more than he was authorized to do by said warrant, save the customary collector's fees.

Sworn before me, this day of March 1824.

A. B. *W. Q.* Magistrate.

27.—County of TYRONE.

(*No Return.*)

28.—City of WATERFORD.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?—— There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In August 1821, by Nicholas Sennott, surveyor, at £. 50 expense; 10 perches to an inch, and 32 inches to a mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Boundaries in said Map are all perfect, so far as relates to Parishes.

Appendix (H.)

WATERFORD.

28.—City of Waterford—*continued.*

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——

	A.	R.	P.
Killoteran Parish, containing - - - - -	1,538	—	9
Trinity Without - d° - - - -	590	3	19
Kilbarry - - - - d° - - - -	161	3	33
John's Without - - d° - - - -	578	—	32
East Passage - - d° - - - -	4	3	10
Stephen's Without - d° - - - -	7	2	21
Kilcullaheen - - d° - - - -	1,399	3	19

This Map does not particularize the sub-denominations.

Parishes within city—St. Stephen's, St. Olave's, St. Patrick's, St. Michael's, Trinity Within, St. Peter's, and St. John's.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The Taxes are apportioned by the Acre on the Parishes without the City, and by a Rate in the Pound upon the valuation of Houses and concerns in the several Parishes within the City.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— *See* Answer to Query 5.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?—— No County Book for the County of the City of Waterford.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——No such Table has been formed for this City.

27th March 1824. *James Alcock*, Treasurer City Waterford.

County of WATERFORD.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——The survey took place in 1818, and the Map was engraved in 1819; it was made by William Larkin, post-office surveyor, and civil engineer; the expense of it was £. 1,746, being at the rate of £. 6. for every 1,000 acres; and it was made on a scale of two inches to a mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Boundaries of neither the Baronies, Parishes, Townlands, nor Ploughlands, are marked on the Map; but the names of the Baronies, and of most of the lesser denominations, are mentioned in their respective places.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Baronies are, Gaultier, containing altogether 16,873 acres; Middlethird, 25,642; Upperthird, 54,655; Decies Without, 75,471; Decies Within, 36,311; Coshmore and Coshbride, 55,241; and Glanaheiry, 11,536. I cannot state the number of acres in the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations; nor do I return the above acreage as what is chargeable with Grand Jury Tax, but as the agregate amount of acres in each Barony, according to the Map.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The Grand Jury Taxes are collected in the County of Waterford, by the Ploughland. This County is divided into 489 ½ Ploughlands, of which each Barony contains a different number; for instance, the Barony of Glanaheiry contains 14 Ploughlands, and that of Decies Without 122; so that if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, that sum is divided by 489 ½, and each Barony bears its proportion, according to the number of ploughlands therein.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— The baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes, in this County, on the Ploughlands; for instance, if £. 1,000 be presented to be raised off the Barony of Decies Without, that sum is divided by 122, being the number of Ploughlands in that Barony, and the sum so apportioned is levied off each Ploughland, be that Ploughland large or small, but the tax chargeable on the Ploughland is collected by the acre, according to the applotment; this custom is fraught with much injustice; for instance, in the Barony of Coshmore there is one Ploughland containing upwards of 8,000 acres, of which 2,000 are arable land, and another Ploughland, which contains only 180 acres, and both these Ploughlands bear an equal share of the tax charged on the Barony.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book, or Key to the County, for this County.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your County, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there be, return a Copy thereof?——There has not; but according to the Map, the whole County, including mountain, lowland, shands, &c. contains 290,944 acres plantation, or 471,281 statute measure.

Waterford, March 29, 1824. *Edwd Roberts*, Treasurer of the County of Waterford.

Appendix. (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of WESTMEATH.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——A County Map has been made by direction of the Grand Jury.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In the year 1792, by William Larkin, surveyor, for £. 1,045 on a scale of two inches to a mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Map contains the Boundaries of the Baronies only.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——Nos 1. Brawny; 2. Clonlonan; 3. Corkeree; 4. Delvin; 5. Demifore; 6. Farbill; 7. Fartullagh; 8. Kilkenny-west; 9. Moygoish; 10. Moyashel and Magheredernan; 11. Moycashell; 12. Rathconrath. For names of Parishes and sub-denominations referred to dockets sent herewith,

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The sum of £. 10,000 would be apportioned on the twelve Baronies, by an equal acreable cess. Each Barony to bear its proportion of that sum, according to the number of Acres it contains.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?——The Collectors have nothing to do with apportioning Grand Jury Taxes. The Treasurer gives each Collector with his warrant, a printed Docket of the Barony he is to collect from, with the Townlands and their sub-denominations, to each of which is affixed, in figures and in words, the exact sum to be levied on each apportioned by the Treasurer.

7.—If there be a County Book or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?—— No County Book or Key, but the Dockets sent herewith.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a copy thereof?——None.

Edward Fytherston, Esq. Treasurer, Westmeath.

(1.)—Territory of BRAWNY.

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £.	s.	d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Coorsan Qr. Castle	129	–				
Micham	121	2				
Creaghduffe	260	–				
Coorsan	220	–	10	7	6	Ten pounds seven shillings and sixpence.
Cornemedda	92	–				
Lissevellacu	101	–				
Corenemagh	93	–				
Clonagh	13	–				
Killinfadoge	9	–				
In Creggan	127	1				
In Creggan	68	2				
Crosse and Tully	180	–				
Bonnahinly	118	–				
Clunbunnaghbegg	106	3				
Corrylenagh	60	2				
Derry	17	–				
Tullin	54	–				
Knappanacully	74	–				
Ballinchipping	24	–				
Annaghfaghny	30	–				
In the same	38	–				
Garrynefeally	76	–	–	13	10	Thirteen shillings and ten-pence.
Carrickbegg	9	–				
Carrickmore	22	–				
Of the same	23	–				
Part of Clunbrunusk	27	2				
Of the same	30	–				
Cartronrory	34	–				
Corragh	21	–				
Loghandinock	38	1				
Bonnavally	32	2				
Clonbunnaghmore	247	2				
Killinagroagh	98	–				
Athlone Plowland	408	–				
Garry Castle	104	–				
Ballykeran	155	–				
Garrynakist *alias* Gurrynusk	25	–				
Total of this Territory	3,287	1				

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath—*continued.*

(2.)—BARONY OF CLONLONAN.

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Ballyloghloe Parish.				
Ballydugan	211	–		
Quoleeness	125	–		
Ballynegarbragh	121	–		
Shurack and Rathnegiroge	78	–		
Dunegan	146	–		
Killeehonna	92	–		
Knockdomny	375	–		
Tullybane	159	–		
Ballynelack	101	–		
Clonehegan	156	–		
Magherymore & Cloghevaraseall	109	–		
Bovana Caldry	60	–		
Killinroan	72	–		
Williamstown and Mackanranny	160	–		
Fennagh, *alias* Fassagh	132	–		
Aghanvoneen	84	–		
Glynn	107	3		
Cappyconran and Boulysocker	142	–		
Tullywood	108	–		
Tully	139	–		
Cappaghbrack	90	–		
Ballymurry	62	1		
Aghafin and Nahad	94	–		
Nabodbeg	84	–		
Carne	314	–		
Rathduffe	73	–		
Carnfyan	61	–		
Tullaghan Shanalin	57	–		
Ardeduffy	42	–		
Aughene Shenemore	23	–		
Greenan	90	–		
Clonrullick	80	–		
Creevemore	109	–		
Killinetowre	141	–		
Creevebegg and Tourironow	271	–		
Coolvock	95	–		
Coolvockeither	80	–		
Tuoy	535	–		
Moydrum	100	–		
Augasollas	100	–		
Monktown	134	–		
Legan	56	–		
Legan	105	–		
Leban and Clonvickdude	152	–		
Correagh	62	–		
Dunlum	126	–		
Laughill	87	–		
Tullaghan Shanalin	30	–		
Rathnegiorge	82	–		
Gnewkeele	35	–		
Total of this Parish	6,048	–		
Kilcleagh Parish.				
Clonlonanwood	233	–		
Clonydonny	26	–		
Clonaltrawood	54	–		
Touredonnelan	60	–		
Lowerwood	132	–		
Cloonmore	142	–		
Castletown	240	–		
New Castle	40	–		
Buolynara	67	–		
Buolyconnor	62	–		
Ballinlassy	81	–		
Ballynehown, Killbillaghan, and Ballynehownwood	400	–		
Kilgarvan Glebe	400	–		
Kilgarvan	51	–		
Cartronmoyre	28	–		

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Clonlonan—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A. R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Kilcleagh Parish—*continued.*			
Turlaghroe	44 –		
Torlaghmore	21 –		
Killomilaghan	69 –		
Farrenmanny	17 –		
Aughereagh	54 –		
Shyan	49 –		
Augnesulvan	27 –		
Killogeenaghan	261 –		
Aughneglass	30 –		
Ories	110 –		
Ballydonnagh	40 –		
Fardrum	139 –		
Knockenea	90 –		
Knockenea Stopford	29 –		
Black Ories	24 –		
Scroghill	27 –		
Gornechivill	42 –		
Oldtort	74 –		
Castletown Glebe	22 –		
Kilcleagh	128 –		
Aughnevoneen	37 –		
Curraghbegg	47 –		
Boyana Glebe	40 –		
Boyana Earle	56 –		
Augheranny	16 –		
Boyana Malone	66 –		
Ballykilroe	110 –		
Glebe in the same	26 –		
Boggagh	154 –		
Boggagheighter	50 –		
Sicoge	60 –		
Boggaghfury	67 –		
Farnaght	126 –		
Fiermore	45 –		
Tullaghnegeeragh	25 –		
Aughaneargett	73 –		
Cartroncarragh	15 –		
Ballytrasna	56 –		
Creggan Macar	40 –		
Aghafin	49 –		
Kill	97 –		
Aughereagh	26 –		
Tornegee and Moneen	155 –		
Gurteen	27 –		
Ballinekill and Attymurtagh	125 –		
Ballynemodagh	128 –		
Ballyscarvan	67 –		
Corries	35 –		
Moat Grenoge	170 –		
Total of this Parish	5,301 –		
Kilrumrieragh Parish.			
Ballybroder Croshee	41 –		
Ballybroder Roe	81 –		
Kilcatrina	101 –		
Ballybegg	100 –		
Ballinderry	322 –		
Total of this Parish	645 –		
Kilmanaghan Parish.			
Killinchinch	62 –		
Torephelim	73 –		
Cappentack	41 –		
Ardnepoma and Cloghabane	80 –		
Banoges	67 –		
Legan, Killenboy, & Tullaghanroe	135 –		
Killinegore and Magheremurry	109 –		
Total of this Parish	567 –		
Total of the Barony	12,560 –		

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath—*continued.*

(3.)—BARONY OF CORKEREE.

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Toghmon Parish.				
Tobberquill	250	–		
Farrankillen	91	–		
Toghmon	433	–		
Glebe in the same	52	3		
Munktown	184	–		
Sheefin	21	3		
Down	35	–		
Rathcorbally	41	–		
Total of this Parish	1,108	2		
Tyfarnan Parish.				
Part of Multifarnan	32	2		
Tyfarnan	149	3		
Downe	89	3		
Parsonstown	265	1		
Killmaglish	302	–		
Garrenry	85	–		
Galmoylestown	226	–		
Edwardstown	20	–		
Loghnegullagh	24	–		
Total of this Parish	1,194	1		
Leny Parish.				
Ballinafid	208	–		
Killpatrick	102	3		
Rathrory	58	2		
Ballinalack	118	–		
Farrow	200	–		
In Rathbennett	50	1		
Knigh'swood	242	–		
Rathnuske	38	2		
Ballywade	58	2		
In the same	49	2		
In the same	35	2		
Cullenhue	248	–		
Total of this Parish	1,409	2		
Portloman Parish.				
Ballard	128	3		
Ballyboy	148	–		
Skurockstown	63	–		
Unforfeited Lands	684	–		
Total of this Parish	1,023	3		
Portneshangan Parish.				
Portneshangan	50	1		
Glebe in the same	3	2		
Black Castle	141	–		
Ballinsellott	214	3		
Rathlevanagh	89	2		
Littlewood	34	3		
Of the same	21	–		
Ballinegall	220	2		
Loghanstown	224	–		
Mullinoran	126	–		
Total of this Parish	1,125	1		
Lacken Parish.				
Grange	160	–		
Fulmort	104	3		
Carrick	364	–		
Heathland	81	–		
The fifteen Acres	41	1		
In Lacken	10	–		

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Corkeree—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Lacken Parish—*continued.*				
In the same	275	–		
In the same	60	2		
Ballyharne	198	–		
Knockmorris	53	3		
Total of this Parish	1,351	1		
Multyfarnan Parish.				
Dunore	423	1		
Ballinfurt	149	–		
Ballinekill	140	–		
Ballinreddery	142	2		
Lismeledy	81	–		
Ballindurry	240	–		
Rathganny	339	–		
Ballineclunagh	101	–		
Part of Multifarnan	79	–		
Moningtown	279	3		
Abyland in Multifarnan	29	–		
Glebe in the same	3	3		
Total of this Parish	2,007	1		
Stonehall Parish.				
Killingtown	72	3		
Part of Multyfarnan	63	3		
Stonehall	309	3		
Larkanstown	143	2		
Martinstown	223	1		
Knockbody	284	1		
Garrysallagh	184	–		
Total of this Parish	1,281	–		
Total of the Barony	10,500	3		

(4.)—BARONY OF DELVIN.

	A.	R.		
Killua Parish.				
Cloran	436	–		
Corcullentry	49	–		
Moygreshan	251	2		
Killua	723			
Dervotstown	186	3		
Kilrush	257	2		
Paristown	141	–		
Rivellstown	161	–		
Ballinlogh Coincle	197	–		
Hoathstown	274	2		
Knock Killua	118	2		
Total of this Parish	2,795	3		
Castletown Parish.				
Robbinstown	85	–		
Loghanstown	191	–		
Milchtown	41	2		
Mullogheroy and Cooledocheran	446	–		
Croinstown	365	2		
Clunmorrill	130	2		
Little Croinstown	121	2		
Clonmakill	203	1		
Rossmead	429	–		
Cavestown	242	2		
Newtown	160	3		
Ballintuige	76	–		
Bolanstown	68	1		
Mabestown	179	–		
Druganstown	72	–		
Clonin, *alias* Clobin	402	–		
Dringanstown	75	–		

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Delvin—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Castletown Parish—*continued.*				
Elenstown	50	–		
Castletown	425	–		
Muckletown	197	3		
Stonestown	253	3		
Ballyn	101	2		
Lisclogher	501	2		
Ardinstown	464	3		
Prententtown	120	1		
Ballinloghvading	226	1		
Ballrath	316	1		
Ballinvally	143	–		
Martinstown	205	–		
Bellestown	282	2		
Ballyinore	219	2		
Grangestown	95	3		
Moorestown	147	2		
Clonlasne	49	–		
In Cooldocheran	13	2		
Archerstown	762	3		
Brownstown	471	3		
Total of this Parish	8,336	–		
Killoulagh Parish.				
Gigginstown	398	3		
Rickardstown	334	3		
Bracklyn	530	2		
Dryderstown	152	2		
Battstown	146	2		
Williamstown	205	3		
Glackstown	272	3		
Mulchalstown	81	3		
Dysartally	78	3		
Ballinecorr	201	–		
Killoulagh	62	3		
Johnstown	180	–		
Ballingillin	89	–		
Cartinstown	68	–		
Hiskinstown	126	–		
Total of this Parish	2,928	3		
Killagh Parish.				
Ballineskeagh	70	–		
Killagh	322	–		
Glebe in the same	11	2		
Ballymahery	36	1		
Dardistown	253	3		
Graffanstown	68	2		
Ballyone	35	–		
Total of this Parish	797	–		
Kilcumny Parish.				
Johnstown	211	3		
Drumcree	643	3		
Robbinstown	307	2		
Kilcumny	68	3		
Ballinegall	151	–		
Total of this Parish	1,382	3		
Clonarny Parish.				
Sheepstown	124	3		
Stonestown	279	1		
Mulganstown	251	2		
Clunarny	174	–		
Scurlockstown	234	–		
Total of this Parish	1,063	2		
Total of this Barony	17,303	2		

29.—County of Westmeath—*continued.*

(5.)—BARONY OF DEMIFORE.

DENOMINATIONS.		CHARGE.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Foyran Parish.	A. R.	£. s. d.	
Munney	255 2		
Island of Derry M'Egan	26 2		
Ballanscarry	306 1		
Foyran	174 –		
Jonyone	312 –		
Rathshane	143 –		
Williamstown	109 3		
Finnay	213 3		
Of the same	26 3		
Togher	280 2		
Ballintuller	365 3		
Total of this Parish	2,213 2		
St. Frighan's Parish.			
Hilltown	725 –		
Rinnechan	511 –		
Calliaghstown	248 2		
Of the same	10 –		
Corbally	161 1		
Templanstown	122 –		
Carpenter'stown	412 –		
Cleighnegeeragh	208 –		
Beann	101 –		
Lorkill	210 2		
Of the same	19 2		
Windtown	208 1		
Ballany	181 1		
Gillardstown	319 –		
Bratty	297 1		
Fore	59 3		
Hammonstown	161 3		
Tonnaghmore	60 –		
Total of this Parish	4,016 –		
St. Mary's Parish.			
Aghalasty and Anker'sland	97 3		
Martin'sland	112 1		
Carrick	65 3		
Christian'sland	91 3		
Cummerstown	425 2		
Glanydan	53 2		
Preston'stown	59 1		
Ballanavine	97 3		
Total of this Parish	1,003 2		
Killpatrick Parish.			
Killpatrick	314 –		
Tuit'stown	277 –		
Clondaliver	266 –		
Total of this Parish	857 –		
Faghalltown Parish.			
Frinchanstown	67 –		
Templeanstown	136 1		
Dirnegarrah	477 3		
Gartlanstown	373 2		
Streamstown	291 –		
Of the same	18 –		
Killtoomb	198 –		
Faghalltown	425 –		
Grangestown	154 2		
Milltown	283 2		
Ballygiddon	82 –		
Total of this Parish	2,506 –		

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Demifore—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE £. s. d,	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Mayne Parish.				
Mayne	233	–		
Turbuttstown	160	2		
Dyra	117	–		
Symonstown	97	1		
Uppar Lispopell	52	–		
Culloore	166	2		
The Coneyborrow	34	2		
Tullenally	190	2		
Nonsuch	95	1		
Clonteens	25	2		
Williamstown	215	2		
Kintogher	114	–		
Carne	87	2		
Fiermore	38	1		
Lower Lispopell	50	–		
Munktown	112	–		
Lickney	46	–		
Coolle	267	–		
Ballineallow	134	2		
Shrubbywood	37	2		
Total of this Parish	2,274	–		
Rathgarrue Parish.				
Ballymannus	336	3		
Trumore	253	2		
Loghanstown	72	3		
Rabin	144	–		
Ballyconmoyle	246	–		
Rathgarrue	108	2		
Stonestown	117	1		
Millcastle	372	2		
Robbinstown	89	–		
Killturk Rathyoung	286	–		
Of the same	35	–		
Total of this Parish	2,061	1		
Lickblea Parish.				
Clonrobert	339	3		
Ballinegall Tuite	33	–		
New Castle	224	2		
Camma	29	2		
Carlonstown	570	3		
Lower Carlonstown	150	3		
Bigwood	250	2		
Upper Castletown	145	2		
Ardnegross	132	3		
Ballrath	108	2		
Littlewood	160	2		
Lickblea	516	1		
Derrychrea	55	1		
Rathcreevagh	243	1		
Robbinstown	97	3		
Rathneglassan	14	–		
Ballinegall	45	3		
Ballynemeagh	283	1		
Gilbert'stown	60	2		
Total of this Parish	3,462	2		
Total of the Barony	18,294	1		

29.—County of Westmeath—*continued.*

(6.)—BARONY OF FARBILL.

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS
Killucken Parish.				
Rathwire	523	—		
Killucken	201	—		
Athenluskey	29	3		
Hodgestown	99	2		
Ardeenstown	22	2		
Lord'sland	38	3		
Currestown	98	2		
Wadestown	60	—		
Thomastown	36	—		
Riverstown	481	2		
Ballinlea	79	1		
Rathnarue	35	2		
Farrencross	47	2		
Woodowen	105	3		
Castle Down	65	—		
Great Down	303	3		
New Down	158	3		
Part of Heathstown	492	2		
Croddanstown	135	—		
Ballinchy	380	—		
Grangemore	576	2		
Johnduff'stown	212	1		
Mucklin	38	2		
Culehan	69	1		
Rathfarna	153	—		
Keranstown	171	3		
Kerrall'stown	219	—		
Cushenstown	172	3		
Dardisland	46	—		
Lurgan and Pierstown	61	—		
Nugent'sland	10	—		
Wardenstown	115	—		
Symonstown	29	—		
Balloughter	624	3		
Balleighter	191	2		
Clonfad	721	2		
Rattin	284	—		
Grangebegg	835	—		
Corbettstown	278	3		
Clonreiagh	18	—		
Pritchett'stown	56	—		
Lisnabin	139	3		
Corbally	100	2		
Ruthbrack	138	—		
Porterstown	211	—		
Rathfarne	33	3		
Higginstown	79	1		
Myleestown	21	—		
Mylestown	85	—		
Creggstown	115	3		
Joristown	322	3		
Bruton'stown	228	3		
Derrymore	235	2		
Anniskanan	421	2		
Cloncrave	388	—		
In the same	57	3		
Kinnegad	609	—		
Munganstown	326	1		
Cloghanstown	59	—		
Chonanstown	79	1		
Cloncullen	195	—		
In Ballrowen	111	—		
Griffanstown	282	—		
In the same	46	1		
Edmondstown	103	—		
Knocknergitt	21	—		
Knocksymon	86	3		
Crossanstown	94	2		
Lynestown	146	2		
Clonfaddoge	12	—		
Darrusland of Lisnalin	6	2		

(*continued.*)

: Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Farbill—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Killucken Parish—*continued.*				
Clonakill	21	2		
Brutonstown	17	2		
Knockmant	271	—		
Bannagher	178	2		
Sarsfieldstown	24	—		
Total of this Parish and Barony	13,545	3		

(7.)—BARONY OF FARTULLAGH.

	A.	R.	£. s. d.
Lynn Parish.			
Gurtyn	320	—	
Gainstown	111	2	
Glandevine	96	2	
Lynn	448	—	
Of the same	19	2	
Corbally	117	2	
Vylanstown	385	1	
Burnellstown	66	2	
Rahardeelin	89	1	
Catherinstown	383	1	
Clunmoyle	371	2	
Tulleniske	78	2	
Tornanstown	86	3	
Total of this Parish	2,574	—	
Part of Mullingar Parish.			
Plodstown	31	—	
Cartronganny	78	3	
Russelstown	231	—	
Clownstown	134	3	
Total of this Parish	475	2	
Enniscoffy Parish:			
Redmonstown	320	—	
Enniscoffy	339	2	
Mahonstown	132	—	
Branockstown	445	—	
Stonestown	150	1	
Simonstown	166	—	
Ballintlevy	110	—	
Rathcam	254	2	
Cumminstown	172	—	
Total of this Parish	2,089	1	
Pace Kilbride Parish.			
Milltown	307	3	
Corcloon	93	—	
Pace Killbride	322	—	
Ballinegall	159	—	
Total of this Parish	881	3	
Castlelost Parish.			
Ballymollen	434	2	
Clontitallon, Derry & Castlelost	739	2	
Gortumble	261	—	
Rahenine	164	—	
Fardingstown & Kiltotan	448	2	
Collinstown	213	1	
Genewbane	186	—	
Piercetown	115	—	
Kilbrinan	169	—	
Oldtown	133	—	
Low Garrane	12	—	
High Garrane	48	—	
Total of this Parish	2,923	3	

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Fartullagh—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Newtown Parish.				
Rathgarret	598	1		
Rahinquill	200	–		
Ballegillmore	169	3		
Total of this Parish	968	–		
Clonfad Parish.				
Daly's Town	178	3		
Gaddaghanstownmore	248	3		
Caverstownmore	88	–		
New Castle	251	–		
Templeoran	168	3		
Rathnure	76	2		
Myden	222	–		
Tyrrell'spass	165	3		
Caverstownbegg	83	–		
Davidstown	95	3		
Bishop'sland	21	–		
Clonfadd	285	–		
Gaddaghanstownbeg	141	–		
Total of this Parish	2,025	1		
Carrick Parish.				
Rahintroghan and Carrick	607	–		
Robinstown	294	–		
Higginstown	139	–		
Walterstown	79	–		
Dunbowdan	93	–		
Total of this Parish	1,212	–		
Moylisker Parish.				
Rathduff	220	2		
Rahin	76	2		
Bollybrack	160	1		
Passlogg's Town	211	–		
Tyrrell's Mill	70	–		
Tyrrell's Town	197	–		
Total of this Parish	935	1		
Kilbride Parish.				
Kilbride	434	–		
Gibbinstown	237	–		
Tonelegee	105	3		
Beggstown	206	2		
Total of this Parish	983	1		
Total of the Barony	15,068	–		

(8.)—BARONY OF KILKENNY-WEST.

Noghevill Parish.	A.	R.	£. s. d.
Muckenagh	30	–	
Earl of Kildare's part of Muckenagh	262	–	
Lisdossan	229	–	
Clonkeen	232	–	
Clogher	149	–	
Creggy	180	–	
Ardnecrany, Correboy, and Dungormon	390	–	
Accramustard and Gortmore	251	–	
In the same	13	–	
Sleaghreagh and Legan	93	–	
Kilcornan	230	–	
Ballynelone	162	–	
Gortmore glebe	9	–	
Cunnerstown	380	–	

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Kilkenny-West—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £.	s.	d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Noghevill Parish—*continued.*						
Aughecloughduff, Ruans, and Correboy	153	–				
Lisduffe	60	–				
Aghafin	100	–				
Aghanapish, Touregish, Culvin, Touriskilane Tourebrackan, and Lowrath	194	–				
Doonis	260	–				
Cartronhaslane, Aghabane, Shanragh, and Lisequill	221	–				
Upper Rath	50	–				
Maryragh	133	–				
Tourenim	58	–				
Inchturk	24	–				
Inchbovin	27	–				
Creggan	100	–				
Total of this Parish	3,990	–				
Drumrany Parish.						
Walterstown and Rathbrack	200	–				
Lord Dillon in the same	60	–				
Ardnegragh, Pishanagh and Cartrongappell, Accradbrackagh and Magheredessagh	600	–				
Killinbeg, Lisduffe, Kill and Dunnemony	309	–				
Drumrany	450	–				
Of the same	10	–				
Glebe in the same	32	–				
Ardbuckan and Lenantogher	90	–				
Lissenode	321	–				
Low Baskin and Middle Baskin	256	–				
High Baskin	208	–				
Of the same	4	–				
Ardbor and Tonelemona	90	–				
Ballycloghduffe and Ruans	380	–				
Kiltobber	31	–				
Killininy and Stearn's part of Brinemore	636	–				
Brinebegeighter	79	–				
Brinebegoughter	60	–				
Ballintroghan	140	–				
Skehine	120	–				
Ballyfallagh	159	–				
Knockans and Coreneshannagh	72	–				
Handcock's part of Brinemore	300	–				
Total of this Parish	4,607	–				
Kilkenny Parish.						
Bowes and Lisnegrogh	116	–				
Board's Land	42	–				
Tobberneguoge, Lisloghlin, Loghanigillkedall in Tully	204	–				
Carrickfen	90	–				
Cloghlea, Terrimolin, Cappenebrone, Knocknegonine, all in Walterstown	474	–				
Caldragh	87	–				
Derrya, Corrydugan, Magherasallagh, Annagh and Aghneledagh	218	–				
Kilkenny Abby, one Plowland	182	–				
Farrenskehine	74	–				
Lisneskinny	90	–				
Gnewnemannagh	114	–				
Tolechanglass	90	–				
Ballybegg	160	–				
Cartronkeel, Lisnesamlagh, and Bogganfiervally in Lisdockan	144	–				
Rath	68	–				
Lisshoy	131	–				

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Kilkenny-West—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A. R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Kilkenny Parish—*continued.*			
Tolchane	188 –		
Killinfaghny	340 –		
Tobber Clare	145 –		
Ballynekill	184 –		
Bethlem	49 –		
Park, Lissatunna, Kilkyron, and Tonagh	508 –		
Ballaghkeeren	160 –		
Balnacleffy and Blenfuttoge	260 –		
Killineskeagh and Farrenmoreen	222 –		
Corra	66 –		
Total of this Parish	4,406 –		
Bunown Parish.			
Portlick	190 –		
Whinnings	125 –		
Liskilling	204 –		
Skeneveen in Liskilling	16 –		
Tullymore and Bogganboy in Bunown	235 –		
Glassan Mill	4 –		
Inchiquin, *alias* Hare Island	57 –		
Inchmore	104 –		
Aghacurra and Glebe	10 –		
Killinmore and Culleneshannagh	167 –		
Killenure	525 –		
Aghaush in Bunown	12 –		
Total of this Parish	1,649 –		
Total of the Barony	14,652 –		

(9.)—BARONY OF MOYGOISH.

Kilbixy Parish.			
Moremstown	44 –		
Ballysallagh	157 –		
Kilballybree	121 –		
Ballycorkey	251 2		
Kilbixy	247 –		
Glebe in the same	49 –		
Barronstown	247 –		
Balrow	332 2		
Cumminstown	360 2		
Part of Ballysallagh	183 –		
Grange	620 2		
Tristernagh	560 –		
Balnecargy	166 –		
Total of this Parish	3,339 –		
Templeoran Parish.			
In Rogerstown	440 2		
In the same	126 2		
Segane	16 2		
Parcelstown	329 –		
Of the same	114 2		
Shannonagh	300 –		
Culneha	146 –		
Gadrestown	162 1		
Cartron	210 2		
Kildollan	331 –		
Sonnagh	259 3		
Templeoran	460 –		
Nugent's part of Johnstown	74 –		
Total of this Parish	2,970 2		

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Moygoish—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Kilmacknivan Parish.				
Glebe in Ballintue	9	2		
In the same	41	—		
In the same	62	2		
In the same	17	1		
In Ballintue	143	1		
In the same	70	—		
In the same	125	—		
Rowlanstown	65	3		
Calliaghstown	248	1		
Rathmore	114	1		
Laragh	124	—		
Emper	685	3		
Conlanstown	450	1		
Glebe in the same	8	—		
Lakenstown	125	—		
Ballinacarrow	114	—		
Total of this Parish	2,403	3		
Russagh Parish.				
Cappagh	296	2		
Loghanstown	100	2		
Corrydonnellan	160	2		
Russagh	233	2		
Windtown	227	2		
Total of this Parish.	1,018	2		
Street Parish.				
Rath	381	—		
Caldragh	59	—		
Correaly	144	1		
In Knockverry	45	2		
Crofton	365	—		
In the same Kiltereagh, Boyde	60	—		
Lisnecaffery	88	—		
Athenboy, part of Culen'gon	40	2		
Fiermore	51	—		
Ballinegildivin	45	3		
Clonconnell, Farrenereraghan, and Dunamonakelly	63	2		
Part of Clunconnell	69	3		
In the same	—			
In the same	—			
Street	604	1		
Of the same	70	3		
Timber Pasture, belonging to Clonmore and Lisduff	202	1		
Lisduff	133	—		
Kilshallo in Lisduff	47	3		
Boherquill	103	2		
Cooleamber	103	1		
Clonavy	162	1		
Garriskill	118	3		
Belonging to Garriskill and Street	56	1		
Culvin	293	—		
Of the same	31	2		
Killmore	217	3		
Glebe in the same	5	—		
Clunmore	204	1		
Total of this Parish	3,766	3		
Rathaspick Parish.				
Rathowen Edward	63	—		
Rathaspick	582	—		
Glebe in the same	6	2		
Of the same	72	—		
Of the same	64	1		
Of the same	96	—		
Ardglass	146	—		
Ballyganan	79	—		

29.—County of Westmeath.——Moygoish Barony—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £.	s.	d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Rathaspick Parish—*continued.*						
Killinagh	75	–				
Middle Derrydvan	115	–				
Upper Derrydvan	90	–				
Lower Derrydvan	85	3				
Juvanstown	456	–				
Rathown	207	3				
Rathclittagh	119	1				
Part of Ballydory	31	3				
Of the same	8					
Kilmacahill	201	3				
Correkinclare	159	3				
Glebe in the same	1	3				
Correstown	38	3				
Farraneseers	51	3				
Total of this Parish	2,751	–				
Total of the Barony	16,249	2				

BARONY OF MOYASHEL AND MAGHEREDERNAN.

Mullingar Parish.	A.	R.	£.	s.	d.
Petitswood	239	1			
Rathgown	76	–			
Farrensalliot	65	2			
Clownmore	142	1			
Ballyglass	105	1			
Killineteggart	14	2			
Spittlefield	28	–			
Brottonstown	27	2			
Grange	195	2			
Glaskern	518	2			
Ballyna	198	–			
Hopestown	174	–			
Currestown	117	2			
Faranmagannan	25	2			
Ladestown	200	3			
Kyall'stown	250	2			
Slanestown	220	–			
Tollehan	263	–			
Welshestown	583	–			
Ballard	166	–			
Clonard and Cloneishell	36	–			
Balladerry	256	2			
Boardstown	387	–			
Of the same	39	–			
Marlinstown	284	–			
Clongawny	85	–			
Baltrasny	307	2			
Irishtown	471	–			
Sarsanstown	22	2			
Ardvaghan	66	–			
Rathcoleman	195	2			
Kilpatrick	368	–			
Minemed	1	3			
Cullenmore	489	–			
Brockagh	190	–			
Cullenbegg	359	3			
Robbinstown Levinge	135	–			
Robbinstown Tyrrell	67	2			
Farrenrustick	47	2			
Balgarrett	251	2			
Drumloose	135	1			
Strattenstown	171	3			
Windtown	142	2			
Tuits'town	415	2			
Stoaks'town	513	–			
Brottonstown	129	3			
Ballenclynn	133	1			
Mullingar Commons	260	3			

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Moyashel and Magheredernan—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Mullingar Parish—*continued.*				
Mullingar Commons	152	3		
Mullingar town	40	2		
Of the said Commons	12	2		
Part of Slanemore	36	—		
Ballagny	118	2		
Total of this Parish	10,032	2		
Raconnell Parish.				
Clunekilvant	374	—		
Of the same	91	—		
Ballacor	200	—		
Aughedaugh	115	1		
Balrath	185	2		
Of the same	50	2		
Clondeliver	204	—		
Loughhagaremore	348	—		
Of the same	20	—		
Fennor	252	—		
Of the same	12	2		
Clonsheaver	133	—		
Raconnell	458	3		
Glebe of the same	4	1		
Masetown	383	1		
Of the same	93	—		
Ballreagh	363	—		
Of the same	39	—		
Edmonstown	108	—		
Teverin	184	—		
Kings'land	144	1		
Lisdullen	65	3		
Nugentsland	121	—		
Marle'stown	90	3		
Clare	11	2		
Druminroe	9	2		
Monelea	665	3		
Jeoffrystown	183	1		
Killynan Cooke	376	—		
Killynan Pratt	376	—		
Cloughanumera	37	1		
Clonekill	164	3		
Of the same	34	1		
Clondrissy	224	1		
Moygullen	383	2		
Loghgarebegg	136	1		
Clunlost	512	2		
Two parcels of Land	19	2		
Crosserdrey	254	2		
Total of this Parish	7,429	2		
Dysart Parish.				
Glanlogh Ermon	37	2		
Rathnemoddagh	747	2		
Bryanstown	336	1		
Dysart	1,032	—		
Glebe in the same	12	2		
Slanebeg	186	2		
Slanemore	327	2		
Ballyote	68	3		
Total of this Parish	2,748	2		
Total of the Barony	20,210	2		

29.—County of Westmeath—*continued.*

(11.)—BARONY OF MOYCASHELL.

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £.	s.	d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Newtown Parish.						
Ballymachue	212	2				
Loghanlonaght	202	2				
Knockaskey	238	3				
Caimanlonaght	37	–				
Cloonah	126	–				
Cumminstown	526	–				
Cloonacane	70	–				
Newtown	65	1				
Rahinashurack	64	–				
Caranahire	174	–				
Rahinanishane and Spittletown house	41	–				
Clonsilane	57	3				
Torquea and Glebe in the same	52	2				
Killevally	164	–				
Killcloughane	102	2				
Ardmorney	106	2				
Higginstown	105	2				
Total of this Parish	2,345	3				
Rahue Parish.						
Rahue, Kiltobber, Attyconner, and Sonnagh	870	–				
Cappenrush	133	–				
Garryduffe	244	3				
Montrath and Moneasset	713	1				
Pallesboy	127	–				
Lowertown	128	–				
Total of this Parish	2,216	–				
The Half Parish of Durrow.						
Balliggmore	77	–				
Cappalahy Peyton	96	–				
Cappalahy Low	23	–				
Pallish	210	1				
Trevannagh	164	–				
Ballybrowder	140	–				
Derrygolane	154	–				
Ballycahan Peyton	110	–				
Ballycahon Fitzharding	88	–				
Total of this Parish	1,062	1				
Kilcrumreagh Parish.						
Lisnagree	216	–				
Larraha	62	2				
Larraha	315	–				
Derryhall	20	–				
Derryhall	114	–				
Derryhall	104	1				
Killcrumreagh	137	–				
Killcrumreagh	31	2				
Killcrumreagh	39	–				
Killcrumreagh	63	2				
Ballynegreene	109	–				
Ballynagreene	24	–				
Ballynagreene	150	–				
Ballynegall	4	2				
Ballynegall	51	2				
Ballynegall	49	1				
Ballynegall	49	1				
Ballybrickoge	124	–				
Ballybrickoge	41	–				
Ballybrickoge	40	–				
Ballybrickoge	49	–				
Ballybrickoge	124	–				
Ballybrickoge	60	–				
Cooleatore	204	–				
Cooleatore	187	–				

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Moycashell—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Kilcrumreagh Parish—*continued.*				
Ballintobber	234	–		
Cavans Ballinlugh	88	–		
Grange	103	–		
Killcrumreagh glebe	2	–		
Total of this Parish	2,796	1		
Ardnorcher Parish.				
Donore and Coolfane	266	2		
Brackaghreagh	255	1		
Brackaghreagh	115	–		
Ballinlabane	233	–		
Skehine	51	–		
Skehine and Moneyduff	104	–		
Lisavra	72	–		
Lisavra	28	–		
Crive and Killeagh	311	–		
Streamstown	533	–		
Killnegallagh	38	–		
Killnegallagh	33	–		
Templemacatire	43	3		
Moycashell	399	–		
Ballard and Correagh	316	–		
Lismoiny	24	–		
Ardnorcher and Tiermore	191	–		
Syonan	122	2		
Corgorove	184	1		
Killpatrick	75	–		
Gnewkeele	216	2		
Killnecallion	63	3		
Killard	130	–		
Cappaduff	92	–		
Ballybatton and Gawny	68	–		
Bunanaghmore	86	–		
Bunanaghmore	54	–		
Killbegg	333	–		
In Moycashell	66	–		
Total of this Parish	4,604	2		
Castletown Parish.				
Adamstown and Rathinown	454	–		
Ballyhost Bruton	85	–		
Ballyhost Yeats	60	–		
Garby	327	–		
Straduff	190	–		
Castletown	395	–		
Rathdrishoge	210	–		
Rahinanishan Eton	69	2		
Ardneranny	30	–		
Rathniloge	15	–		
Duraheen, Craggandtown, and Park	254	–		
Aghabrack and Cloniege	127	–		
Mabrist	65	2		
Tullybansleeke	51	–		
Gnewbrack	106	–		
Ballybrown	47	–		
Ballynecaskey and Gnewbegg	237	–		
Tullyhanmore	33	–		
Killinlahane	199	–		
Ballybrennan	201	–		
Glangorame	51	–		
Kill and Knockacurragh	104	–		
Drumore	128	–		
Bredagh and Tullyhanarniloge	73	–		
Tyrnacreeve	109	2		
Loghanacumane	39	–		
Ballrath	61	3		
Tullineacrossane	54	1		
Killchugh	200	–		
Mannaghanstown	296	–		
Straneige	150	–		

20.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Moycashell—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Castletown Parish—*continued.*				
Tullyhanneallie	517	3		
Clonsilane	73	–		
Brackaghmore	29	–		
Ballykilroe and Ballyconnell	221	2		
Benalbitt and Derryroe	233	–		
Torelisnemoe	287	–		
Liskelly	99	–		
Newer	43	3		
Killibegg	64	2		
Ballyshanishane	27	–		
Total of this Parish	6,018	–		
Kilbeggan Parish.				
Demesne and Town of Kilbeggan	574	–		
Grange and Killtobber	156	–		
Ballinderry and the Meadow Parks	380	–		
Arneghu	208	–		
Cloneglin	156	–		
Skennagh	104	–		
Coolagh	104	–		
Mealdrum	53	–		
Ballymmorris	254	–		
Greenan	150	–		
Ballyoban	42	–		
Loghanagore	159	–		
Ballyguigine	102	–		
Ballinwire and Killmonin	120	–		
Gibbons Grange	86	–		
Comrisk, *alias* Camagh	28	–		
Aghmore West	63	–		
Shuren	20	–		
Ballinsudry	75	–		
Total of this Parish	2,834	–		
Total of the Barony	21,876	3		

(12.)—BARONY OF RATHCONRATH.

Rathconrath Parish.	A.	R.	£. s. d.	
Lisnecaskey	139	3		
Lurgan	40	–		
Skeaghmore	67	2		
Skeaghbegg	145	3		
In Rowlandstown	245	1		
In the same	31	1		
In the same	98	3		
Ballinacarrow	281	–		
Milltown	418	–		
Davistown	348	1		
Loghan	163	3		
Irishtown	440	3		
Rathdrim	86	3		
Loghanlea part of Sheagh	64	1		
In Ballinlug	100	1		
In the same	95	2		
Part of Farthingstown	138	1		
Of the same	167	1		
Legally part of Skeagh	43			
Padingstown	93	3		
Jordanstown	32	1		
Symonstown	89	3		
Of the same	57	1		
Rathduffe	193	1		
Killahee	103	1		
Rathconrath	86	1		
Ballyglass	101	–		
Parcellstown	88	–		
Modranstown	63	1		
Killpatrick	178	–		

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Rathconrath—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE. £. s. d.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Rathconrath Parish—*continued.*				
Castlegaddery	174	1		
Of Rathconrath	23	—		
Rathcalett	70	—		
Lower Padingstown	87	—		
Total of this Parish	4,555	2		
Churchstown Parish.				
In Rogerstown	135	1		
Of the same	63	—		
In the same	73	1		
In the same and Ballyhandy	151	—		
Taghboyne	135	3		
Redmondstown	121	1		
In Ballyhandy	33	2		
In the same	42	2		
Dondaniel	164	2		
In Oldtown	49	2		
Of the same	12	1		
Conry and Croughoule	270	—		
Rathmew	75	—		
Kilbalankard in Balrath	183	1		
In the same	106	—		
Kill Croughoule	128	—		
Upper Milltown	331	—		
Balnefearagh	54	—		
Churchstown	126	—		
In Oldtown	91	2		
Of the same	12	1		
Glomerstown	37	2		
Nicholastown	142	3		
Coyne	200	—		
Barrett'stown	157	1		
Total of this Parish	2,896	1		
Conry Parish.				
In Lockardstown	132	—		
In the same	37	—		
In Clunownmore	69	3		
In the same	48	2		
Gnewstown	121	—		
Lalestown	249	3		
Togherstown	396	2		
Feraghfin	34	1		
Total of this Parish	1,088	3		
Ballymore Parish.				
Mullinmeehan	255	3		
Rahin	383	2		
Ballinlugg	218	2		
Ballinfearagh	28	1		
Unimore	163	—		
In Moyvoughly	63	3		
Of the same	192	—		
In the same	462	—		
Of the same	82	2		
Of the same	79	1		
Dungolman	72	1		
Calliaghstown	522	2		
Ballymore	1,351	3		
Of the same	56	—		
In the same	9	1		
In the same	34	1		
Cluncullen	367	2		
Shingles	773	3		
Ballinacarroe	108	—		
Munnamannagh	115	3		
Total of this Parish	5,339	2		

29.—County of Westmeath,——Barony of Rathconrath—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Templepatrick Parish.				
Part of Dalystown, called Tonelemony	56	2		
Moyvore	496	–		
Templepatrick	139	1		
In the same	6	1		
Baltacken	77	2		
Rathdorrish	35	2		
Total of this Parish	811	–		
Killare Parish.				
In Ballinkeeny	37	–		
Dungaghy	115	3		
In Ballinkeeny	58	3		
In the same	33	3		
In the same	62	2		
Ballydavid	54	–		
Rathskeagh	228	2		
Doniel	290	1		
Ballymacallen	299	2		
Keenoge	46	2		
Rathskeagh	112	2		
Ballymacartin	66	–		
Rahinduffe	65	1		
Row and Tullagh	82	–		
Ballyclogher	26	1		
Rowe	23	3		
Killinboy	106	–		
Clunebane	206	2		
Cluneboy, *alias* Balnacor	197	1		
Ballinnive	67	–		
Killinegroagh	25	3		
Upper Tullagh	56	–		
Killinbrack	317	3		
Lurgan	38	–		
Glanlarabane and Killinegnoe	92	–		
Ballyclogher	42	3		
Taghnefearagh	77	–		
Clyglass	36	1		
Bishopstown	801	–		
Clare	496	–		
Killare Castle	320	–		
Bracknehewly	103	–		
Ballylaven	30	–		
Killenagh	43	–		
Killinshonekin	196	–		
Clonnymannagh	103	–		
Muddyduffe	70	–		
Mullaghcloe	299	–		
Clonevee	100	–		
Killare Church	130	–		
Gibbstown	52	2		
Ardbrinnan	77			
Total of this Parish	5,685	–		
Ballymorin Parish.				
In Daly'stown	303	–		
In the same	109	–		
Cunlaghard and Lenamore	48	1		
Corr	165	–		
Cappajune	25	2		
Newbristy	71	2		
In the same	67	1		
Tobber Cormuck.	230	1		
Ballymorin	42	–		
Clonemurtagh	33	1		
Ballymorin	28	–		
Rathcarrow	24	–		
Total of this Parish	1,147	–		

(*continued.*)

Appendix (H.)

WESTMEATH.

29.—County of Westmeath.——Barony of Rathconrath—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	A.	R.	CHARGE.	CHARGE IN WORDS.
Piercetown Parish.				
Williamstown	334	–		
Rath	33	1		
Rellick	76	–		
Cullgawny	106	1		
In the same	47	3		
In the same	43	3		
Ballinhur	66	1		
Piercetown	137	–		
Clunygrossan	89	–		
The five Acres	39	3		
Rathcoughy	65	–		
Rellick	48	3		
Ballymaghery	88	2		
Dorrasnekill	43	1		
Churchstown Glebe	12	3		
Total of this Parish	1,231	1		
Total of this Barony	22,756	1		
Total of the County	186,300	–		

Appendix (H.)

WEXFORD.

30.—County of WEXFORD.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There was.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——Said Map was made in the year 1808, by Valentine Gill, land surveyor, at an expense of 400*l.* to which Map there is no scale, and is considered very incorrect.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3 Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Said Map contains the Boundaries of the several Baronies, but not of the Parishes, Townlands, or Ploughlands

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands; or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Names of the Baronies are Ballaghkeene, Bantry, Bargy, Forth, Gorey, Scarawalsh, Shelburne, and Shilmalier. The Parishes. Townlands, or other sub-denominations I cannot state with correctness, there never having been any County Book, as stated in N° 7.

The Baronies are rated as follows:—

	Acres.
Ballaghkeene	38,000
Bantry	50,082 ½
Bargy	20,694
Forth	20,027
Gorey	32,000
Scarawalsh	49,077
Shelburne	26,885
Shilmalier.	The Constable made no Return.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £.10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——If the sum to be levied should be 10,000*l.*:

Bantry pays	£. 1,500
Scarawalsh	1,500
Forth	1,275
Ballaghkeene	1,250
Shilmalier	1,250
Shelburne	1,250
Gorey	1,100
Bargy	875
	£. 10,000

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £.1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands or other sub-denominations?—— There is no general scale followed by the Baronial Collectors for apportioning the Cess on the several sub-denominations within their Baronies, as each Barony has a different modus of ascertaining same from custom time immemorial.

Note.—There are several hundred acres in each Barony, which do not contribute to the public assessments.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book, or Key to the County.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not been any Table of the denominations of land formed in this county.

Willm Harvey,
Treasurer Co. of Wexford.

Appendix (H.)

WICKLOW.

31.—County of WICKLOW.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has been a Map.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——A Map was made in the year 1760 by James Neville, and improved in 1789 by Richard Neville, land surveyor, on a scale of two inches to the Irish mile; two hundred pounds paid for same.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Said Map contains the Boundaries of the several Baronies only; neither Parishes, Townlands or Ploughlands.

4.—What are the Names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes; so far as the same can be made up?——The Names of the Baronies are—Arklow, containing 41,721 acres; Ballinacrea, containing 96,847 acres; Newcastle, 32,043 acres; Half Barony Rathdouns, 18,532 acres; Half Barony of Shillelagh, 27,218 acres; Upper half Talbotstown, 88,683 acres; (Lower half Talbotstown is included in the 88,683 acres). The Parishes and Townlands I cannot state, there never having been a County Book.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——The County is divided into three whole Baronies and four Half Baronies. I apportion amongst them the amount of the sums presented on the County at large, by dividing same into ten equal shares, and assessing two-tenths of the whole on each whole Barony, and one-tenth on each Half Barony.

6.—On what scale or principle do the baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——There is no general scale by which the baronial Collectors apportion the Cess on the several Townlands within their Baronies, as each Parish has a different modus taken from very old surveys in the Parish Books, which sworn applotters make, who are appointed by regular vestries in each Parish.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is no County Book or Key to the County.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not been any Table of the denomination of land or their contents formed in this County under the 49 Geo. 3.

John Revell, Treasurer County of Wicklow.

March 28th, 1824.

N. B.—*The following came to hand after the Sheet, page* 280, *was printed off.*

MEATH.

Return to the Circular of Queries, from the County of MEATH.

Queries.

1.—HAS any Map of your County been made under the direction of the Grand Jury?——There has.

2.—At what time was such Map made; by what Surveyor or Engineer; at what Expense, and on what Scale, or how many inches to the mile?——In 1812, by Wm. Larkin, at the expense of the county, but cannot state the Amount, as it was prior to my becoming Treasurer; it is at two inches to the mile.

3.—Does such Map contain the Boundaries of,—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, Ploughlands, or other sub-denominations?——Baronies.

4.—What are the names of the—§ 1. Baronies; § 2. Parishes; § 3. Townlands, or other sub-denominations; adding the number of Acres in each chargeable with Grand Jury Taxes, so far as the same can be made up?——Will be found in the dockets. See p, 280, &c.

5.—On what principle or scale does the Treasurer apportion the Grand Jury Taxes among the respective Baronies; that is, if £. 10,000 be presented on the County at large, how is that sum apportioned on the several Baronies?——If the number of Acres in the County give £. 10,000, what will the number of Acres in each Barony.

6.—On what scale or principle do the Baronial Collectors apportion the Grand Jury Taxes on the several sub-denominations within each Barony; that is, if £. 1,000 be presented on a particular Barony, how is that sum apportioned on the Parishes, Townlands, or other sub-denominations?——The Treasurer apportions the charge on each Barony, including that of the County at large, on each denomination, as will appear in the dockets. See p. 280, &c.

7.—If there be a County Book, or Key to the County, return a Copy of the denominations of Land therein, and the contents therein stated of such denominations; state the Date at which such County Map was made?——There is none.

8.—Has any Table of the denominations of Land and their contents been formed in your county, under the 49 Geo. 3. c. 84. § 23? If there is, return a Copy thereof?——There has not.

J. P. O'Reilly,
Treasurer of Meath.

Appendix (I.)

FORM OF GENERAL STATISTICAL RETURN.

PROPORTION & NATURE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS

CHIEF TOWN OF COUNTY

Boroughs

Barony

Parish

Villages

Hamlet

Castle

Farm

N°. indicating population of Cities and Boroughs 5000

Fort

Fortifications

Camps of the Romans

FIELDS of BATTLE — *Strangers*, *Civil*

ROADS — *1st Class*, *2nd Class*, *3rd Class*, *4th Class*

Private Roads

Distance between Post Towns in Miles 12

Post Offices

BOUNDARIES of — *Provinces*, *Counties*, *Baronies*, *Parishes*

Low Water Mark

Banks never covered

Banks covered and uncovered

Banks never uncovered

Rocks under Water

Rocks above Water

Anchorage

River, Rivulet, and Bridge

Canal and Sluices

Dykes

Point where Navigation begins

Point where Ships may come to

Fisheries

Salt Marshes

Bog Marshes

Downs

Lakes

Forests and Woods

Meadow and Pasture

Arable

Peat Land

Common Mountain

Turbaries

Elevation in feet above the level of the Sea H 1122

Flax Land

Alabaster

Basalt, volcanic productions

Flint, Pebbly, Puddingstone

Shells, marine substances, fossils

Mineral Springs, Cold

Hot

Salt

Sulphureous, Hepatical

Petrifying incrusting Selenite

Intermittent

Granite

Gypsum or Parget

Freestone in mass, in Banks, calcarious

Jasper

Jet

Koalin Clay for China

Lignite, Betuminous fossil Wood

Marble

Marl

Manganese

MINES — *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Mercury Cinaber*, *Zinc*, *Antimony*, *Coal Anthracite*, *Plombagine*, *Emeral*, *Cristal, Quartz, Hyalin*

Nitre, Saltpetre

Ocre, Umber, Red Earth

Osteacolla incrustation, Carbonate Lime

Pitch, Asphalte

STONES — *for Building*, *for Lime*, *for Millstones*, *Ollaire or Talc*

Porphyry

Sand

Schiste

Sulphur

Flint, Quartz, Agate

Talc Chalk

Vitriolic or Pyrites

Peat

Tripdy

Depot of Calcarious carbonate

CONTINUATION

MANUFACTORIES.

Founderies, Furnaces

Forges for Sledges, for Wire

S.

ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE

to the ultures.				POPULATION.				PRODUCTIONS.		JUSTICE.							INTERIOR.										
Turbaries.	Marshes & Bog.	Common Mountains.	TOTAL.	Number of Houses.	Nº of Familes employed. Agriculture.	Trade.	Total Population.	Natural, and Agricultural.	Manufactured and Commercial.	COUNTY TOWNS, and COURTS of ASSIZE.	Number of Session Courts.	Baron & Manor Courts.	Magistrates.	Police.	Distance from Dublin. Miles.	Furlongs.	Perches.	Ecclesiastical Courts.	ARCH-BISHOPRICS AND DIOCESES.	Number of Parishes.	Incumbents.	Lay Impropriators.	Instruction. Colleges.	Charter Schools.	Schools.	Hospitals and Infirmaries.	Custom.	Excise.

Historical Events.

Illustrious Characters.

ABBREVIATIONS ADOPTED
for the SURVEY of IRELAND.

PERSONS, PLACES and OBJECTS:

COUNTIES:

Dublin	Dn.
Louth	Lh.
Wicklow	Ww.
Wexford	Wd.
Longford	Ld.
East Meath	E. Mh.
West Meath	W. Mh.
King's County	K. Cy.
Queen's County	Q. Cy.
Kildare	Ke.
Carlow	Cw.
Kilkenny	Ky.
Down	Dw.
Armagh	Ah.
Monaghan	Mgn.
Cavan	Cn.
Antrim	Am.
Londonderry	Ldy.
Tyrone	Te.
Fermanagh	Fgh.
Donegal	Dl.
Clare	Ce.
Cork	Ck.
Kerry	Ky.
Limerick	Lk.
Tipperary	Ty.
Waterford	Wf.
Leitrim	Lm.
Roscommon	Ros.
Mayo	Mo.
Sligo	So.
Galway	Gy.

PROVINCES:

LEINSTER	Lnr.
ULSTER	Ulr.
MUNSTER	Mur.
CONNAUGHT	Cng.

Kingdom of Ireland	K. Id.
Provinces	Pro.
Counties	Co.
County Towns	C. Ts.
Market Towns	M. Ts.
Villages	Vs.
Baronies	Bars.
Boundaries	Bos.
Fortifications	Ffs.
Mountains	Mns.
Valleys	Vls.
Fisheries	Fss.
Manufactories	Mnfs.
Mines	Ms.
Bleach Grounds	B. Gs.
Fields of Battle	F. Bt.

STATE OFFICERS:

Lord Lieutenant	L. L^t
Secretary of Ireland	S. Id.
Chancellor of Ireland	C. Id.
Judges	Jgs.
Magistrates	Mgs.
Police	Pe.

PEERS:

DUKES	Dk.
MARQUISES	Mq.
EARLS	Er.
BARONS	Ba.

ORDER of SOCIETY:

Baronets	Bt.
Knights	Kn.
Burgesses	Bu.
Collectors	Col.
Yeomanry	Yeo.
Tradesmen	Tds.
Manufacturers	Mfs.
Miners	Min.
Fisher Men	F. Mn.
Cottagers	Cot.

CHURCH:

ARCHBISHOP	A. Bp.
BISHOPS	Bp.
Deans	Ds.
Incumbents	Incs.
Lay Impropriator	Impr.
Dioceses	Dio.

Members of Parliament	M. P.
Counsellors	Cou^t
Solicitors	Sol^t

OBJECTS:

Legislature	Lgs.
Parliament	Par.
Courts of Assize	C. Az.
Courts of Sessions	C. Ss.
Baron Courts	B. Cts
Ecclesiastic Courts	E. Cts.
Population	Pop.
Productions	Pro.
Agriculture	Agr.
Manufactory	Mnfy.
Elevation	Elv.
Fisheries	Fis^s
Navigation	Nav.
Curiosities	Cur^s
Characters	Cha^r
Peculiarities	Pecl^r
Historical	His^t
Political	Pol^t
National	Nat^l
Arable	Arb.
Pasture	Pst.
Turbaries	Tur^s
Woods	Wds.

PRODUCTIONS:

Wheat	Wh^t
Barley	Bl^y
Oats	Ot^s
Potatoes	Pot^s
Cattle	Ctl^e
Sheep	Shp.
Hogs	Hgs.
Linen	Ln^n
Whisky	Wsk^y
Poplin	Pp^n

Appendix (I. 2.)

FORM OF COUNTY RETURNS

County of

No of Townlands.	NAMES OF TOWNLANDS.	ACREABLE CONTENTS.								VALUE.		LOCAL TAXATION.			
		Arable.	Meadow and Pasture.	Woods and Plantations.	Rough Mountain.	Unprofitable Land.	Bog.	Water.	TOTAL.	Actual Rent.	Estimated Rent.	County Rates.	Parish Cess.	Tithe.	TOTAL.

No of Townlands.	HOUSES.				FAMILIES.	SEXES.			AGES.					SCHOOLS.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	5 and under.	5 to 15.	15 to 45.	45 to 60.	Upwards of 60.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.

Barony of

PROPRIETORS IN FEE.	No of Intermediate Landlords.	NUMBER OF FREEHOLDERS.				NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.						
		S. 40.	£. 20.	£. 50.	TOTAL.	Under 5 Acres.	5 to 10.	10. to 20.	20 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 and upwards.	TOTAL.

OCCUPATIONS.																				
Agricultural.			Manufacturing, Handicraft, &c.								Trading.			Other Occupations.							
Farmers.	Farmers and Labourers.	Labourers.	Weavers.	Spinners.	Tailors.	Sempstresses.	Shoemakers.	Masons.	Carpenters.	Smiths.	Curriers.	Victuallers.	Dealers.	Publicans.	Teachers.	Soldiers.	Rev. Officers.	Pensioners.	Police, &c.	Servants.	Paupers.	TOTAL.

00110594

Digitized with financial assistance from

Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj

on 24 February, 2020